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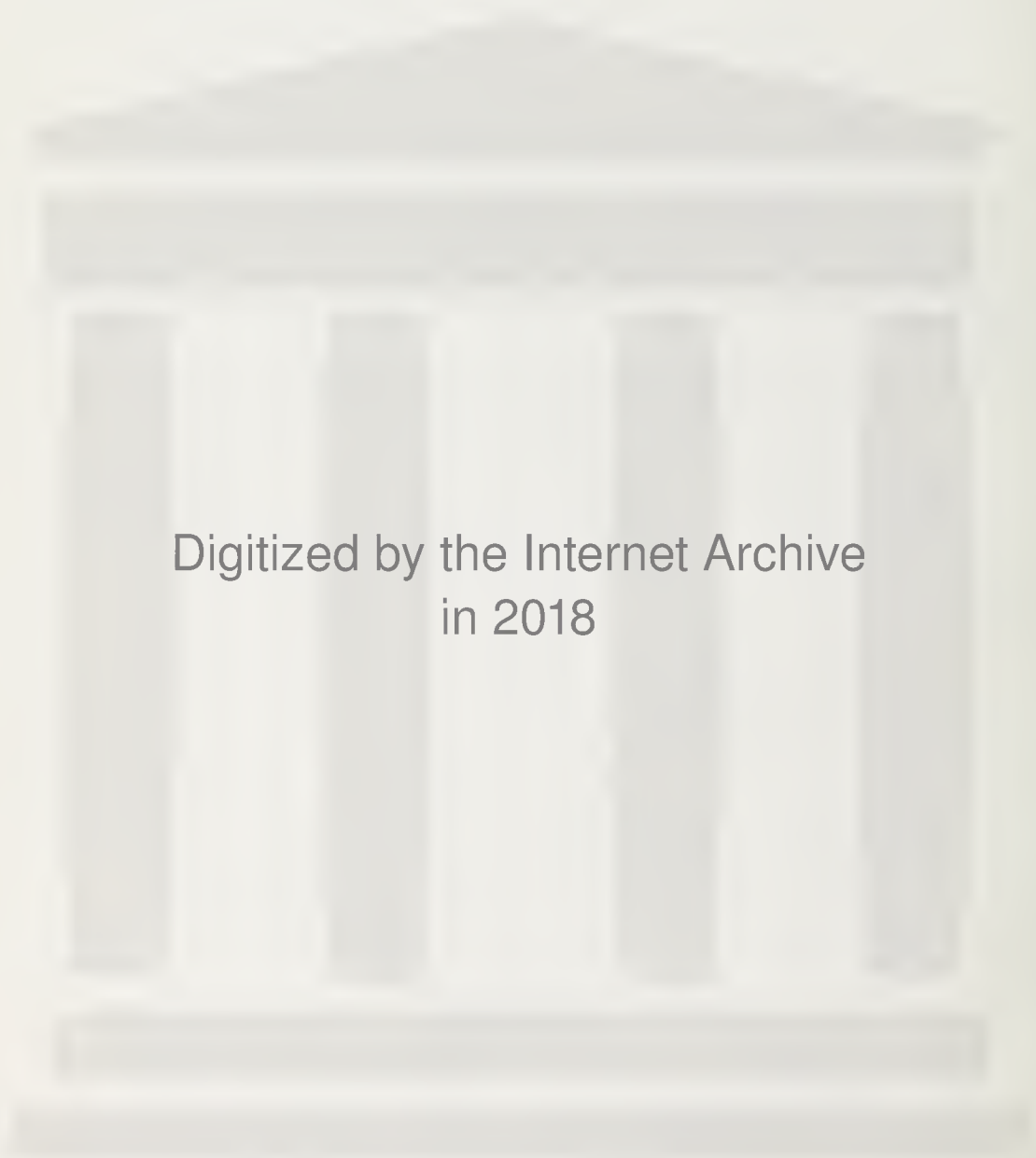
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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

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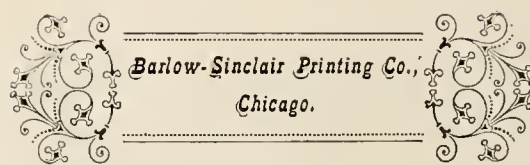
PAGE COUNTY, IOWA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON
TO HARRISON, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF
IOWA, WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE;
ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN PAGE COUNTY, WITH PER-
SONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS AND
LEADING FAMILIES; AND A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY, THE CITIES,
AND TOWNSHIPS.

LEWIS & DUNBAR, PUBLISHERS,

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

1890.





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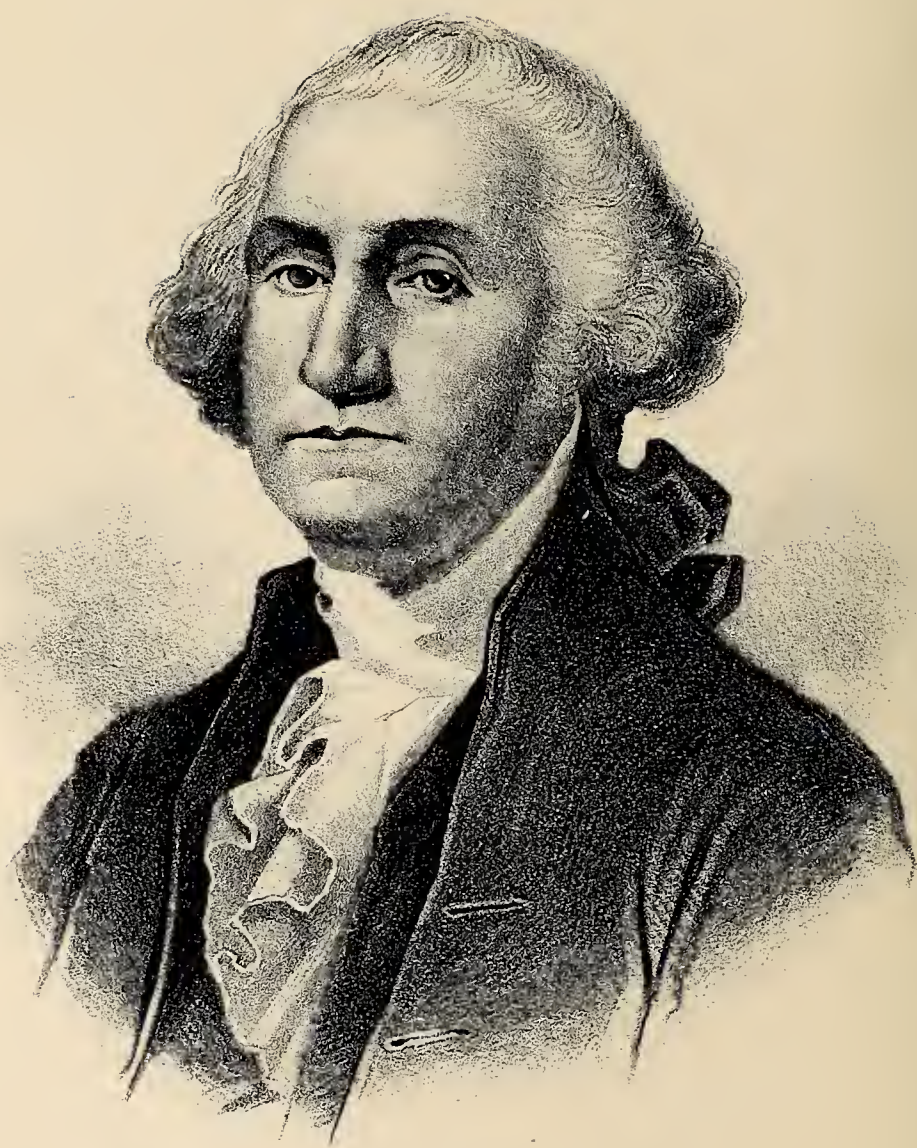
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George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.-

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthage, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chief-tain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

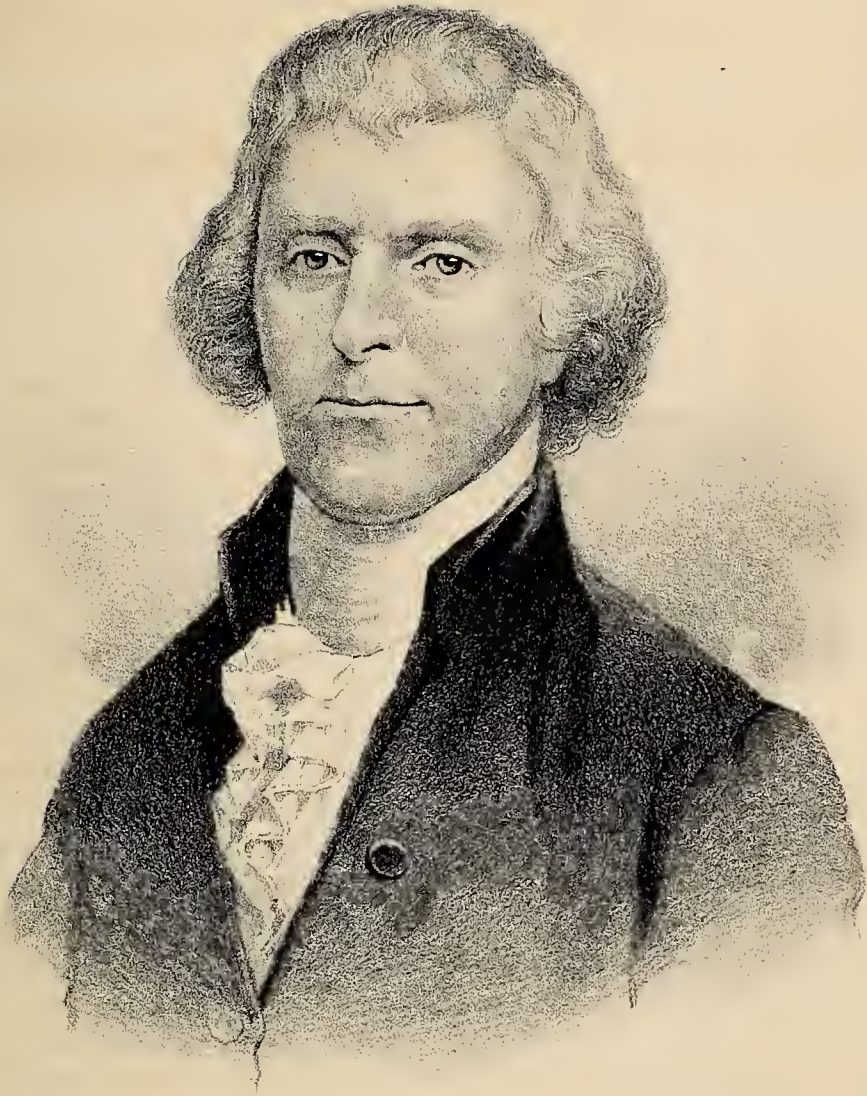
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.



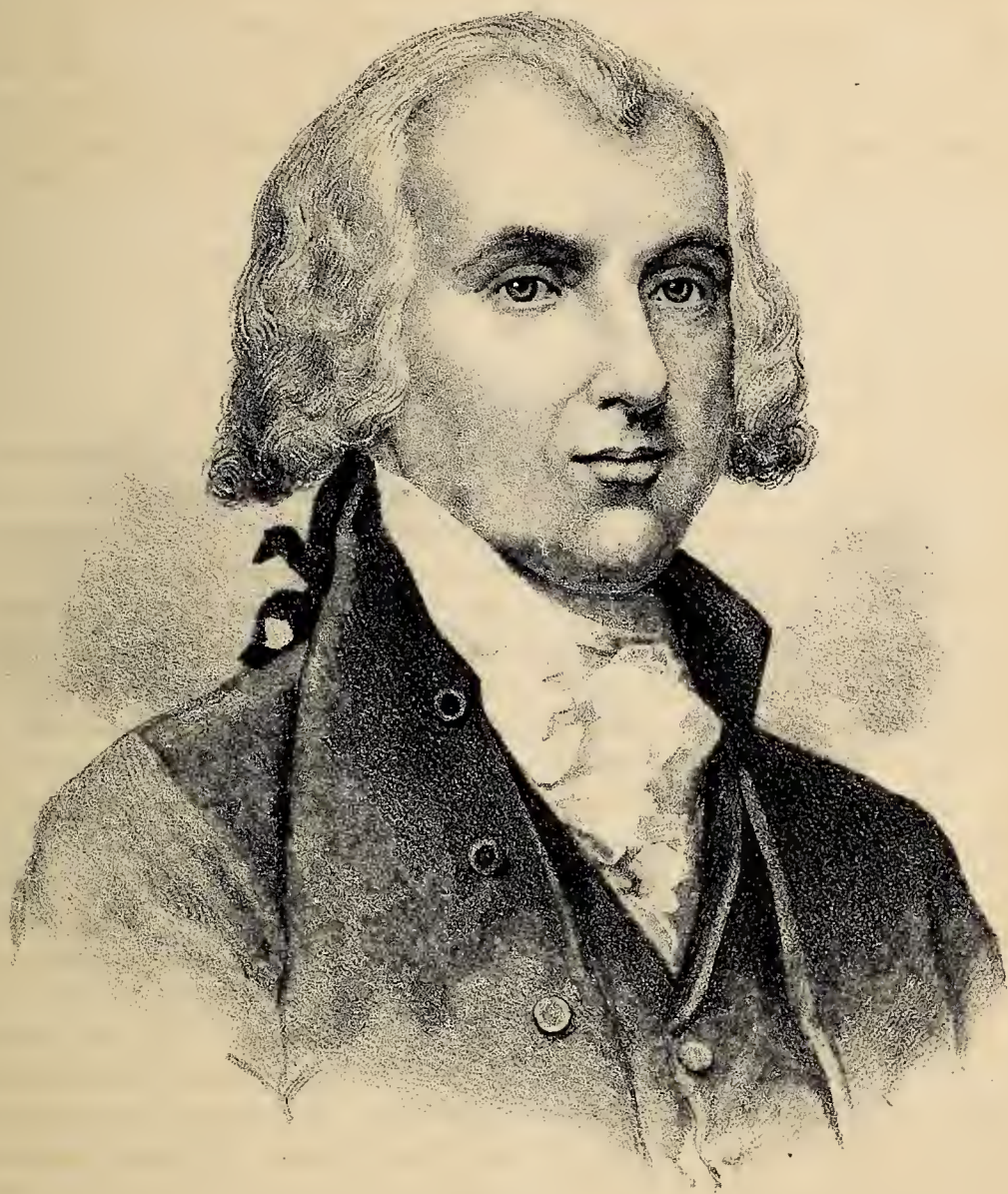
JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between

these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison



In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared, self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental en-

dowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON.



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests; encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

“A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman.”

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and “affairs of honor,” during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson’s popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emucklaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

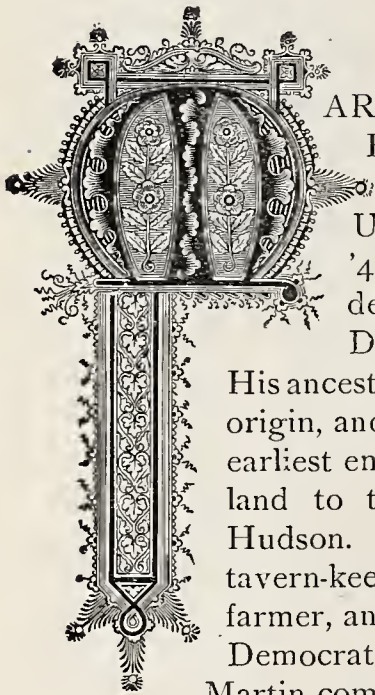
Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

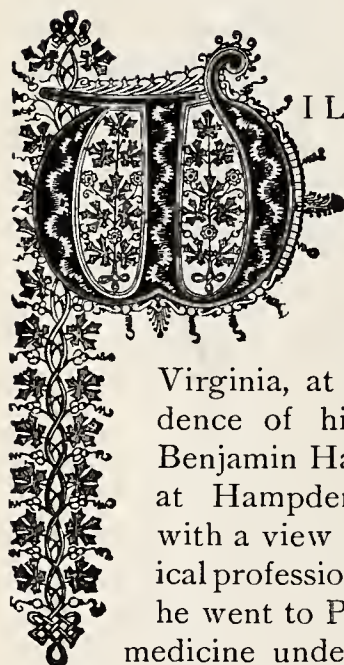
March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison



of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

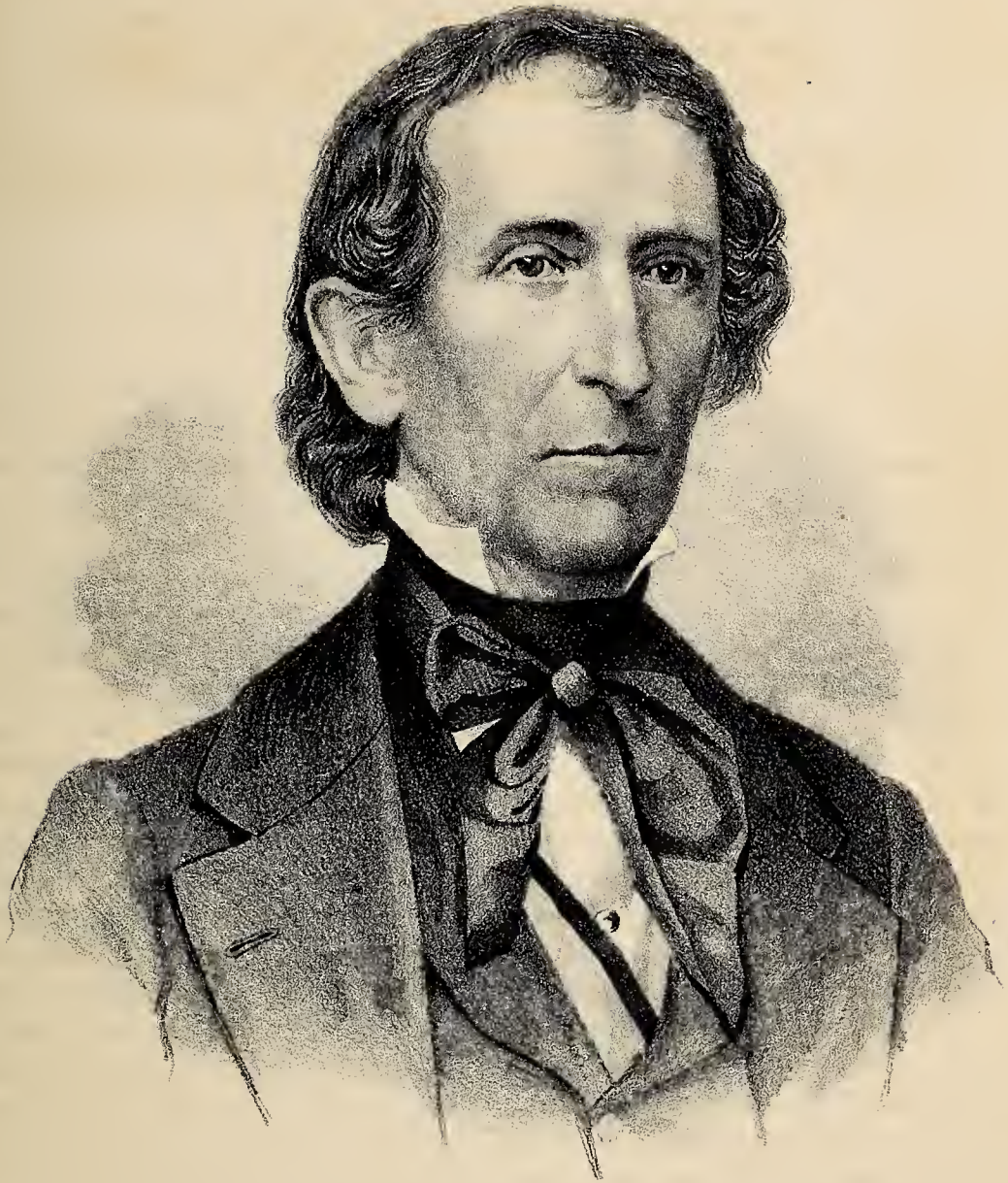
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Salko

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor.

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

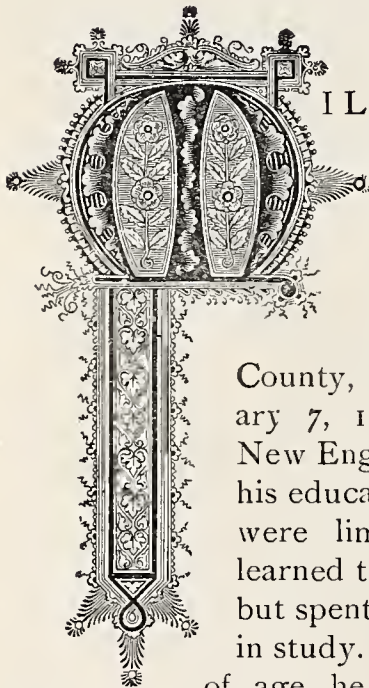
Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years

of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



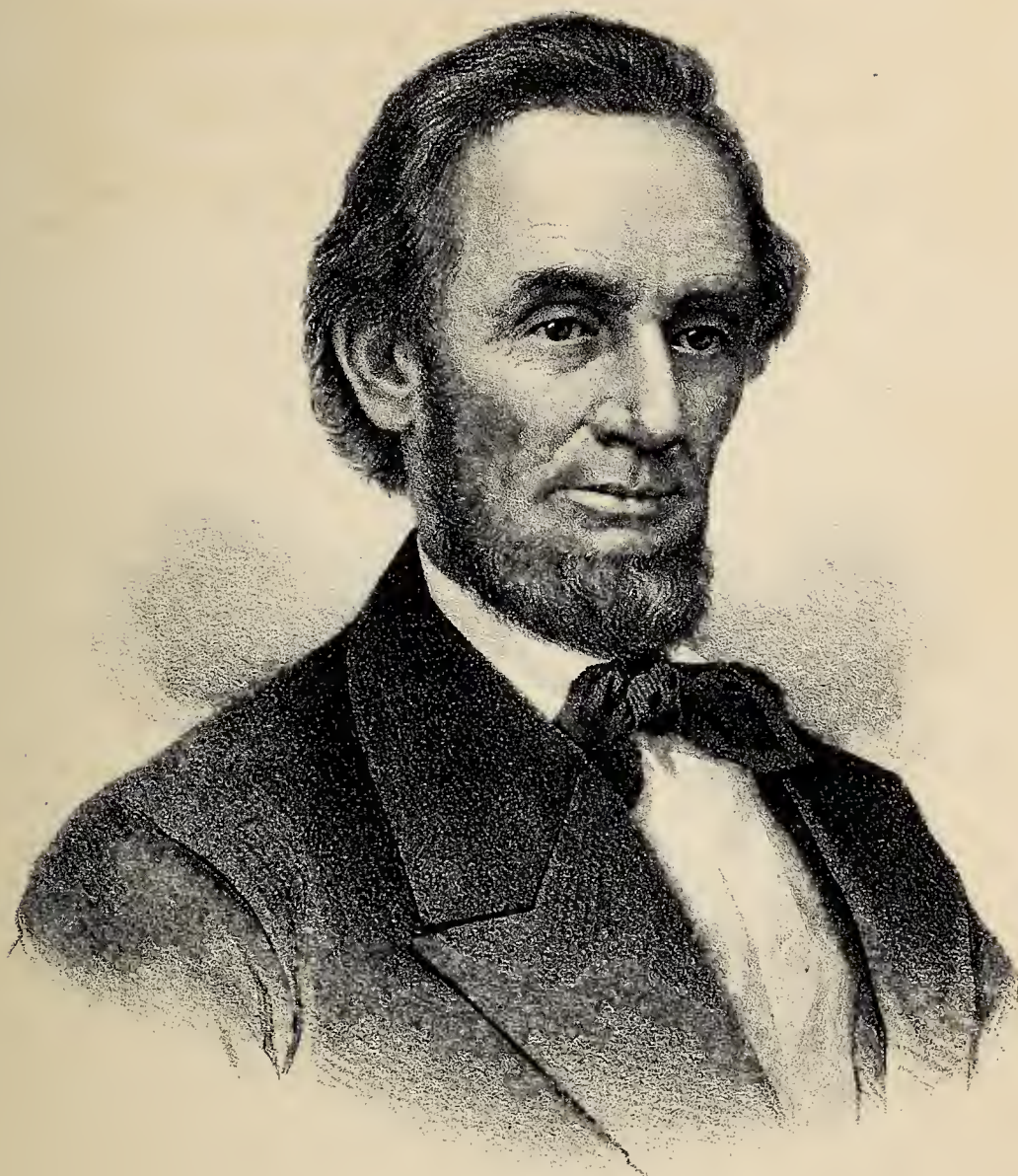
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent; to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

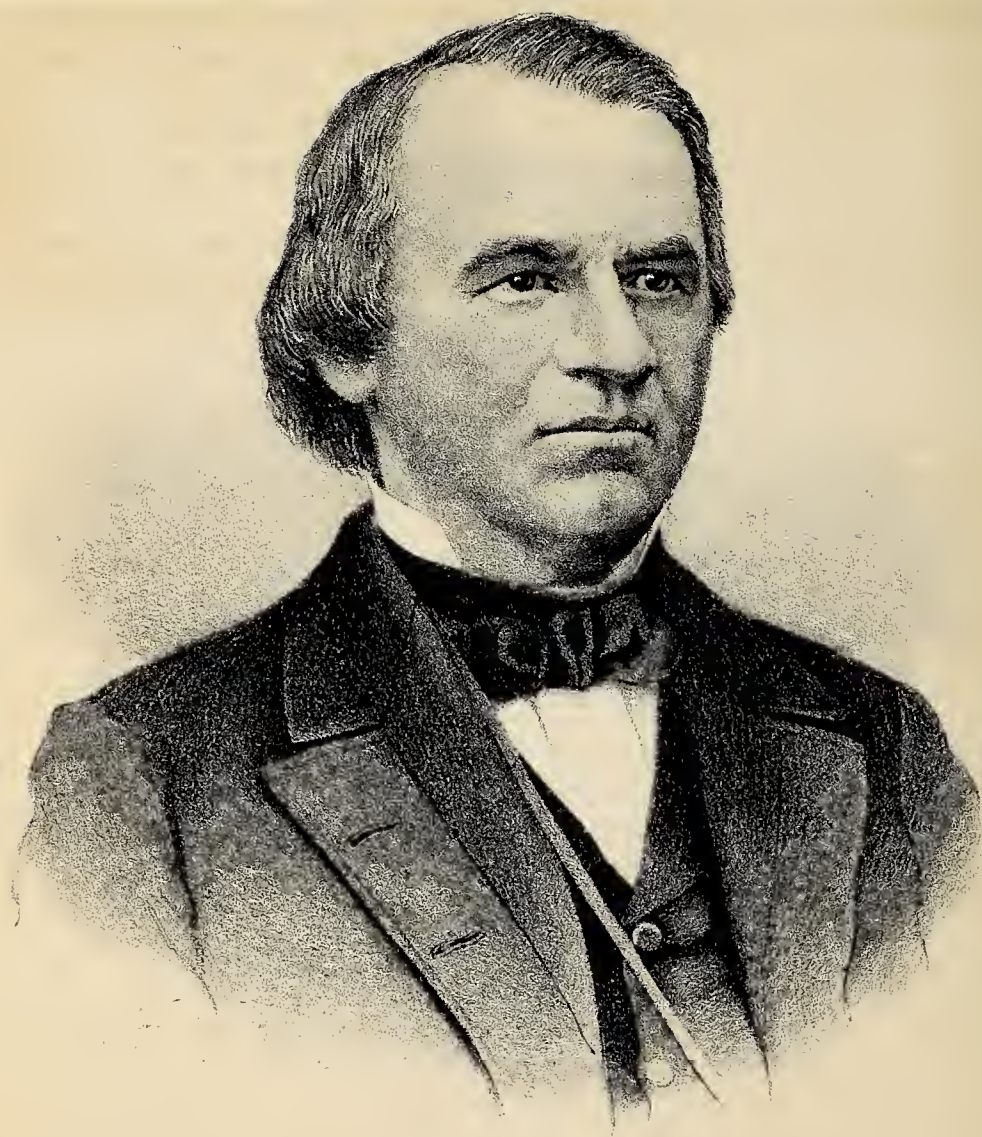
At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

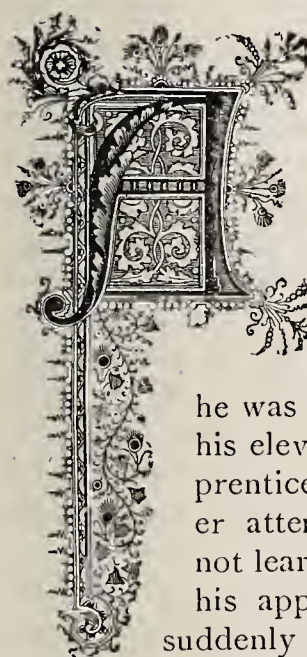
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



A. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought but also out-marched and out-generated. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York,

after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Es war Cleveland



GROVER CLEVELAND.



ROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18,

1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New

England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison

who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-5-6, and one of the original signers of

the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for \$800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself



Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

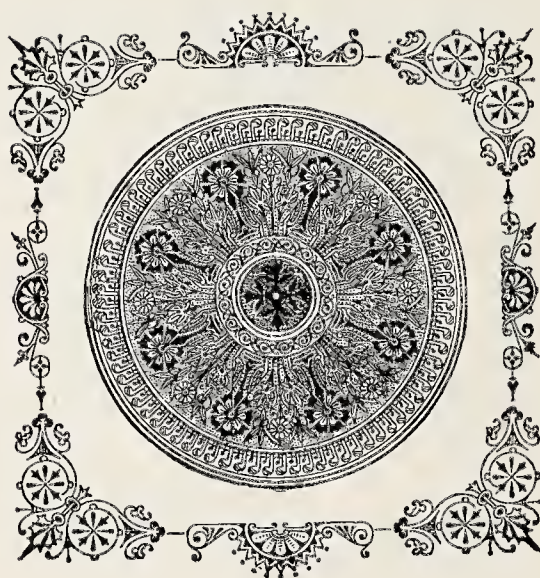
In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

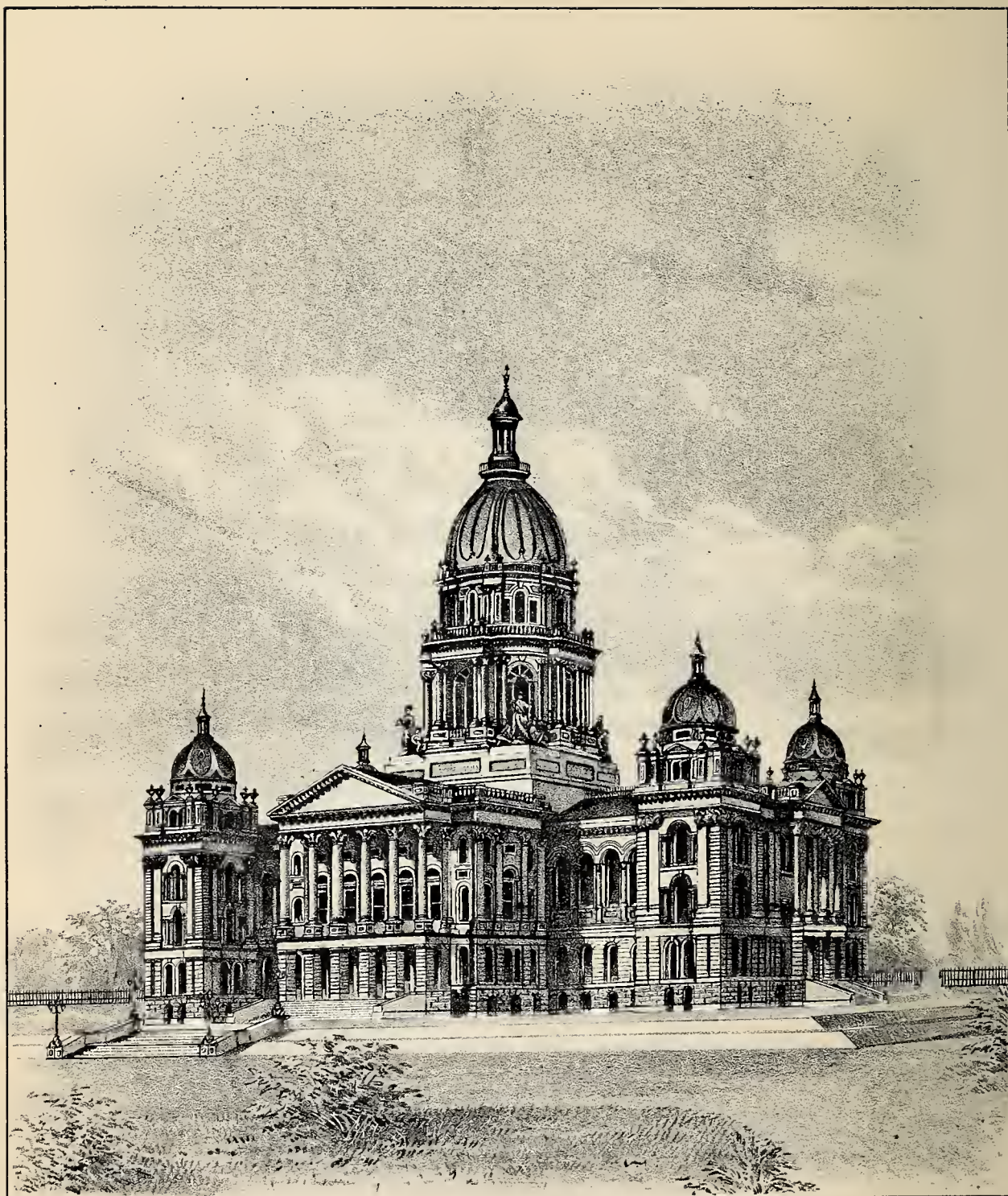
While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down

with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a reelection as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.





IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

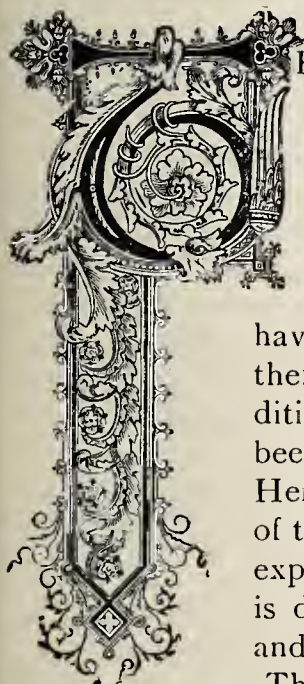






History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater.

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string" was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the re-tailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purloins of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry ; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry ; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry ; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry ; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry ; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry ; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry ; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry ; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service !

Thirty-fifth Infantry ; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry ; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry ; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry ; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry ; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days ; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days ; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days ; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days ; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days ; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry ; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry ; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry ; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry ; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment ; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry ; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry ; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employees.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employees.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employees.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory :

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.....	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col.		Orphans' H. me..	62,000
and Farm.....	300,000	Penitentiaries....	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School..	50,000
Institution for the		Reform School..	90,000
Deaf and Dumb	225,000		

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.	Inoceramus Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales...	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
	Coal Measures....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
Carboniferous...	Subcarboniferous...	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales...	200
Upper Silurian...	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian..	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
	Primordial.....	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of siliceous silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....		984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....		454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....	517	7,906	17,031	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....		940	4,722	11,401
Cherokee.....		58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	26,829
Clinton.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....		130	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....		1,309	4,758	10,248
Fremont.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....		1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....		179	999	3,453
Hardin.....		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....		416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....			221	1,968
Madison.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....		103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....		246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....		10	570	5,426
Story.....		4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek.....	546	13,242	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....		653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State.

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Matur L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon, 1868-'70; Chester C.

Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



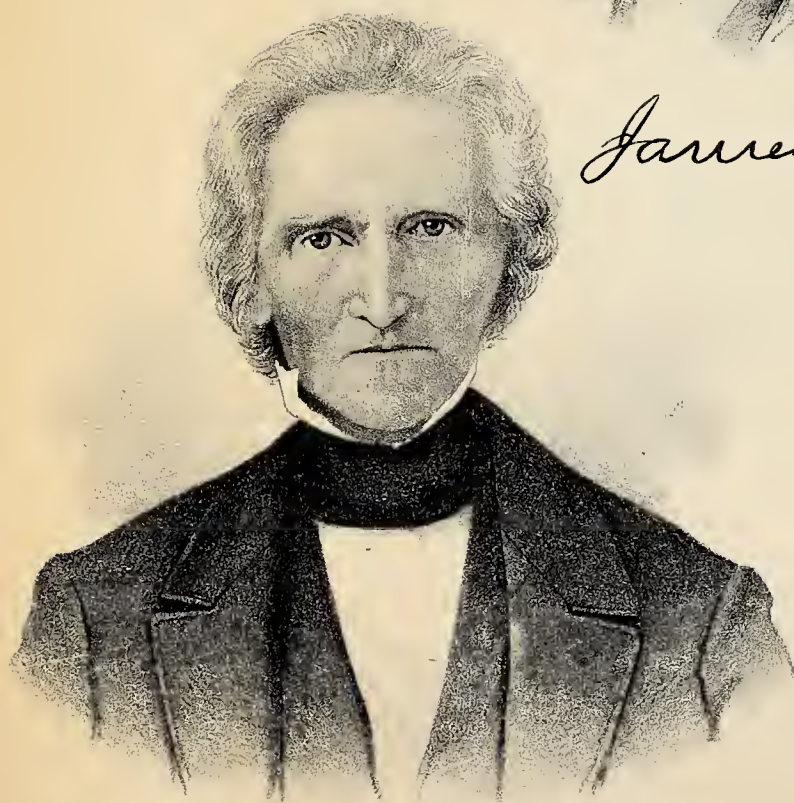
Governors of Iowa.



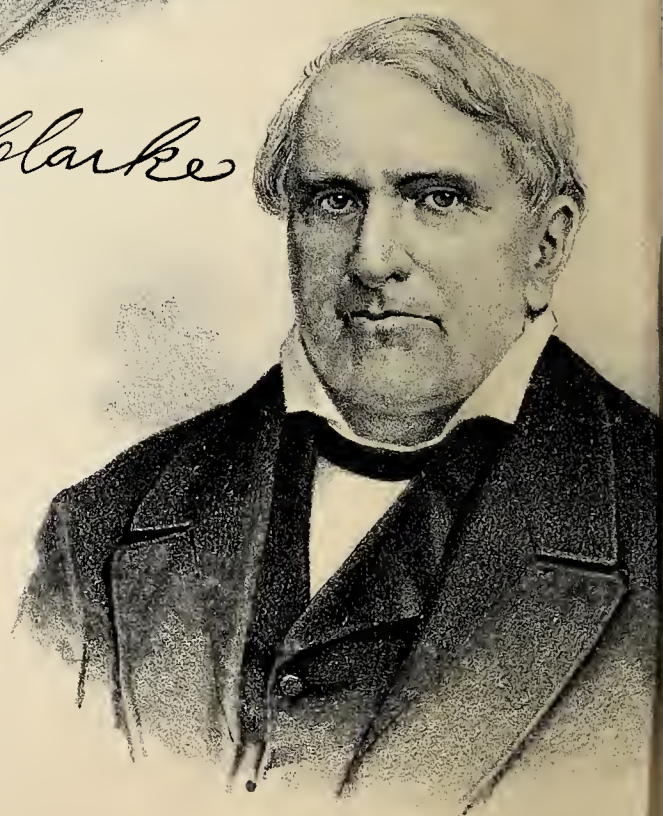




James Clarke



Nathaniel Thayer



Lotus Chamberlain

ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susanah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745.

They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter,

who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland,

where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

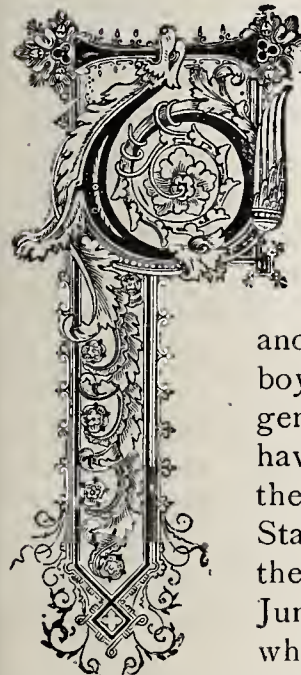
Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.

JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

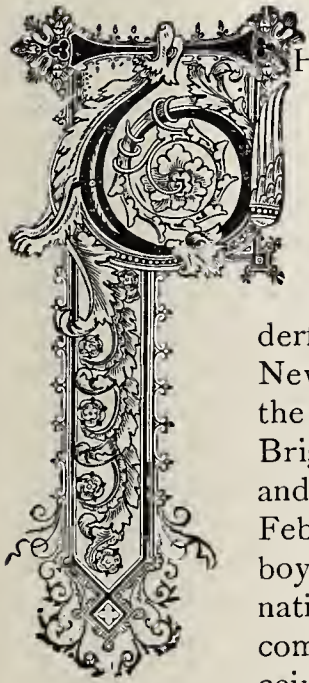
This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Israel Briggs



ANSEL BRIGGS.



THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

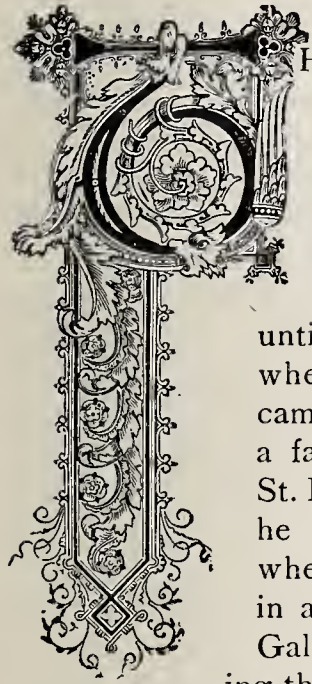
His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



CHIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

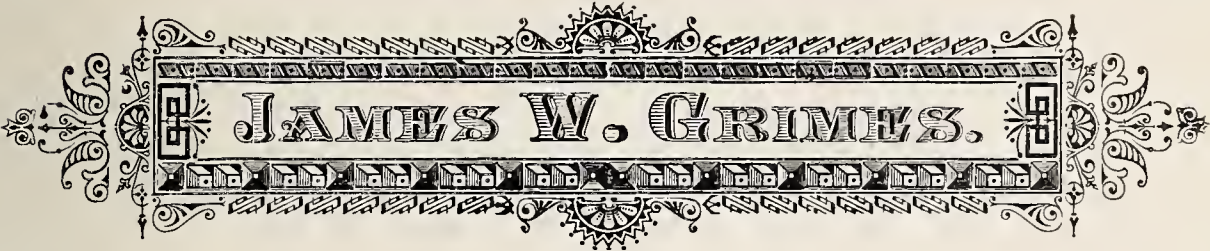
Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



James Buchanan



JAMES W. GRIMES.



HE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born

March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburg, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention: 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. P. Lowe.



HE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel J. May

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

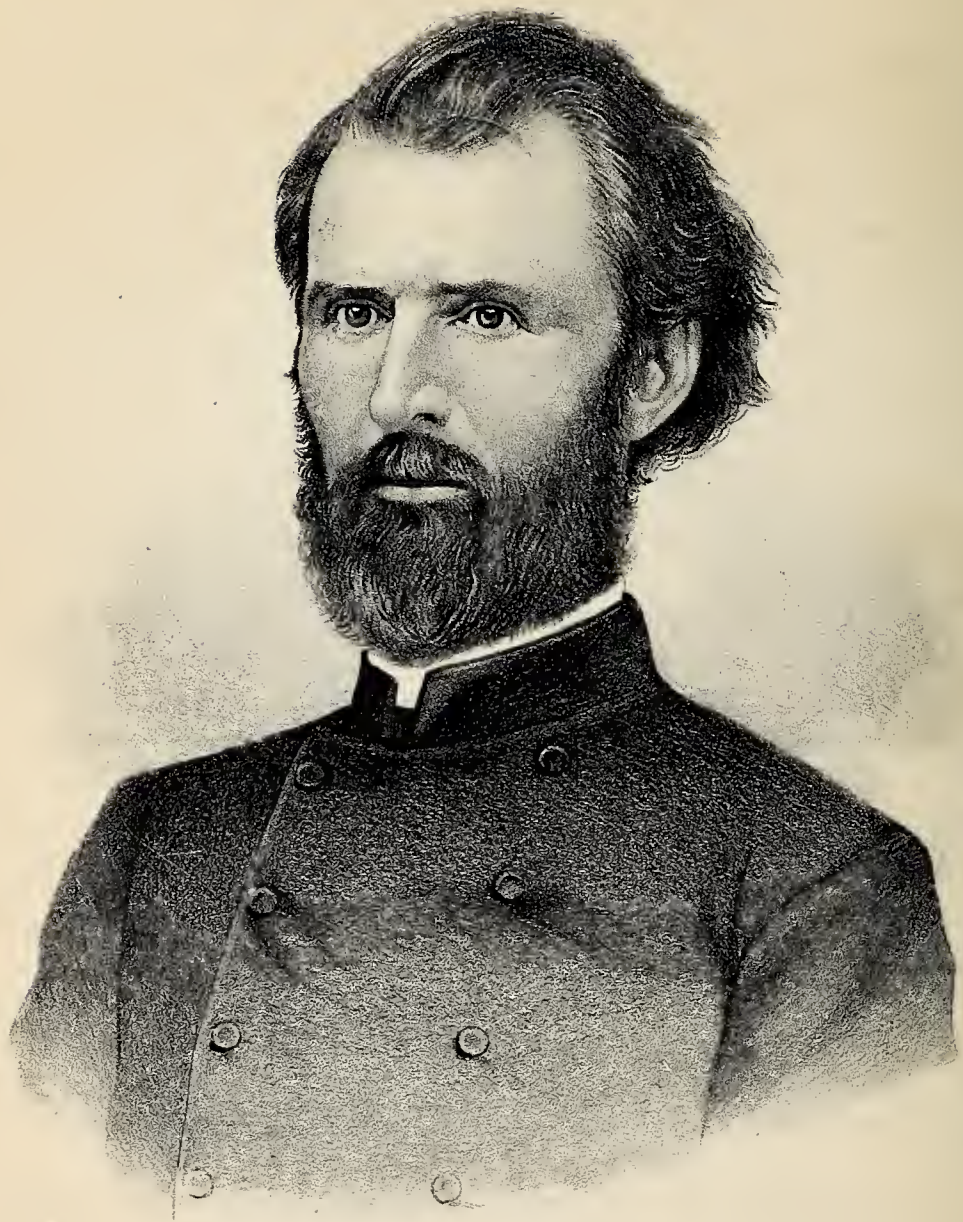
In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

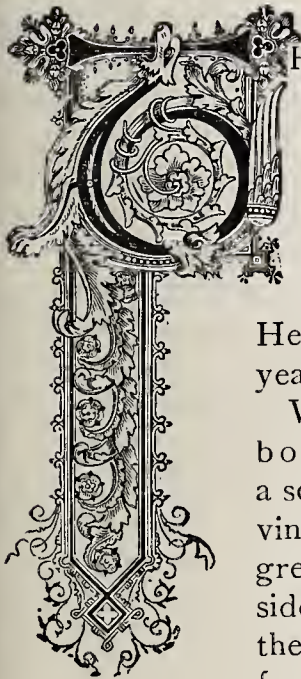
In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone



HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization.

He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His

grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Sam Murray



COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from

private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from

the West of England and set-

tled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



C. C. Carpenter



CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents

were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



L. G. Newbold



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor.

He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

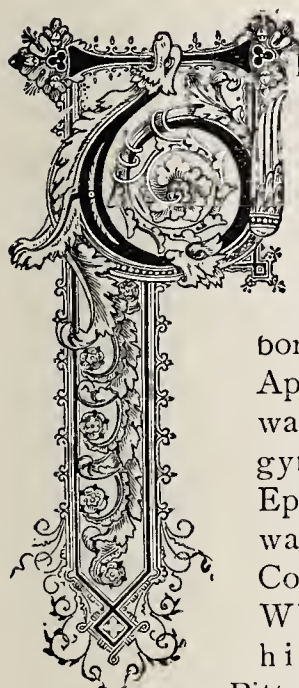
One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



John W. Lee



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County,

Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

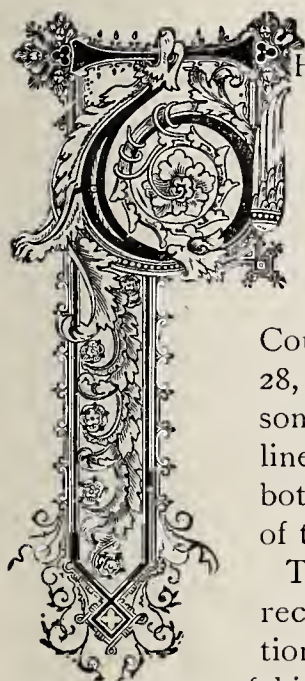
Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. P. Sherman



BUREN R. SHERMAN.



HE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Grownweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboek (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

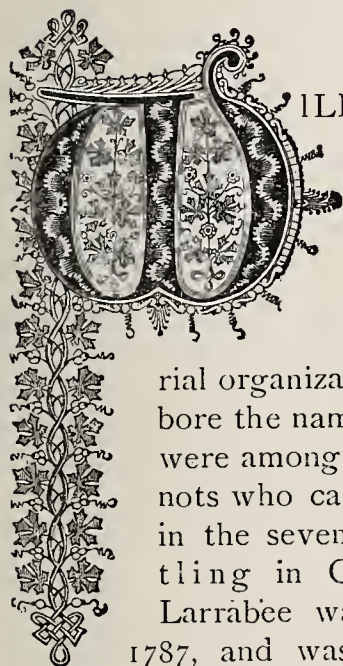
"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence



WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



Harace Boies

HORACE BOIES.

HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa, is a lawyer by profession, and a resident of the city of Waterloo, of which city he has been a resident, engaged in the active practice of his profession, since 1867. Governor Boies is a son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, and was born in Aurora, Erie County, New York, on the 7th day of December, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in moderate circumstances, and Horace was reared under the healthful influence of farm life. He attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, until sixteen years of age, when, being inspired with an ambition to see more of the world than had been possible for him within the narrow limits of his native town, with the added variety of an occasional visit to Buffalo, he persuaded his father to consent to his departure for the West. Passage was secured on a steamer at Buffalo, which was bound up the lakes, and in due time he landed at the little hamlet of Racine, Wisconsin. This was in the spring of 1843, five years before Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. The total cash assets of the youthful emigrant amounted to but 75 cents,

which required on his part strict economy and immediate employment.

Not finding a favorable opening at Racine, he struck out on foot in search of work among the farmers, which he secured of a settler near Rochester, and about twenty miles from Racine. His employer proved a hard task-master, and put the boy at the laborious work of ditch-digging, while he gave him the poorest kind of food, and even that to a very limited amount. After a month spent in a half-starved condition, and having been greatly overworked, he received the sum of \$10 for his services. Broken in health, he left his employer, and soon fortunately fell in with a family that had recently come from the vicinity of his home in the State of New York. These people proved true friends, and kindly cared for him through a long illness that followed, which was the legitimate result of his month of hardship and starvation. On recovering his health, young Boies continued at farm work until a year had elapsed since he left his home; he then returned to his native town, having learned the useful lesson of self-reliance, which in after years enabled him to more easily overcome the difficulties that beset the way of him who has to hew out his own road through life. On his return to Aurora, Mr. Boies pursued a course of study

at the academy of that village, and later spent one winter in school-teaching in Boone County, Illinois.

Returning to the State of New York, he was married in Aurora, on the 18th of April, 1848, to Miss Adela King, a daughter of Darius and Hannah King. Mrs. Boies was a native of Erie County. They had three children, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, Adela, who is now the widow of John Carson. Mrs. Carson resides at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Boies began the study of law in Aurora, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo at the general term of the Supreme Court in November, 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Buffalo and vicinity with marked success, and in the fall of 1857 was elected to represent his district in the New York House of Representatives for the session of 1858.

Mrs. Boies died in November, 1855, and he was married the second time in December, 1858, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Versalia M. Barber, who was born in Boston, Erie County, New York, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Barber. Mrs. Boies had removed to Iowa six months previous to her marriage. She died in April, 1877, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons. Earl L., the eldest, was graduated at Cornell College, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and became the partner of his father. Jessie, the daughter, is her father's companion and housekeeper. Herbert B., the youngest, is a law student in his father's office at Waterloo.

After pursuing the practice of his profession at Buffalo and vicinity for fifteen years, Mr. Boies removed to Iowa, settling at Waterloo in April, 1867. He at once formed a law partnership with H. B. Allen, and for a time the firm was Boies & Allen. Then

Carolton F. Couch, the present District Judge, was admitted to membership, and the firm name became Boies, Allen & Couch. That connection was continued till 1878, when Mr. Allen, on account of failing health, was obliged to withdraw, the firm becoming Boies & Couch until 1884, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Boies was then alone in business for a short time, when he was joined by his eldest son. In 1886 Mr. James L. Husted was admitted to membership in the firm, which has since continued under the name of Boies, Husted & Boies, and is widely known as a leading law firm of eastern Iowa.

Governor Boies was a Whig in early life, and on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. He was never ambitious to serve in official position, and with the exception of his one term in the Legislature of his native State and one term as City Attorney of Waterloo, he held no office of importance till elected Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1889. He maintained his connection with the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democrats. Governor Boies enjoys the distinction of being the first Governor of Iowa elected by the Democratic party for thirty-five years, and was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the late election. Considering the fact that the State was carried the year previous, in the Presidential election, by a majority of 35,000 in favor of the Republicans, the success of Governor Boies may be said to have been a compliment to him as a man and leader, without disparaging the splendid campaign work of his party managers, or ignoring the effect of the evident change in popular political sentiment in Iowa.

HISTORY

OF

PAGE COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or begin to comprehend that the wonderful results of Time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance almost of the present generation. Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to the year 1840—one less than fifty years ago—and the stranger in this section of Iowa would have gazed upon a landscape of great beauty, selected by the savage tribes of the North American Indians, the Sacs, Foxes and Pottawattamies, as their camping ground and hunting fields. They enjoyed the striking scenes of Nature as none but the instinct of the Indian can. These vast rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, and scarcely a trace of civilization. But what a contrast! Then all was as nature had formed it, with its variegated hues of vegetation; in winter a dreary snow-mantled desert; in summer a perfect paradise of flowers of every conceivable hue.

Now all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled underbrush one beholds the rich waving grain. In place of the dusky warriors' rude cabins are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the iron horse, swifter than the nimble-footed deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the "red-skins." Then the sickle of fire annually cut its swath through the wild herbage and drove to death the frightened stag; now it nourishes on its broad bosom thousands upon thousands of tons of valuable agricultural products. Then the storm drove the elk and bison to their hiding place; now the blast only drives the husbandman's domestic stock to their cozy barns and sheds for more comfortable quarters. The transformation is indeed complete—even strangely wonderful!

Nearly all of the first settlers of Page County have gone to their long resting-place—their remains have long since become a part of the mother earth. The summer sun and shower and the wintry blast sweep on with the coming and going of the seasons,

and these pioneers heed it not. Let a befitting monument be erected to their memory, and let there be inscribed upon its surface, in bold and if possible indestructible letters, these words:

“THEY HAVE BUILDED BETTER THAN THEY
KNEW.”

But before we take up the history of these early settlers and recount their struggles and

hardships, their joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, let us record a few of the facts concerning the county as it existed “down through the dim vista of the time before when man was,” and see what foundations were here builded by an all-wise Creator in the geological formation, the soil, the forest and prairie land. In the next chapter the reader will learn of the county’s natural features.





LAND AND NATURAL FEATURES.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

BEFORE entering into the work of tracing out the comings and goings of the people who now make up the population of Page County, it is well to briefly describe the geographical location of the domain thus named.

Congressional townships numbers sixty-seven, sixty eight, sixty-nine and seventy, crossed north and south by range lines numbers thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, west of the fifth principal meridian, constitute Page County. It contains 555 square miles, or 355,200 acres of land. It is twenty-four and three quarters miles from east to west, including the wedge-shaped "off-set" which appears in its center, and as though its north half had slipped three-quarters of a mile to the west. North and south the county is twenty-two and one-half miles wide.

It is bounded on the north by Montgomery County; on the east by Taylor County; on the south by Nodaway and Atchison counties of Missouri, and on the west by Fremont County.

The original surveys were made in December, 1845; January, 1846; in 1851 and in

1852. The first two townships were surveyed under the direction of the Surveyor-General of Missonri, prior to the Iowa-Missouri boundary line difficulty, which was caused by an error in the survey. The Constitution of Missouri claimed a strip extending over into Iowa, about eight miles wide, the parallel line running through the second tier of townships in Page County.

At the first court held in Van Buren County, in April, 1837, Judge Irwin, of the second judicial district of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose, for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren County under authority of the State of Missonri. This and other similar acts by Missouri officials were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstration of hostilities, and very nearly brought on a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missonri, called out the militia of that commonwealth, while Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out 1,200 men, fully armed for battle.

At this stage, however, it was thought wise to send peace commissioners to Missonri, with a view of adjusting matters. General Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madi-

son, were appointed. Upon getting to Clarke County, Missouri, they found that the commissioner of that county had rescinded the order to collect the taxes in the strip claimed by Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had already sent messengers to Governor Lucas, of Iowa, with the proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This was not agreed to, but subsequently both States petitioned Congress to settle the question. This was done and was in favor of Iowa. Congress appointed William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershot, of Iowa, to survey and establish the boundary line. This having been done, peace was restored.

Before this trouble was settled, however, the greater part of the southern portion of Page County paid tribute to the State of Missouri. Most of the residents of that section believed they belonged in that State, but after the boundary difficulty had been settled a more permanent and substantial era pervaded the whole section. The dispute ended in 1851.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The general surface presents an uneven view, made up of hills and intervening valleys. The drainage of Page County is excellent. The West Nodaway River, the East Nishnabotna River, both about five rods in average width, are the larger streams. Buchanan creek, a stream about two rods wide; East, Middle, and West Tarkios, each about twenty feet wide, together with their very numerous branches, constitute the drains laid by nature, to equalize the moisture of the county, to bring about the best results to the husbandmen.

The larger streams and their tributaries have magnificent valleys, corresponding in width and size to their streams, respectively.

The Nodaways and Nishnabotna are the larger and pass southward through one of the most truly valuable, as well as attractive sections, found in all Iowa's fair domain. Indeed, these valleys—from source to mouth—are unsurpassed in both natural beauty and in extreme fertility of soil.

On account of its many streams and springs, Page County is well supplied with the purest of water, making it a natural and successful county in which to grow live stock, and the same has come to be one of the best paying industries.

Good well water can be obtained anywhere in the county, in great abundance and at moderate depths below the surface—seldom ever going deeper than fifty feet for a clear, cold and never failing supply.

Very fortunately, this portion of Iowa has but few of those miserable and unapproachable sloughs and tracts of swamp lands so frequently found on extensive prairies farther to the northeast. The sloughs throughout the county are generally far between, with a broad expanse of excellent farm land on either side. There is also, generally, sufficient fall to carry off the surplus water, and when once drained gives the possessor the richest soil to be found in the world.

The belts of natural timber lands in Page County gives an abundant supply of fuel for all time to come. Timber is more plenty, however, in the eastern portion than it is farther west in the county. In the central and western parts of the county the timber and prairies are more generally confined to the borders of the streams.

Beautiful groves are dotted here and there, some occupying quite elevated positions, while others bordering on the low lands, which tend to relieve the otherwise monotonous and sometimes dreary aspect so frequent on our broad western prairies. There are

many varieties of timber found in the make-up of the forests of Page County, such as oak, hickory, sycamore, walnut, hackberry, basswood, sugar maple, soft maple, cottonwood, swamp ash and some white ash. The timber found growing in the bottoms is mostly confined to the soft-wood varieties, with a small per cent. of harder woods. The bluffs and uplands produce a fine and extensive growth of the harder and more valuable woods, such as go into the building of structures of all kinds as well as into fencing.

In many places the best of hard woods of the more advanced growth have been culled out, and in others pretty thoroughly cleared off to supply the needs of settlers, thus leaving the softer and less valuable species. But the second growth is rapidly increasing, and is furnishing as an average a better grade of timber than the original stock. Even those who were born in a timber county and have spent the prime of their lives in the woods, can find a timber home quite congenial to their liking. However, in these days, timber lands are not in so great demand as in the earlier pioneer times, since railroad facilities have rendered fuel, fencing and building material so cheap. The one invention of barbed wire for fencing purposes has lessened the actual need for large tracts of timber. The railways bring pine to our very door at cheap rates: hence the natural timber is only demanded for fuel and protection against winds.

The prairie lands predominate here and are of the most excellent quality. On nearly all the divides between the rivers and running streams are found large expanses of beautiful prairies, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive, with good water and market privileges.

The character of the soil, heretofore spoken of, is such that a failure of crops from dry weather is a thing unknown. The county

has sufficient rainfall and wet weather to insure a good growth of all sorts of vegetation. Both wild and tame fruits do well in this section. The apple crop has come to be one of no small importance. Yet it should be held that Page County is best fitted by nature, soil and climate, for the production of the standard cereals, corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. No county in Iowa's glorious cluster of ninety-nine is a greater corn-growing county than Page, and in regard to yield has but two—perhaps three equals. The average is placed at from forty-two to ninety bushels per acre. Spring wheat, winter wheat, rye, barley, oats, sorghum and potatoes are grown in great quantities.

Tame grasses were not fully appreciated at an early day as they are now, and indeed there was not the need that presents itself now, as the native grass was found in large tracts of unbroken land. But as the county developed and tame grass was needed the soil and climate proved itself equal to the emergency. Timothy, red-top and clover, for both pasturage and hay land, succeed well in all parts of Page County.

GEOLOGICAL.

Under this heading usually comes the part of a local history the least cared for by the average reader. This grows out of the fact that every resident of a given county is supposed to be quite well posted in regard to both the topography and geology of his home county. To nearly all, the study of geology is a *dry* study. There are, however, some things connected with it, that all should understand, in order to gain an intelligent knowledge of the land upon which they live and toil for their livelihood. Volumes need not be here copied; but the following may be of interest and be of some good service to the reader. With these remarks it may be said:

that "Geology" as found in the State History of this book (page 158), will give a general and authentic idea of the geology of Page County, while the subjoined will speak briefly of some of the more special features of the geological formation found beneath the surface of Page County soil.

The general dip of the county—averaging two feet per mile, is a little west of south, its surface waters finding their way to the Missouri River. The entire eastern portion of Page County is drained by the Nodaway's streams, and along their valleys the most beautiful scenery of the county is to be found. The surface of the county is for the major part prairie lands. The valleys present the usual appearance of the "Drift" deposit in the eastern portion of the county while in the western part they are occupied by the "Bluff" deposit. This material is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive and not at all plastic. The origin of the "bluff" is referred to the sediment of an ancient lake, which was later on in the history of the world drained and the sediment caused to become dry land. That so enormous deposit of this age as is found in Page County—nearly two hundred feet on its western side—should be made, we must conceive the present level of the land to be lowered, the water of the Gulf of Mexico backing upon the land, the whole country adjacent to the lower Missouri far below the surface of the ancient lake thus formed, while the Upper Missouri is plowing its way through the land, wearing away its boundaries and hurrying with them to the comparatively quiet water below. Here and there they were deposited and remained as sediment until those giant throes which lifted again the partially submerged continents and hurled the encroaching waves

back to their former dominion. Such a change occurred in Page County and the proofs are on every hand. The "bluff deposit" is now known to occupy the region through which the Missouri River runs almost centrally and measures more than two hundred miles in length and one hundred in width.

So far as the existence of mineral resources in Page County has been demonstrated, they consist entirely of its coal and stone. The prospecting already done for coal has only been in the upper strata and have not proved paying mines, but it is fully believed by geologists, that the lower coal-measure formation, with its beds of coal extends beneath Page County; and if the region ever obtains a sufficient amount of capital to explore and develop, that paying coal fields may be obtained at quite a shallow depth.

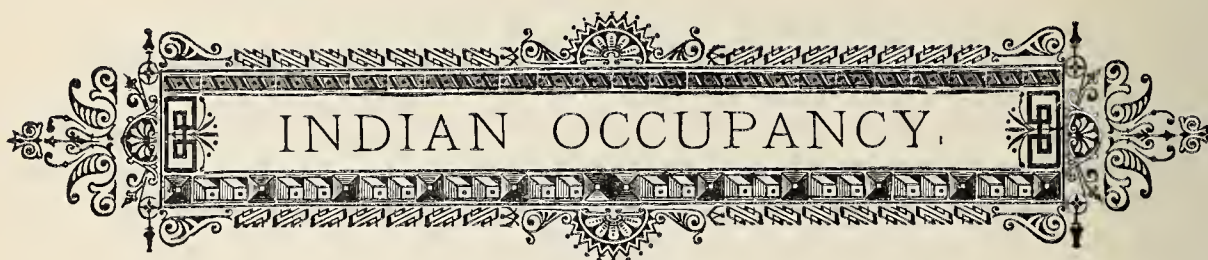
It may be said, however, that the soft coal which is, and has for many years been, taken from out the coal mines of this county, compares favorably with most of the Iowa coal, though the quantity is not near so great. The following will be considered as good authority, when the reader is informed that it is from the official pen of Dr. White, State Geologist:

The strata thus far discovered are all referred to the horizon of the lower half of the series of limestone and shales of the Winter-set section. At Hawleyville, just upon the east border of the county, there is an exposure of about five feet in thickness, of bluish limestone, with partings of blue clay shale. These are no doubt the equivalents of a part of the strata associated with the coal bed at Fosters, in the northwestern part of Taylor County, but no coal has yet been found in connection with the one at Hawleyville. Crossing over to the valley of the West Nodaway, the next exposure of strata found were upon the left bank of the stream, a little distance below Clarinda, the county

seat. Here the same bed of coal is found again, which is worked at various points in Adams and Taylor counties, and its associated strata has the same general character. It has been mined just below Clarinda, and also at several points within a mile below the mill, on the east side of the river. The following section was measured there, commencing with the surface of the river as the base of No. 1.

SECTION NEAR CLARINDA.	
No. 5—Hard, bluish, impure limestone	2 feet.
No. 4—Bluish, clayey shale	1½ "
No. 3—Coal	1¼ "
No. 2—Light bluish, clayey shale containing fossils	2 "
No. 1—Unexposed to the water's edge	10 "
Total measurement	16¾ "





INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

CHAPTER III.

AS one views this goodly county to-day, with all of its signs of thrift and development, which can only be found in highly cultivated and truly civilized countries, they can scarcely believe that for less than half a century ago the lands now occupied by a peaceful and Christianized people were the hunting-ground and battle-field of a less fortunate race—the North American Indian.

As late as the era of the Black Hawk war, when the whites were trying to suppress the Indians on the rolling prairies of Illinois and midst the dense forests of southwestern Wisconsin, the territory now known as Page County was unmolested hunting-ground and the sole property of the Indians, whose savage tribes held full sway.

Formerly this portion of Iowa belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians and the Pottawattamies. The two former tribes held it until 1842, when according to a treaty made on the 11th of October, of that year, between the Sacs and Foxes, and the United States Government, they ceded to the Government their title and interest therein, the treaty being held at the Sac and Fox Agency, where Agency City is now located. The treaty was ratified by the Senate March 23, 1843. The council lasted nearly a week, Governor Cham-

bers of Iowa appearing as commissioner on the part of the Government; the Indians were represented by such chiefs as Keokuk, Appanoose, Poweshiek and Panana. This treaty was an important one to the Government, and especially so for the organization and prosperity of State and county; yet it was made with great difficulty: at one time during the council it seemed almost certain to succeed.

The Indians demanded the reservation of a certain tract of land, and positively refused to treat peaceably without such stipulation, while on the other hand the instructions of the Government were positively opposed to any reservation.

The principal causes for this obstacle, on the part of the Indians, doubtless, was their profound regard for a white man who had been to them a true friend in need, their determination to fulfill their promise to his family after his death and their sacred regard for his last resting place, which made it very hard for them to yield.

For a clearer understanding of the case it may be said that in 1835, General J. M. Street, who had been Indian agent among the Winnebagoes since 1827, was removed to the Sac and Fox agency, first at Rock Is-

land, and in 1838 at Agency City. General Street was a great favorite among the Indians, and they were accustomed to call him "father." In 1840, during the month of May, the General died. His family procured an air-tight coffin, and announced their intention to remove his remains to Prairie du Chien, where reposed some of his near relatives. The chiefs held a council and remonstrated, offering any given part of their country they might choose as General Street's burying-ground, and adding, that in case their wish was respected they would give to the good general's widow a section of land, and a half section to each child. Accordingly these terms were agreed upon, and the remains were deposited on Iowa soil, and no reference was ever made to the land promised until the date of the above treaty.

About the evening of the second day of the treaty one of the Government officers came to General Street's son, William B. Street, then employed at the Agency, and said, "I do not think we will succeed in making a treaty." "Why?" "Because," said the officer, "the chiefs demand a reservation of one section for General Street's widow, and a half section for each one of her children, including the half-breed children, and we have no right under our instructions to grant any compromise in way of reservation."

Mr. Street, Jr., not wishing the treaty to fail, held a consultation with some of the principal chiefs, telling them he did not care to have the reservation made good, and his brothers and sisters were all there in another territory, and that he believed they, too, would relinquish that right.

Keokuk and some other chiefs assented reluctantly, but old Poweshiek insisted that all the reservation they desired should be demanded. Mr. Street remonstrated with him as to the results in the near future, and again

told him he did not care for such reservation. "What, do you decline the gift?" said the indignant old chief; for this was construed as an insult among the Indians to refuse a present. So great was the injury felt by Poweshiek, that he would not speak to young Street for six months. However, one day when under the influence of liquor, Street gave him a pony, and forever after they were friends.

Finally the Indians demanded the reservation of a single section to be given Mrs. Street, the honored widow of the lamented General. Governor Chambers, of Iowa, would not consent. Then old Keokuk, rising, addressed the council thus: "There lies," said he, pointing to the grave of General Street, "there lies the grave of our father, the best white friend we have had, and without this reservation this land shall *never, never—no, NEVER* be sold while a single member of our tribe remains." On the next day Governor Chambers agreed to the reservation of one section, and directed the Indians to make their choice. They selected that on which the Agency building was situated, and included General Street's grave.

Finally the Indians agreed to pay for the improvements which had been made on the section tract by the Government, amounting to \$2,500. The treaty being thus ended, Keokuk said that if the Senate changed the terms by one scratch of a pen it would not be agreed to by the Indians. As had been anticipated, a motion was made in Congress to strike out the words "section reservation," whereupon Keokuk's words were repeated. So on March 23, 1843, was ratified an Indian treaty for the first time in the whole history of the United States Senate where there was no erasure made.

By this treaty a tract of land comprising more than two-thirds the present domain of

Iowa was transferred to the United States, for which the Sac and Fox Indians were to receive *eight hundred thousand dollars* in good State stocks, on which the Government should guarantee five per cent. annual interest. It was stipulated that they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained thereafter were to remove at their own expense. Part were removed to Kansas in the autumn of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

By the terms of this peaceable settlement, in which *money* paid the debt, hitherto made good through the might of the musket and sword, with bloodshed and desolation, the early settlers of Page County encountered no difficulty with the red men, and the historian has to record no price of blood paid for their primitive homes, which now have come to be the fit abode of even kings and princes.

Few Indians ever put in their appearance after the work of settlement had once thoroughly begun.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the Government paid them *eighty thousand dollars* per year, by families. Mr. Street was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian Agent, during the year 1841, and for many years retained in his possession the receipts for the part payment of the annuities, in his own hand-writing, and the marks of the chiefs in signing.

According to the stipulations of this treaty, given above, the Government secured the right to extend the limits of emigration westward from the old boundary line, passing north and south through Locust Grove, Jefferson County, to a new line established farther west, extending north and south through the meridian of Red Rock, Marion County, and the Sacs and Foxes were entitled to occupy a territory west of this temporary

line until October 11, 1845, when they must again move westward to their reservation in Kansas.

During the month of May, 1843, nearly all of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, and took possession of their new home in the place which soon became known as Keokuk's village, situated about three miles southeast of the present State capitol building. In that locality they remained until the three years had expired, and the time for their final removal had come.

But even before they had left their old camping grounds, the tide of emigration was rapidly pressing in upon them. The day was also fixed upon by the treaty for the Indians to give up the right of occupancy of all the territory east of the Red Rock line, and for emigrants to move westward and occupy the newly vacated lands.

Those expecting to make settlement on the "New Purchase" were forbidden to come on the reserve until the time of its delivery into the hands of the Government by the Indians, May 1, 1843. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country until the time appointed. For several weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross over the border and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon and carried no ax. The ax was, however, often placed, without a helve, in a knapsack, and an impromptu handle fitted to it by a pocket-knife, when necessity called for its use. During the last few days of April the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline, and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30 found some score or more of newcomers on the ground, who had been pros-

pecting the country and decided in their own minds which lands they would claim. These settlers were mostly along the Des Moines River, it then being thought that prairie land was not half so desirable as the river and timber country.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1, settler after settler took his place upon the border of his claim, with his bunch of sharpened stakes and lantern, or his blazing torch, and when it was thought 12 o'clock had fully come, there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the midnight darkness! The claims were paced off, and, strange to say, there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the day previous. Some of the "claims" were rather large—more, in fact, than was contemplated by the law. Some were even unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled, "*Git a plenty while you're gittin',*" to which these early settlers added, "*and git the best you can find!*"

The memorable midnight of the last day of April, 1843, dark as it may have been, opened to the welcome dawning of a May-day in the prosperity of this heaven-favored land as the crowds of anxious emigrants, so long held in check by the old boundaries, began to cross the line in multitudes and press forward to "possess the land" and secure their claims of 320 acres each in this goodly heritage. It was a rapid and successful march of civilization, which gave but abundant proof of the wisdom of our Government's policy. It is said that before the sun sank behind the western horizon, there were fully 1,000 of these claims occupied by pioneers.

From the spring of 1843 until the autumn of 1845 the Indians remained quietly enjoy-

ing their newly-defined camps and hunting grounds, neither disturbing nor being disturbed by their white neighbors; and, true to the instincts of their nature, while living at peace with their neighbors they inclined to revel in a fruitless life of indolence and debauch. They were restrained from trespass on their eastern border only by their imaginary Red Rock line of reservation, which effectually and distinctly separated between civilization and barbarism. On the other hand, for a short time longer they were permitted to rove at will westward and northward over these yet uncultivated and seemingly boundless prairies, and seek to gratify the desires of their wild, rude nature in hunt and chase and war dance, while taking their last farewell of this beautiful, broad domain, which for years had been their dwelling-place and so lately they had been allowed to name as their own.

On the 11th of October, 1845, the much-desired day came at last, bringing to the yet unsettled pioneer the welcome privilege to choose from all the goodly land before him his future home. But to the poor Indian it brought the solemn warning that his lease of home was gone, and in keeping with his record of the past, he must again move on into western wilds, and there seek a new home, leaving his cherished hunting grounds, so long possessed and enjoyed by him, to pass into the hands and under the full control of his pale-faced brother, soon to be stripped of all that was attractive and dear to the red man's heart.

In accordance with the stipulations of the treaty, the greater part of the Indians were removed at the expense of the Government, in the fall of 1845, and those who remained until the spring of 1846 were conveyed in United States Government wagons to a point on the reservation about seventy five miles

southeast of Kansas City, to join their comrades who had gone before. Some of their bark-covered huts still remained after the white settlers came, and the graves, covered by a roof of rude slabs, were yet to be seen; but all these soon disappeared, to be remembered only as things of the past, and now almost every Indian relic is gone, save as the plowman turns from under the soil an occasional arrow-head or hatchet of stone, and lays it aside on his curiosity shelf as a memento of barbarism.

Thus the Red Rock line of reservation had served its time and purpose in marking the western limits of the white man's domain, and in protecting the red man in his rights of home against the advancing strides of emigration until his allotted time had come to move westward again on his roving mission, and add one more proof that his race is fast fading away and must eventually disappear before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, as did the traditional Mound-builders give place to the red man of latter times.

When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration, so long held in check, began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus it has continued to roll, wave after wave, in rapid succession until it has reached the Western slope, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations, and washing to surface the gold from the mountains and valleys of the Pacific shore, and has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization; while the hapless Indian, driven, driven by the advancing tide from shore to shore over this mighty continent, is caught at last in the billows and drifts with the tide, clinging only to the floating driftwood of his own shattered bark of barbarism, and as his last faint hope before being lost in the rolling surges and forever sunk in the sea of oblivion.

And thus he soon will perish, to be remembered only as a historic name, unless rescued from his semi-civilized state by an omnipotent power, through the sympathy of Christian love.





EARLY SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER IV.

TO the reader of local history no chapter is of more universal interest than that which refers to the first actual settlement. Especially is this true of those who have experienced some of the privations and endured the hardships coincident with the first beginnings in a new country. The pioneer reads slowly and critically each line and paragraph, and every word, almost, recalls memories of the dead past, which for a whole generation have been buried among a host of recollections, which now rise up before him like a strangely commingled dream. The old associations, the deeds and trials, while settlers were yet far apart; and the wolves howling about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart; and the wind driving the rifting snow through the crevices—all now rise vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure that he recalls these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he lived to see a wealthy land dotted with school-houses and churches, villages and cities.

But again, it will be with sadness that the part is re-viewed by the pioneer. His quick-

ened thought will bring up the dark and painful side of early days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child prattling in innocence, was being called from earth to the eternal home, laid away under the cold cruel sod, in solemn quietude, by the rough yet tender hand of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few when a tear of bitter sadness will course down the furrowed cheek in honor of the memory of those who have long since departed.

It should be remembered by the reader, that it is no easy task to undertake to describe the first settlement of a county which was settled almost a half century ago,—to locate men; to spell their names correctly; to follow and trace out these pioneers in all the part they took in laying the foundation and organizing so goodly a county as the one of which we now write. If errors occur, they must be overlooked. If omissions are found, remember we have used the most authentic data to be had, leaving out none through

intention. In the main we believe the subjoined account of the first comers to Page County will be found correct.

The reader will now please strip himself of every present conception of things—do away with his likes, dislikes and prejudices, and imagine for the time being that you lived in 1843, prior to which time Page County belonged to the Indians.

In the early settlement of Page County can be traced those who left their homes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri and New York, for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their posterity here on the boundless prairies of southwestern Iowa. Here we may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State on his way West to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children.

Again we may see the pride of Kentucky blood, or the vainglorying of the Virginian F. F. V., only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution.

We shall find little of the distinctive New England characteristics, which have contributed so many men and women to other portions of our State and the West in general, but we shall find many an industrious native of Germany and the British Isles.

As previously stated, prior to 1843, the soil of Page County was owned and occupied by the Indian race who sang their songs and danced and hunted over its virgin surface, and caught fish from its beautiful streams unmolested by the firm advance of the whites, who were then rapidly pushing the red man toward the setting sun. An occasional trapper, per-

haps, found his way into the wilds of this section of Iowa, only to be repelled and driven back to his home on the frontier, though it may have been scarcely less rude than the wigwam of the Indian. The hour had come, however, when a new civilization was to advance its flag here and to make these lands, then wild and uncultivated, blossom as the rose of beauty and cultivation.

However, white men inhabited Page County as early as 1840. During the year 1841 came the first actual white settler, George W. Farns, who came from Jackson County, Missouri, in the spring of that year. He was soon joined by his two brothers, Henry and David D. They erected a log house and made the ordinary pioneer improvements on what afterward proved to be section 27, township 67, range 36, in what is now Buchanan Township. At the time these brothers settled they were all single men having comparatively no means other than hopeful hearts and willing hands, they there commenced the development of what has come to be known as one of the banner counties of all the fair domains of Iowa. The location where they stopped has always been known as the Three Forks Settlement, being near the junction of the East and West Nodaway rivers and Buchanan Creek. Here they resided one year, having only their redskin brothers, the wolf, the panther and the wild elk for neighbors. The next year, however, others began to come in and seek out homes in this goodly land. It was in the fall of 1841 that William Hardee came to the county and located lands in section 1 of Buchanan Township. He went back to Missouri, near St. Joe, and remained that winter—1841-'42, and in the spring of 1842 he moved to his new home and has lived there until the present time—March 1, 1890, a period of forty-eight years. The reason ascribed by this pioneer for knowing that

this settlement was as stated by above date, is that he purchased corn of the Farrens' family, which they raised the year prior. So Farrens must have arrived in 1841 and Hardee in 1842, as a permanent settler.

In the spring of 1842 also came George and David Brock, Thomas Johnson, Williamson Campbell, all settling in Buchanan Township. About the same date came Pleasant Wilson, who died in 1844, his being the second death in the county—the first among the settlers. Lieutenant Buchanan was drowned in this county as early as 1833.

It would be of interest to those of the present generation, could they go back to the condition of affairs when George W. Farrens first came to this county in 1841. Could we have seen the sublimity of this great and fertile region, where but few, even of the red men, were there living! Could we but imagine what were the thoughts entertained by that pioneer, as he recalled the home he had left in his native State, and then compare it with these rolling prairies, waving with naught but the luxuriant grass, the fine unhacked forests, through which coursed the pretty meandering streams! The sound of the ax and the crash of the falling timber spoke of new life and a new era. To the new comer this wild region was indeed a feast to the eye and every babbling brook was music as sweet as the merry voice of children at play.

The principal settlers for the first few years were as follows—none are intentionally omitted:

1841—George W. Farrens, David Farrens, Henry Farrens, who settled on section 27, township 67, range 36 west.

1842—George Brock, David Brock, Malin Brock, William Hardee, G. W. Hardee, Thomas Johnson, Williamson Campbell, Robert Wilson, all men of families.

1843—Josiah Thompson, Moses Thompson (now both dead), and Jesse Majors, settled a few miles south of Clarinda; Larkin Thompson (deceased now) settled the same year as did Robert V. Stafford and Charles Gaston. These all located in what is now East River Township.

1844—Came Jeremiah Teeters, Gid Dougherty.

1845—During this year came quite a number, among others Joseph Buckingham and his two sons, John and Joshua; also John Daily and Aaron Vice, who settled in Nebraska Township.

Jacob Fruits, "Boss" Fruits, Frederick Gamble, Pike Davidson, settled east of Bradyville, and was soon followed by Wayne Davidson, William Shearer, Sr., William Shearer, Jr., Jacob Bottomfelt, John and Robert Snodgrass, Daniel and John Duncan, John Griffy and Thomas Nixon.

1846—Elisha Thomas removed to the county from Ohio, locating where Hawleyville now stands. The same year came S. F. Snider, afterward county judge, who settled on Snake Creek, near its confluence with the East Tarkio. Also William Lavering, who settled in Lincoln Township, where he remained until 1868 and moved to Kansas.

In 1847 came John Ross, settling in Nebraska Township, remaining until 1851, when he moved to Montgomery County and was afterward killed by the Indians in Kansas.

Early in 1850 Captain R. F. Conner moved to Page County from Maryville, Missouri, and bought the Stonebraker Mill property. He was elected county judge in 1851.

From this date on settlers began to come in more rapidly, and something concerning their location and general whereabouts will be found in the "Early Settlement" division of the township histories of the various townships in which they at first located.

It will be observed that in Page County, as elsewhere, the first men to settle were men of small financial means and that all took claims in the timbers and along the streams. Most of them believed (until taught in experience's dear school) that the prairie lands were "*cold*," poorer soil, and that they were taking the cream of the country by taking timber lands. This accounts for the first settlers all locating on the east side of the county.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The following are the names of citizens who made the original entries at the land office in Council Bluffs during the year 1853:

Joshua Aiken, George Baker, John Buckingham, Henry Beaver, John A. Bussy, William Burge, Abraham Collier, Jefferson Cassady, James Campbell, Goolman Davidson, John Dodson, Samuel Davidson, Wayne Davidson, Sebastian Fruits, H. D. Farrens, Thomas Fleming, John Goldsmith, William Graves, Charles B. Hamilton, Thomas M. Houston, Erastus W. Hull, Abijah Hamton, Eli B. Johnson, Edmond W. Jones, B. Kenyon, Lee Hendrix, William Levering, George Martin, Thomas Nixon, Mary Nixon, Samuel Nixon, William Parker, Ann Reed, Thomas Roach, Robert Snodgrass, C. B. Short, William W. Scarlett, William Sparks, Robert W. Stafford.

EARLY TIMES.

"When the first settlers came, the Indians had not abandoned all title to this territory, but by the time the great body of emigrants had arrived within the limits of the county, in 1846, 1847 and 1848, they were nearly all gone, although they were to be seen occasionally even for a few years later, when returning to visit for a short time their former happy hunting grounds. Quite a number would come back on hunting and trapping expeditions, even as late as 1852, during

which time they would camp near the pioneer mill in great numbers and remain weeks at a time."

The agricultural implements of Page County pioneers were much in contrast with those of the present time. The only plows they had at first were what they styled "*bull-plows*," which implement did good service. The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were part wood and part iron. The pioneer who had one of the latter description was looked upon as somewhat of an aristocrat and "*puttin' on a heap of style*," as others termed it. But these old-fashioned wooden plows had their place and they must be awarded the honor of stirring up the virgin soil of Page County, where now all of the latest improvements in farm machinery are to be seen in operation on almost every quarter section of land, within the limits of what has long since come to be known as one of Iowa's best "*banner*" counties.

Again it was quite a time after the first settlement before there was a single stove in the county. Rude fire-places were constructed in the end of the humble log-cabin home, the same serving for warmth, cooking and ventilation.

The first cabins were indeed rude affairs—not just such as were built a little later on in the history of the settlement. The latter ones required some union of forces to "*raise*" them. The first structures were but little in advance, in style of architecture, to those put up by the Indians. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "*cabin raising*" then log cabins, in fact, came into style. Many a pioneer can remember how that some of the happiest days of their younger lives were spent in the rude, yet very healthy cabins.

A window-sash provided with glass was a rarity prior to 1850, and gave evidence of

wealth and aristocracy, which but very few could support,—for these articles cost *cash*, and the first settlers had but little of this particular commodity. The more common form of a window was an opening, which space was covered by a greased paper, which admitted a little light. These home-made windows, together with openings between the logs, where chinking had been left out, provided light and proper ventilation.

The doors were fastened by the old-time wooden latch, the string of which was always hanging without; for it should be here recorded that western pioneers were full of hospitality, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

Somehow the log cabin has always had an affectionate spot on the heart of the American people, even away back from good old New England days.

It stands down in the pasture now, that cabin rude and old.

Its roof is fast decaying, and its logs are thick with mold;

Down in the pasture, near a spring, whose never ceasing flow

Still ripples down its pebbled bed, with murmur soft and low.

'Good-bye, old house;' no storied halls upon the classic Rhine

Have done more for the ages past than you for me and mine;

You filled your place, and that full well, and they have done no more.

No men more brave nor girls more fair than issued from your door.

That the younger generation may get a correct idea of all that "father and mother" had to go through, it may be well in this connection to quote the following, as written by an old settler:

There were round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards *split* from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut out in the end, and a stick chimney run up. A

clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end, about two feet square, and it is furnished sometimes with a board and sometimes with glass. The cabin was then "chinked" and "daubed" with mud made from the top soil.

The house is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is then begun in earnest.

The one-legged bedstead, now almost entirely forgotten, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same-sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles. Upon these poles are laid clapboards, or bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid.

The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead, the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on or about the big fireplace, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household, while the latter were indulging in the luxury of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt.

In recording the historic events of Page County's pioneers, it would be incomplete without some mention of the faithful housewife. The winds and the wolves might howl without the lonely cabin, but within there burned the pure bright flame of a woman's love. There was something of poetry and romance to the mau who felled the first forest trees, plowed the first soil and erected the first buildings. While the work was hard, yet there was a charm about the new country that made the hardy pioneer quite happy. But to the busy housewife there seemed to be no end to toil, and care and sacrifice. The three meals were to be had, and the prattling children all to be cared for.

At that time the woods abounded in wild fruit—grapes, plums, crabapples and berries. It took the place for many years of cultivated fruits. Now one sees but little of the wild fruits, except, perhaps, occasionally crabapples, wild cherry, blackberry and strawberry, but civilization has ruined their quality, for by some reason the delicious taste of early days has gone—*or else our tastes have changed!*

So scarce was money in Page County at an early day, that it is told for the truth that it was hard for the pioneers to get money enough together to pay the 25 cents which it then took to get a letter from out the postoffice. In the early '40s, a young man left his home in some one of the Eastern or Middle States, and came to this part of Iowa for the purpose of making for himself a home, with the view of soon bringing a fair young bride to "*enjoy the hardships*" with him. Before coming West the young man and his sweetheart pledged one to the other that come what would—come weal, come woe—nothing but death could their affections sever. After he had been in Page County some months he received word through one of the settlers, who had been to Savannah, Missouri, the nearest postoffice, that a letter there awaited him, on which the usual postage, 25 cents, was due. How to get said letter was no easily solved problem! The prevailing currency of the day was wolf-scalps and coon-skins, but they were only good to exchange for goods—no cash was ever paid. But with young love burning in his heart, the young pioneer concluded to try and make the rich soil of Page County pay the debt; so he set about planting watermelons, thinking that they might be the key by which he could unlock the treasured epistle from his "deary" in the far-off East. About July 15, he plucked a load of fine ripe melons and started for Savannah.

Upon arriving there he found he could not easily sell for cash—even at any price. But finally he was forced to sell the entire load to the county officials, who had money when merchants had none! He found that *two big letters* (love letters of course) were there, calling for 50 big cents. So he sold his entire load of melons—sweet and delicious though they were—for 50 cents, and immediately got his mail. It may be stated that a few years later on his fondest hopes were realized and he was enabled to replant his fair eastern flower in his pioneer home in Page County. They were able to sit by their own bright fireside in years after, and recount the hardships by which they were brought together as man and wife.

To one looking back over the financial situation of those early days, it is hard to understand how, now in the very midst of luxury and good markets, the present population can so periodically talk of "hard times," low prices, and in fact do a general grumbling business. The secret, however, is in the fact that men then *had to live within their means*.

In the early settlement of the county a great many of the cabin homes were used as stopping places for the weary travelers, and when this was the case the house was packed to its utmost. When bed-time drew near, the first family would usually retire in the back part of the house, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The younger and single men slept in their wagons. In the morning those nearest the door arose first, and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of the wagons, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork; occasionally coffee would wash down the "johnny-cake" and warm up the stranger.

At times game was plenty, and all sorts of

wild animals were to be seen and heard, by day and by night. Deer trooped over the boundless prairie in droves ranging from twelve to twenty. Elk and wild turkeys also abounded, and prairie chickens without number. Bears were frequent. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and each night was the tired pioneer lulled to sleep by the screeching of panthers and howling of wolves.

One of the peculiar things connected with the life of the early settlers was that strange and indescribable loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass without seeing the face of a stranger; no human face to look upon, or being to talk to, save the members of their own household. Even the ringing echo of the axe, as its strokes resounded through the dense forests along the streams, seemed like a funeral knell.

THE FIRST DECADE.

The first ten years after Page County was settled and claimed by the white race, it was beyond a doubt a lonesome heritage. All that can be known of this period positively must be drawn part from illy-kept memorandums, the writing of which has long since turned to a rust color and scarcely readable, and from traditions handed down from "the old folks" to their sons and daughters now living on or near the old homestead place, originally entered by those whose tongues have long years ago been silenced in death.

The county was yet unorganized, and there

is not a single page of record of any kind to be found of the history of the county during that period, although an interesting history it would have made had it been preserved. There are a few very early settlers yet here, but their memories have been impaired by the mists and frosts of thirty-five years. Historically speaking, those earlier years were the most important years of Page County, for it was then that the foundation and corner-stone of all the county's history and present prosperity were laid.

Yet those years were not fraught with numerous stirring and remarkable events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance, and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured, through faith in a good time coming. The pioneers had no *caste*; all were equal (financially); they faced the same hardships, and were, as a great common rule, each other's friend, both as related to joy and sorrow.

New-comers were ever welcome to this fair domain, and ready hands assisted in rearing the log houses for those of less skill and experience. None stood on ceremony, but all took duty upon their own shoulders and performed it cheerfully and well. Was a settler's cabin blown down or burned, no sooner was it known than here come the far and near neighbors to assist in giving shelter and rebuilding. These people were a law-abiding people, but woe came upon him who came among them to violate law and cause disorder!





THE BEGINNING.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE first act toward establishing a subdivision of the territory now embraced in Page County, was when Warren Reed, under the direction of the Surveyor-General of Missouri, surveyed out township 67, range 39, in the month of December, 1845.

In the settlement of Iowa, the Territorial Legislature began by organizing counties along the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the occidental settlers election rights and an equal share in county government with those who properly lived within the geographical limit of the county. This state of things existed only until the territory west became settled sufficient to form separate organizations of their own; and finally, at the first session of the Iowa Legislature, after the Indians had sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all of northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions being made for their respective organizations when

the proper time should come, and these were severally named by said Legislature. Hence this county was created in 1847.

The Third General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 2, 1850, and adjourned February 5, 1851. During that session there were forty-two counties represented and before that body adjourned about fifty counties more were created and named, the same being approved by Stephen Hempstead, January 15, 1851.

It was named in honor of a brave and gallant young officer of the United States army, who was killed at the battle of Palo Alto in the Mexican war. William Hudson, who had been appointed organizing Sheriff by the Third General Assembly, formally organized the county in 1851. At the time of organizing the county, there were but two civil townships—Buchanan, running up the “divide” between East River and Buchanan Creek, and Nodaway included the remainder of the domain known as Page County. It appears from the following, copied from the Iowa State Reports, that the first officers appointed failed to do their duty in organizing

this county and that others had to be selected [See page 410 of "Iowa Historical Compendium and Census Book"]: "*Page County*: At one time a part of '*Demoiné*' County. Created in 1847. Made a part of the provisional county of Pottawattamie County, the same year. In 1851, Benjamin Rector, William Smith and Charles Wright, respectively of the counties of Fremont, Pottawattamie and Madison, were appointed commissioners to locate and establish the county seat; for which purpose they were to meet at the house of William L. Berge, during the month of June. At the following session of the General Assembly, John Scott and Thomas M. Gordon of Fremont County and Jacob Miller of Taylor County, were similarly appointed commissioners; for which purpose they were to meet at the house of Philip Bolewares, March 6, 1853, or within thirty days thereafter. The name of the new county seat was by the same act made '*CLARINDA*.'"

The organization was completed by the election of the following named officers:

Commissioners—S. F. Snider, John Duncan and William Shearer.

District Clerk—John Buckingham.

Sheriff—Robert Stafford.

Politics did not enter into this first election, the object being simply to organize the county, and political differences had not yet appeared. But soon there came a change. Occasional differences arose which in the main were soon overlooked and forgotten, on account of their necessity and natural dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for common defense in their pioneer homes.

The first offices held in Page County were not paying ones, but they afforded positions of influence and preference and that might in the near future prove very convenient stepping stones to more lucrative positions;

besides, it was no mean thing to be elected to fill the first offices in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought after by those who were at all inclined toward official distinction, and they called forth numerous aspirants. It should be here stated, however, that the best citizens and those having the most property did not seek these positions of trust and responsibility, but they were left to more uneducated, incapable and at times less honorable men.

As the first regular, general election day approached there were many questions arose in the minds of the better class as to who should control the affairs of the new county government. Who was best fitted and most trustworthy to represent the peoples' interest? These among many other questions presented themselves to the minds of voters and taxpayers, when the day approached for settling the question at the ballot-box.

At the first election in 1851 William L. Burge was elected as county judge—an office of much importance at that particular date.

Erastus Thomas was elected the first treasurer and recorder of the county.

The date of the above election must have been in April of 1851, and those elected held until the general election in August; this is forgotten by many in speaking of the "first county officers." The first two elections were really held under what was termed the "Blue Book" laws and not under the regular election laws soon after established by the code of Iowa.

COUNTY-SEAT LOCATION.

During the Legislature of December, 1852, the following act was passed, which act was as follows: "An act to appoint the Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Page County."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that John Scott and Thomas Gordon of the county of Fremont, and Jacob Miller of the county of Taylor, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice for the county of Page * * * and that the name of the seat of justice shall be Clarinda.

Approved December 22, 1852.

In accordance with this authority the above named commissioners located the county seat on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 69 north, and range number 36 west.

The county authorities at once pre-empted the same in the name of Page County. In May, 1853, said quarter section of land was laid out into lots, as it appears on the plats of to-day. The town was laid off under the direction of William L. Burge, prosecuting attorney and acting county judge; by E. Miller, surveyor; Benjamin Dodson, chairman, and Robert Stafford, axman.

The following September there was a sale of lots. Those upon which J. D. Hawley's store and the First National Bank were afterward erected, brought \$15 each. R. W. Stafford bought them. A few other lots, around the public square, were sold at \$2.50 each.

There never has been any attempt made to remove or re-locate the county seat of Page County, further than *talk*, away back in the "'50s," of removing to a town plat known as Page City, described elsewhere. It was a real-estate boom and lots were sold at fabulous prices. But the people in whom the power of removal was lodged never felt that a change was necessary to the well-being of the county

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At first Page County was divided into two civil subdivisions, known as Buchanan and Nodaway. Some years later Tarkio and Ne-

braska townships were set off. January 20, 1858, the County Court re-organized the civil townships, creating Dyke, Douglas, Pierce, and other townships, thus making smaller the former sub-divisions of the county. It will be of no value, scarcely any interest to the reader, to follow the various changes of township boundary lines. It may be well, however, to bound the townships as they existed under an order of County Judge J. Simonton, October 1, 1860, his order reading as follows:

TOWNSHIP	RANGE
Washington,	67 38 and 39
Amity,	67 37
Buchanan,	67 36
East River,	68 36
Harlan,	68 37

except sections 1 and 2, and the north half of sections 11 and 12.

TOWNSHIP	RANGE
Lincoln,	68 38 and 39
Tarkio,	69 38 and 39
Nodaway,	69 37

Also the west-half of township No. 69, range 36 and section 27, and the north-half of section 34, and the southwest quarter of section 34, in township 69, range 36; also sections 1 and 2, and north-half of sections 11 and 12, in township 68, range 37.

Nebraska, the east-half of congressional township 69, range 36, except section 27, and the north-half of section 34, and southwest quarter of section 34.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP	RANGE
Valley,	70 36
Douglas,	70 37
Fremont,	70 38
Pierce,	70 39

Various other changes have been made from time to time, until to-day (1889), the civil townships are all square, each contain-

ing thirty-six square miles except Nodaway and Nebraska—the former containing fifty-five and a quarter sections, while the latter is cut down to seventeen sections. The following is the arrangement of the present townships:

	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
Valley,.....	70.....	36
Douglas,	70.....	37
Fremont,	70.....	38
Pierce,	70.....	39
Grant,	69.....	39
Tarkio,	69.....	38

	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.
*Nodaway,.....	69.....	37
†Nebraska,	69.....	36
East River,.....	68.....	36
Harlan,	68.....	37
Lincoln,	68.....	38
Morton,	68.....	39
Washington,	67.....	39
Colfax,	67.....	38
Amity,	67.....	37
Buchanan.....	67.....	36

* Also nineteen and a quarter sections of township 69, range 36.

† Less nineteen and a quarter sections of territory described.





CHAPTER VI.

THE first to effect a settlement in what is now Page County, were three brothers who came from Jackson County, Missouri,—George W., Henry D. and David Faarrens, who made settlement in 1841 and 1842. It is claimed by others this settlement should date from 1842 and 1843.

The first child born in the county was Perry Hardee, born August, 1842. He was a son of William Hardee.

The first death of a white person in this county was Lieutenant Buchanan, who was drowned within the limits of Page County, as early as 1833. A detachment of troops were going across the State to the Missouri River, and when crossing the East Nodaway this young officer was drowned. It was at a point a mile northeast of where Hawleyville now stands. The stream was swollen from recent rains, and the Lieutenant, in advance of the troops, became tangled in the brush, and before help reached them both he and his horse were lost. A monument was erected to his memory, which was finally destroyed by the Indians, although fragments of the tombstone are yet in existence. Buchanan Creek, and likewise the township of the same name, were more lasting memorials for him than any amount of marble slabs.

The next to die in the county was Pleasant Wilson, who passed from earth in 1844.

The first marriage license issued to Page County parties was that granted to Henry Davidson and Rebecca Sebastian, November 13, 1852. There had doubtless been marriages prior to that date, but the licenses were obtained, or at least the ceremony held, in Missouri.

The first mill was erected in 1847 by Mr. Stonebraker, and is now generally known as Shambaugh's mill. It was built as a combined saw and grist mill, and here was "cracked" all the corn, and sawed all the lumber used in a radius of probably forty miles. This mill also ground wheat, but the flour had to be sifted or bolted by hand. Stonebraker, the proprietor of this mill, died in 1849, and the property passed to Captain R. F. Connor's hands.

The first postoffice established in Page County was located at the mill now known as Shambaugh's mill. Captain R. F. Connor was the pioneer postmaster. The office was established in 1850. The Government furnished the mail sacks, but the settlers had to furnish their own carriers, and by this means settlers could get their mail once a week. This arrangement lasted a year, when the

Government established a mail route between Maryville, Missonri, and Captain Connor's residence, the name of the office being Nodaway. Ira Cuning, now deceased, had the contract, the route extending from Maryville to Nodaway. At that time postage on letters carried 100 miles or more was 25 cents, payable at either end of the route. Prior to the establishment of this office the pioneers of Page County had to depend upon Savannah, Missouri, for all mail matter. The distance was sixty miles. A little later, however, an office was established at Maryville, Missouri, which was but twenty-five miles from the settlement on the Nodaway.

The first conveyance of the deed character in Page County was that of a mortgage deed granted to John Krout, by Philip Boulware, March 22, 1852. It was given to secure the payment of \$460 of borrowed money. This instrument is recorded in Book "A" of deeds, and was acknowledged before County Judge R. F. Connor. It was not exactly a land deed, but it was described in the records as "The improvements made by the late John Stonebraker on the Nodaway River, three-fourths of a mile below the 'Brown's Correctionville line;' the same is described in the original entry book."

The records of the county show that on March 22, 1853, the first lands were entered by Page County citizens. Isaiah Houstin claimed the northwest quarter of section 12, township 68, range 37, while the same day the southwest quarter of section 31, township 69, range 36, was entered by Erastus W. Hall.

The first school-house was built of logs, on section 26 of Buchanan Township, in 1844.

The first goods were sold at Hawleyville, in 1853, by James M. Hawley. This was the first regular stock, and was valued at

about \$500. There had been a barrel of whisky, some plug tobacco, and a few yards of blue calico, kept, it is claimed, at Boulware's place previous to this.

The first lime burned in the county was made by James M. Hawley, after a novel manner. He needed some lime to plaster his house and store with, so he quarried out some lime rock on his place at Hawleyville, and stacked up thirty cords of wood, over which he piled the stone, the mass resembling a miniature mountain. In less than forty-eight hours from the time fire was applied, he had a fine lot of excellent lime. This was in the fall of 1853.

The first trial jury in Page County assembled September 7, 1853. Judge A. A. Bradford was the district judge. The case set for their trial was one entitled, "State of Iowa vs. Johnson and Clark Brown, for the illegal sale of liquor." The State won the case, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs. This first jury were as follows:

Robert Stafford, J. Buckingham, Henry Farrens, Isaac Miller, John Brock, Ezra Heady, H. Langly, D. Rose, N. S. Pigg, A. B. Quinby, Henry Price and David Stonebraker.

The first term of District Court held at Clarinda, after this point was made the county seat, was held commencing September 5, 1853. It was held in the "shanty," near South Prominde. His Honor A. A. Bradford presided.

The first brick burned in Page County were manufactured by Thomas Goodman, near the village of Hawleyville, early in the '50's.

The first sermon preached from the Gospel was by the voice of Rev. Sam. Farlow, a Methodist Episcopal minister who set up the emblematic cross in Page County in 1852.

The first brick house was erected in 1860,

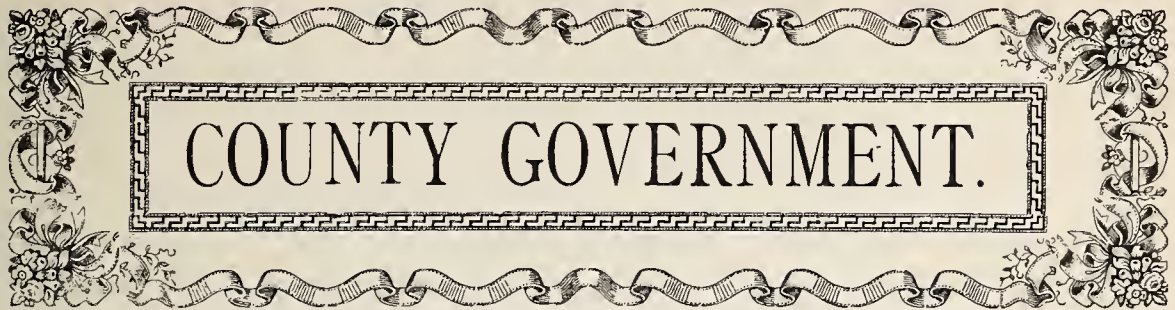
in Pierce Township, by A. J. Gilmore, at Franklin Grove.

The first bridge built in Page County was constructed by John McLean and A. P. Richardson, in the winter of 1857-'58. It spanned the East Nodaway River at Hawleyville. The contract price was \$700. It was to be built by subscription, but finally the county authorities assumed it, and it was paid for in swamp-land money. It was hewn from native timber, except the plank, which were sawed by a portable steam mill. The workmanship was good, and the bridge stood

ten years or longer. The same contractors built numerous bridges at an early day.

The first windmill erected in Page County was that placed on its tower in October, 1872, by Hon. William Butler, on his farm just north from the city of Clarinda. It was an Enterprise mill, made at Sandwich, Illinois. It stands forty feet from the ground, and is but the forerunner of thousands of these useful engines yet to pump water from Page County soil.—*Page County Democrat*, October 31, 1872.





CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY COURT.

PRIOR to 1861 Iowa had a County Judge system, and this judge was a sort of supreme ruler of the county realm. Major Conner was the first judge—his term being carried out, however, by William L. Burge. S. F. Snider served 1853-'55; John Wilson, 1855-'57; S. F. Snider, 1857-'58; A. H. East, Prosecuting Attorney, filled out Snider's last term and I. H. Walker was elected in 1858; Jacob Simonton in 1859. From 1861 on each township had one supervisor and that board made the laws for the county and the county judge simply did probate business, until 1869, when the office was entirely abolished. The first record of a county court appears as follows in the minute book:

*State of Iowa }
Page County. }*

Be it known that on the night of the 12th of January, 1858, all the books and papers belonging to the office of County Judge of Page County, together with the building in which they were kept were destroyed by fire. It is therefore ordered by this court that there be furnished new books in which to keep the record of said court.

In testimony hereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of Page County. Done at Clarinda in said county this the fifteenth day of January, 1858.

A. H. EAST,
Prosecuting Attorney and ex officio County Judge.

It will be understood that no earlier county court records are obtainable on account of the above fire. At the January term of 1858, what was styled "Dyke" Township was set off. It comprised congressional township number 70, of range 36 west; it was named Valley Township, the next September, by a petition presented to the county court.

At this same January term the following subdivisions of Page County were set apart as civil townships:

Douglas, comprising congressional township number 70 north, of ranges 37 and 38 west.

Pierce, comprising congressional township number 70 north, of range 39.

Tarkio, comprising congressional townships number 68 and 69 north, of ranges 38 and 39.

Nodaway, comprising congressional townships number 68 and 69 north, of range 37

west; also that in 68 and 69 north, of range 36 west.

Nebraska, comprising congressional township number 69 north, of range 36 west, east from a line running north from the southeast corner of section 33 to the northeast corner of section 34 in said township and range.

Amity Township was formed of congressional township number 67 north, of ranges 37, 38 and 39, with a fractional strip a half-mile wide on the east.

At the November term Washington Township was created, beginning at the northeast corner of section 25, in township 68 north, of range 38 west—thence west with the section line, between Page County and Fremont County—thence south to the county line—thence east along said line, until it intersects the range line between townships 37 and 38—thence north to place of beginning.

At this time the Board of Equalization consisted of Hon. S. F. Snider, County Judge; Jacob Loy, Sheriff; L. H. Wilder, District Clerk, and John Buckingham, Assessor. They agreed on the following assessment on Page County lands:

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	IMPROVED	UNIMPROVED
67.....	36.....	\$6.....	\$3
68.....	36.....	6.....	3
69.....	36.....	7.....	4
70.....	37.....	6.....	3
67.....	37.....	6.....	3
68.....	37.....	5.....	3
69.....	37.....	6.....	4
70.....	37.....	4.....	3
67.....	38.....	4.....	3
68.....	38.....	4.....	3
69.....	38.....	4.....	3
70.....	38.....	4.....	3
67.....	39.....	5.....	2
68.....	39.....	5.....	2
69.....	39.....	5.....	2
70.....	39.....	5.....	3

The total assessed valuation of all prop-

erty in Page County, in August, 1859, was \$1,181,628.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

There was but little of importance took place in the County Court throughout the years 1859 and 1860. January 1, 1861, found a new era ushering itself in on the management of county government all over Iowa. The previous Legislature had enacted a new law, by which a Board of County Supervision took many of the former duties and responsibilities of the County Judge, who had been sole ruler of his people! Under this law, each township in the county was entitled to a representation by a member of the board.

The Board for 1861 consisted of the following: P. West, Valley Township; J. L. Black, Douglas Township; Wilson Bellis, Fremont Township; M. A. Jones, Pierce Township; George Miller, Tarkio Township; George Ribble, Nodaway Township; Elisha Thomas, Nebraska Township; Moses Thompson, East River Township; William Butler, Harlan Township; John Monzingo, Lincoln Township; James Hamill, Washington Township; J. A. Reed, Amity Township; Robert Maxwell, Buchanan Township.

Charles Linderman was clerk of the board. The oath each member was required to take was as follows:

“We do solemnly swear that we will support the Constitution of the United States and of Iowa, and will faithfully and to the best of our ability discharge the duties of a county supervisor. So help me, God.”

It should be remembered that this oath had much significance before the next four years of the civil war had passed.

George Ribble was chosen as chairman of the first Board of Supervisors.

Board of 1862: William Orme, of Valley; J. L. Black, of Douglas; Wilson Bellis, of

Fremont; C. W. Foster, of Tarkio; William Graves, of Nebraska; Moses Thompson, of East River; William Butler, of Harlan; D. C. McCord, of Washington; George Ribble (chairman), of Nodaway.

At the September session of 1862, D. C. McCord, of Washington Township, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Many of our citizens have left their homes and families, and are now engaged in battling for the maintenance of the laws of our country and to suppress the present rebellion; and whereas, we deem it our absolute duty to provide for the wants of the families of our soldiers who are in need, and therefore be it resolved, that we hereby assure our friends absent in the field, that their families shall not suffer for the want of sympathy, or for the necessities of life, to make them comfortable while they are absent or in case of their death.

Second: That we do hereby appoint and constitute the members of the board from each township a special agent to enroll the names of the families of soldiers in their several townships, and report the same to the board. That they shall inquire after the condition of, and make provision for the wants of, such families, and report at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Third: That if necessary for the procurement of any article deemed necessary for the family of any soldier from Page County, the clerk of the board be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the treasurer for the amount designated by the agent of the township where the destitute person or family reside, and the same to be expended for such purpose.

Fourth: That an appropriation of the sum of *one thousand* dollars (\$1,000) (or so much of it as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this act), be and hereby is made."

Upon the vote for this measure, the board stood with a unanimous voice.

Board of 1863: George Ribble (Chair-

man), Nodaway; William Orme, of Valley; J. L. Black, of Douglas; W. Bellis, of Fremont; D. S. Hunt, of Pierce; C. W. Foster, of Tarkio; William Graves, of Nebraska; Moses Thompson, of East River; William Butler, of Harlan; John Monzingo, of Lincoln; James Hamill, of Washington; Joseph A. Reid, of Amity; Robert Maxwell, of Buchanan.

At the September session, the board sold the swamp-land interest of Page County to the American Emigration Company, for the sum of \$2,500.

At their December (1863) session, William Butler, of Harlan Township, offered the subjoined resolution:

That the Board of Supervisors of Page County do hereby appropriate the sum of \$50 to each person who will volunteer in the Union army, to fill the quota of this county at the present call, or to fill any call that may hereafter be made. Said sum to be payable, one-half July 1, 1864, and one-half July 1, 1865, with six per cent. interest from date of warrant.

Resolved: That a special tax of four mills be levied on the assessed valuation of the property in Page County, as a means of raising funds for the relief of soldiers' families and to pay volunteers.

The above was enacted without a dissenting vote.

Board of 1864: D. T. Hunt, of Pierce; John Monzingo, of Lincoln; James Hamill, of Washington; J. A. Reid, of Amity; Robert Maxwell, of Buchanan; Ed. Hollis, of Valley; George Otte, of Douglas; Wesley Hall, of Fremont; George Miller, of Tarkio; J. H. Buckingham, of Nebraska; Moses Thompson, of East River; William Butler, of Harlan.

At their January session the board resolved as follows:

Whereas, Our country is engaged in a

great struggle for the very existence of our Government, and laboring to suppress the most infamous of all rebellions; and whereas our county has been called on to furnish (in addition to the troops already furnished) sixty-four men;

And whereas, We believe it our duty to sustain the administration in putting down this rebellion by aiding those who shall volunteer from Page County, and those who shall be drafted, who are the heads of families, to fill the present call for 300,000 men;

Therefore be it resolved. That the Board of Supervisors of Page County, Iowa, levy a special tax of four mills on the dollar, using the assessment of 1863 as a base, and at a rate sufficient to raise the amount of \$100 to each man required from this county, the same being in addition to the sum of \$50 heretofore appropriated by the board.

Board of 1865.—Ed. Hollis, George Otte, George Miller, J. H. Buckingham, Moses Thompson, George Ribble, Wilson Bellis, D. T. Hunt, D. M. Farrens, G. R. Davidson.

George Ribble, of Nodaway Township, was elected as chairman.

Among the official acts of 1865, the board looked after the various bridges and newly laid highways. They also agreed on the following tax levy: State tax, two mills on a dollar; county tax, three mills; school purposes, one mill; relief fund, two mills; bridge fund, one mill.

Board of 1866.—George Ribble, of Nodaway; G. R. Davidson, of Lincoln (chairman); W. Bellis, of Fremont; D. M. Farrens, of Buchanan; James Sheppard, of Valley; G. W. Newsome, of Douglas; Daniel Chesshire, of Tarkio; J. H. Buckingham, of Nebraska; Moses Thompson, of East River; J. W. Pruyne, of Harlan; W. W. Russell, of Washington; George McCullough, of Amity.

Aside from routine bridge and road work, but little was accomplished by the board:

but such duties were hard, and to the good judgment of these men we owe much for the excellent public thoroughfares we enjoy in Page County to-day. The bridge and road ways located by them are used by the thousands of people of to-day, who seldom think of or give credit to this early board, who performed their every known duty so well.

Board of 1867.—J. Sheppard, of Valley; G. W. Newsome, of Douglas; J. H. Buckingham, of Nebraska; A. J. Chantry, of Fremont; J. R. Hinchman, of Nodaway; M. Thompson, of East River; J. W. Pruyne, of Harlan; G. R. Davidson, of Lincoln; S. G. Right, of Amity; Robert Maxwell, of Buchanan; W. W. Russell, of Washington. The last named was chosen chairman.

At their September session the board voted to submit the question of voting a tax to aid in the construction of the then proposed railway, extending from Afton, in Union County, to Nebraska City, Nebraska. Also to aid in one projected, and known as the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad.

Board of 1868.—T. A. Prest, A. J. Beavers, A. J. Chantry, Levi Reeves, I. J. Jones, E. Miller, J. R. Hinchman, T. A. McAlpin, J. C. Harris, L. Conner, G. R. Davidson, W. W. Russell (chairman), and Robert Maxwell.

At the first session of this board, the question of voting aid toward railroad building came up. The matter was finally submitted to the voters of the county, March 4. The same was carried by a majority of 209 votes. (For full particulars see the chapter on "Railroads.")

Board of 1869.—William Butler, A. J. Beavers, Wilson Bellis, I. J. Jones, John Aiken, I. A. McAlpin, J. P. Harris, J. W. Turner, J. B. Short, T. A. Prest, I. N. Tomlinson, L. Conner.

Board of 1870.—Daniel McCoy, Levi Reeves, Wilson Bellis, T. A. McDonald, T. J. Garnett, A. Loranz (chairman), J. P. Harris, William McLane, J. W. Turner, J. B. Short, T. A. Prest, N. C. Martin.

At their June session of 1870 the board had the following proceedings:

Be it resolved that there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of Page County, at an election in 1870, the question, "Shall Page County erect a court-house, which building shall be built at the county seat, and cost not to exceed \$50,000?" That to provide for the building of the same, the county to issue bonds bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on or before ten years from date, at the option of the county. That a tax of three mills be levied on the taxable property of said county annually, to pay the interest on said indebtedness, and to pay up said bonds.

The above proposition was voted upon by the people; the measure received 509 votes, as against 819 against it.

The tax levy for 1870 was as follows: State, two mills on the dollar; county, four mills; school, two mills; bridge, three mills; insane, one mill.

In 1870-'71 the county supervisor system was changed from a representation by each township to three members, who were to draw lots for the long and short term of office. The old system was more expensive and at the same time fraught with many difficulties, it being harder for twelve or sixteen men to arrive at conclusions than for three.

Board of 1871: F. J. Bracken, William McLean (chairman), Isaac Damewood, A. Loranz.

When the new board met in June, 1871, they contracted with the United Presbyterian Church for the use of their church as a place for holding court. The county paid the society \$100 per year for it.

Board of 1872: William McLean (chair-

man), F. J. Bracken, J. W. Turner. At the June session they allowed over fifty ex-Union soldiers the sum of \$150 each, under the act of the Board of Supervisors of January, 1863, regarding bounties, the total amount paid being \$6,950. It seems that for some reason these amounts had not been claimed by those entitled to them. It was a question claiming legal attention, but was finally decided in favor of the soldiers.

Board of 1873: William McLean, J. W. Turner, John Griffith.

Nothing of great importance came up before the board during the early part of the year. In June they advertised for bids for rooms to hold court in, the court-house question again came up for consideration. The board finally submitted the matter to a vote of the people, at the general election of 1873. The proposition was for the erection of a court-house to cost not to exceed \$25,000. The vote stood 583 for 1,158 against the measure. After three or four times submitting the question to the people, and each time being defeated, the county "Dads" got tired and took the matter into their own hands, doing about all they could and keep within the law controlling them.

At their October meeting, in 1873, Mr. Griffith offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a county building be ordered erected on the public square in the town of Clarinda, 44 x 60 feet, with six offices below and a court-room above, with vaults for the county records, according to plans and specifications on file in the Auditor's office; and that J. W. Turner be appointed a special commissioner to superintend the same. The Auditor is hereby authorized to issue warrants for labor and material to complete the structure.

The entire cost of this court-house was \$7,456.

At the above session bids were received for a room in which to hold court, as follows: The Universalist church \$300, the Loy & Van Sandt building \$300, and the United Presbyterian church \$250. The last named was accepted, under contract of one year.

Board of 1874: George McCullough, J. W. Turner (chairman), John G. Griffith.

At the first session that year, it was shown that \$3,930 had been expended on the court-house structure and \$1,803 for new vaults.

Board of 1875: John G. Griffith (chairman), George McCullough, Samuel Gorman.

Board of 1876: John G. Griffith (chairman), Samuel Gorman and George McCullough.

Board of 1877: John G. Griffith (chairman), Samuel Gorman and O. Wetmore.

At the June session the board had the poor farm matter under advisement and concluded to submit the same to the people. The proposition was to levy a two-mill tax, by which to raise \$10,000 and with it purchase and improve a farm upon which to provide for the county's unfortunate poor. At the election determining the matter the vote stood 578 to 947, in favor of the measure.

Board of 1878: J. H. Buckingham, John G. Griffith (chairman), O. Wetmore.

Board of 1879: O. Wetmore (chairman), J. H. Buckingham, C. A. Johnson.

At the June session that year G. L. Shane, the steward of the poor farm, rendered the following report to the board, which was for fifteen months ending June 1, 1879.

Amount produced:

Corn (eighty acres), 2,000 bushels; potatoes (three acres), 275 bushels; sweet potatoes, five bushels; turnips, fifteen bushels; beans, five bushels; grass seed, twenty-five bushels; hay, twenty-five tons. Butter and eggs, sufficient for supply of poor farm purposes.

Amount expended, \$1,533.40.

Amount of stock on farm	\$824
Farm implements	369
Furniture and bedding	323
Improvements made	230

Board of 1880: J. H. Buckingham, C. A. Johnson, J. W. Turner (chairman).

Board of 1881: J. W. Turner (chairman), C. A. Johnson, Peter Seisher.

The first business attended to by the board of that year was, to appoint a committee to go to the poor farm and make an itemized inventory of all that belonged to the premises. The report was as follows:

Farm	\$10,500
Horses	540
Cattle	890
Hogs	519
Poultry	44
Hay and grain	840
Farm implements	444
Household goods	200
Sundries	245

Total value\$14,342

Board of 1882: J. W. Turner (chairman), P. Swisher, C. A. Johnson.

The records show that at their September session, the board was presented with a petition presented and signed by over 400 persons, praying that the people have an opportunity to vote again on the long and oft repeated court-house question. This time the proposition called for a goodly sum,—one sufficient to erect a befitting temple of justice for Page County, the proposition to vote a two-mill tax, each year for five years, to build a court-house not to exceed in cost \$75,000. The board heard the prayer and the people voted on the measure at the general election that fall.

Board of 1883: P. Swisher (chairman), C. A. Johnson, W. M. Alexander.

The only matter worthy of record in this connection for that year is the report made

by P. B. Cain, steward of the Poor Farm, which gives the number of paupers received each month, and number in the house:

MONTH.	RECEIVED.	IN THE HOUSE.
January	2	13
February.....	2	14
March.....	6	19
April	1	13
May.....	4	12
June....	2	10
July.....	2	9
August....	.....	9
September	2	11
October.....	.....	11
November.....	2	9
December....	9	17

One child born and one person died during the time included in the above report.

Board of 1884: J. D. Laughlin, Peter Swisher, W. M. Alexander.

It was during this year, and in the November session, that the board engaged Foster & Libbie, architects, from Des Moines, Iowa, to make plans and specifications for the court house which the people of Page County, after so many years, had concluded to build. The price paid for the plans and drawings was \$775.

Board of 1885: W. M. Alexander (chairman), P. Swisher, J. D. Laughlin.

On the 18th of February, of that year, bids were opened for proposals to build the court-house.

William Butler was awarded the contract at \$71,000, exclusive of heating apparatus. The contractor gave bonds, to the amount of \$100,000, signed by C. Linderman, J. P. Burrows, J. H. Dunlap, J. N. Miller and Jacob Butler.

Board of 1886: P. Swisher (chairman), J. D. Laughlin, R. H. Fulton.

The Board made the following tax levy for 1886: County, 4 mills on the dollar; school, 1 mill; bridge, 3 mills; court-house, 2 mills; insane, 1 mill.

Board of 1887: J. D. Laughlin (chairman), R. H. Fulton, I. C. Preston.

At the April session a contract was made with M. E. Herbert for putting in steam heating works into the new court-house, the price being fixed at \$3,845, including all necessary changes needed to use the city water-works.

At their July meeting the board looked at samples of fresco work, designs for vaults, safes, etc. After due deliberation and consultation with various experts the board finally contracted with Messrs. Hine, Kelly & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, in the sum of \$2,600, to provide the latest patented and greatly improved metallic vault shelving, file boxes and omnibus cases.

They also at that time awarded the contract to the Union School Furniture Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, for all the desks, cases, tables, etc. needed in the new court-house. They received for such work \$4,419.

Board of 1888: R. H. Fulton, I. C. Preston, J. D. Laughlin (chairman).

Board of 1889: J. D. Laughlin, I. C. Preston, R. H. Fulton.

At the June session the board awarded a contract to Dunlap & Beckwith, for building a "Hartman" steel picket fence around the court-house square. The price was 50 cents per foot.

The tax levy for 1889 was as follows:

Poll, 50 cts.; dog, 50 cts.; county, 4 mills; school, 1 mill; bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills; insane, $1\frac{2}{10}$ mills; *ex-soldier relief, $\frac{3}{10}$ mill.

COURT-HOUSE HISTORY.

The first county business of Page County was transacted two miles southeast of where

* This relates to a fund made in compliance with the recent law, and is but carrying out the law which provides that no soldier shall be taken to the poor house. When needy he can draw from the above fund.

Clarinda now stands, at the house of Philip Boleware, or at what is now known as "Shambaugh's Mills." The first term of court was held there September 22, 1851, Judge Sloan presiding.

Clarinda being selected as the seat of justice early in 1853, Judge S. F. Snider, county judge, moved to the new county seat and soon erected a building on the north side of the public square, in which he had his office and from which he sold goods. This was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, including his county court records, on the night of January 12, 1858.

The first term of district court held at Clarinda was in a small board "shanty," which stood on the west side of the public square. It had been built to the southwest of the town for school purposes, and in it Mrs. Samuel Farlan taught the first school in the vicinity of Clarinda. A log school-house was soon built on the square, now used by the south public school-building. Here a few terms of district court were held. It is said that whisky used to be kept near the log court room in cask, and that "*all hands and everybody*" used to help themselves, notwithstanding the first case tried here was for a violation of the Iowa liquor law!

In 1856 the county erected a frame court-house, which stood on the southeast corner of the public square. It still stands and is used as a paint shop; it was moved just to the north of the square and across the street. It was about 30 x 40 feet, two stories high, with court room on second floor and county offices beneath. For years it was the bee-hive of Clarinda; in it the postoffice was held for years. The court room got too small and churches and school-houses had to be used for holding courtin. In 1867 a proposition was left to the people as to whether the county should build a court-house. The measure

was defeated by a vote of 128 to 815. In June, 1870, the question again came up before the board, who submitted a proposition for the voters at the fall election, as to whether a \$50,000 court-house should be erected by issuing bonds. That measure was defeated by a vote of 425 to 795. By the year 1873 it became apparent to the supervisors that a more suitable building in which to keep the public records was imperatively demanded, and again a proposition went before the people asking for funds to build a \$25,000 court-house. This met the same fate as all before. The vote stood 483 to 1,158 against the measure. This was more than the supervisors could stand, and they took the matter into their own hands, and at their October meeting, 1873, Supervisor Griffith offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a county building be ordered erected on the public square in the town of Clarinda, 44 x 60 feet, with six offices below and a court room above, with vaults for county records, according to plans now on file with the auditor; and that J. W. Turner be appointed a special commissioner to superintend the same.

Thus, after a long and protracted effort, Page County succeeded in securing a court-house, partly worthy the name. It was not a palatial affair, and not such as the wealth of the county should have erected, but it was the best the board had power to build. Its cost was \$7,456.

The matter was allowed to rest for about ten years; but in the summer of 1882 the subject was again revived, for the time had come when more vault room was badly needed for the safe keeping of records. Petitions were circulated and signed by over 400 voters, asking the board to submit the question of building to the people. The board then

consisted of J. W. Turner (chairman), P. Swisher, C. A. Johnson. They were all farmers and only sought to serve the county's best interest. At the September meeting they decided to submit it to a vote. The proposition called for a court-house, the cost of which should not exceed the sum of \$75,000, to be paid by an annual tax of two mills per dollar, until paid for. After the vote had been cast and counted it was found that 1,972 favored, while 1,286 were opposed to it.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Turner declined to be re-nominated, and he was succeeded by W. M. Alexander. In the fall of 1884 C. A. Johnson was succeeded by J. D. Laughlin.

William Foster (of Foster & Libbe), was chosen the architect, and he presented plans to the board at their January (1885) meeting. The board accepted the plans and at once called for bids, to be opened February 18, 1885. There were thirty bids in. After a careful examination the board awarded the contract to one of Clarinda's old pioneers—William Butler, whose bid was \$71,000. His bond was fixed at \$100,000, and at once signed by some of Page County's best men. The contract called for the completion of the job by January 1, 1888. During 1885 the foundation was laid, and during 1887 the walls and roof were completed; in 1886, and December 19, 1887, the complete structure was accepted by the board.

It is proper to state that during the whole time, while the building was in progress, contractor Hon. William Butler was in hearty accord with the board, and he spared no pains, neither expense, to fully carry out his part of the contract.

The cost of the structure and furnishing the same, including steam heat, was as follows:

Contract price of building, \$71,000; steam heat, \$3,845; fresco painting, \$2,500; gas

machine and fixtures, \$1,220; furniture and vaults, \$7,019; safe in the treasurer's office, \$700; sundries, \$216; making a total of \$86,500.

The "Kingdom of Page" may well point with pride to this building.

To undertake to describe this beautiful "Temple of Justice" in the space allotted to us, would indeed be but folly. In brief, it may be said, that from the very basement, with its private walks and steam-heating plant, on up through the elegantly designed court, even to the artistic sky-blue rotunda, richly frescoed, all bespeaks of GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE!

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

The thing of all others that distinguishes Christian from pagan lands is their charitable and humane institutions. In the old ancient kingdoms the poor as well as those unfortunate creatures who were born blind or dumb, or in any way maimed or impaired in a physical sense, were cast out from society, or in some ages of the world put to death soon after birth. But to-day Christian civilization has builded homes and hospitals for unfortunates of all classes, and the same are kept at public expense. We have our deaf and dumb institutes; our colleges for the blind; our reform schools; our orphans' homes; our asylums for the feeble-minded; our soldiers' homes; our insane hospitals, and our homes for the erring and friendless; and last, though not least, we have established in Iowa a system for caring for our unfortunate poor. They are not even like the almshouses of the East, but homes indeed for those on whom financial prosperity has not seemed to smile. We term them "poor farms:" usually situated near the county seats. Prior to the inauguration of this system the county provided, as best they could, for their

poor people by hiring some one to board them, but finding this too complicated and expensive, they petitioned for the present poor-farm system.

It was in 1878 that Page County deemed it prudent to purchase land for such a home for her poor people. By an act of the Board of Supervisors (after first lawfully submitting the question to the voters) 170 acres of land was purchased on section—of township 69, range 37, in the civil township of Nodaway, and is only a mile and a half west of Clarinda, the county seat. The county have erected suitable buildings, made proper improvements, and managed to make the place self-sustaining.

The following gives the expenses incidental to opening up the poor farm: cost of land, \$5,280; erection of building, \$3,247; mules and horses, \$475; grain and stock, \$274; implements, \$170; sewing-machine, etc., \$50, —making a total of \$9,506.

Much concerning the expenses in income from this farm, in connection with the poor, will be found in the chapter relating to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The following is a transcript of the County Treasurer's report, and will serve to show the present financial standing at this time:

PAGE COUNTY'S STANDING, JANUARY 1, 1890.

FUND.	Collected.	Paid out.	On hand, Jan. 9, '90.
State	\$17,871 78	\$17,198 50	\$ 940 80
County Fund.....	32,557 37	35,151 50	359 08
School	9,920 52	9,859 09	2,761 83
Road.....	6,009 52	5,730 63	774 31
School-house	8,818 23	8,493 28	950 26
Teachers'	41,402 55	41,203 07	43 31
Contingent.....	13,812 10	13,705 74	15,321 61
Bridge.....	9,581 97	27,642 92	2,293 19
Insane	6,571 70	6,735 71	894 51
School fund principal.....	9,065 25	8,055 00	2,802 24
School fund interest.....	6,351 80	4,664 07	2,913 93
Normal Institute.....	648 99	808 97	.....
Poor Farm.....	277 14	277 14	.....
City	14,467 22	14,360 07	257 26
Swamp land.....	.....	955 80	.....
Court-house	273 79	273 79	.....
Dog tax.....	983 86	955 51	724 26
Soldiers' relief	1,929 62	1,677 03	252 59
Total.....	\$180,543 11	\$197,772 71	\$21,969 88
Outstanding warrants paid.....	.....	.....	36 94
Total.....	.....	.....	21,932 94
Outstanding warrants unpaid.....	.....	.....	289 53
Total.....	.....	.....	\$22,222,47





CHAPTER VIII.

POPULATION.

FROM the settlement of the county, about 1840 up to the year 1850, the growth of the settlement was very slow. Statistics are not to be found for that period, but from the memory of the hardy pioneer, it has been learned that up to 1848 there were not to exceed thirty families in what is now Page County. These families aggregated not far from 150 population. From 1850 to 1860 the growth was not rapid, but steady in its increase. Few men of means came to the county in those earlier days. They had no riches, save the spirit of industry, economy and intelligence, so that in the march of years wealth and comfort has been the result. From 1860 the growth of the county never slackened, or came to a dead stand-still, but it continually increased. The brunt of the pioneer battle was borne by the earliest comers, for within the period of a few years the greatest hardship of pioneer life had disappeared, and the people began to live after a better manner. The early settlers were nearly

all native-born Americans, the greater portion of them coming from Ohio and Indiana, although a goodly number came from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. These were good States to have been reared in, and yet still better to *emigrate from!*—good when one contemplated the beautiful domain of which Page County is now composed. The old "Buckeye" and "Hoosier" States have doubtless furnished the "Hawkeye" State more of her population than any other four States, and it was these States that first made our broad and almost boundless prairies to blossom like the rose!

The following carefully compiled and authentic table, taken from the census of 1856 and 1885, will serve a good purpose in this connection, to inform the reader of to-day as to the condition of the agricultural resources of Page County at an early date, as well as many other things concerning her people in general, in contrast with the findings of the 1885 census:

POPULATION.

	1856.	1885.
Number of dwellings.....	339.....	4,198
Number of families.....	355.....	4,297
Number of males.....	1,015.....	10,874
Number of females.....	949.....	9,056
Married persons.....	676.....	7,826
Widowed persons.....	47.....	611
Native voters ..	393.....	4,858
Naturalized voters.....	7.....	263
Aliens.....	7.....	325
Deaf and dumb... ..	2.....	5
Owners of land... ..	281.....	2,378
Paupers	2.....	—

AGRICULTURAL.

	1856.	1885.
Acres of improved land.....	8,052.....	258,922
Acres of unimproved land.....	41,182.....	47,184
Acres of meadow land.....	90.....	7,089
Acres of corn.....	3,544.....	118,059
Bushels of corn harvested....	123,197....	4,740,418
Acres of spring wheat.....	644	21,435
Bushels " " harvested.	2,486.....	247,340
Acres of winter wheat.....	157.....	321
Bushels " " harvested.	1,344.....	4,890
Acres of potatoes... ..	48.....	1,069
Bushels of "	5,589.....	106,383

STOCK.

	1856.	1885.
Hogs sold.....	1,101.....	9,226
Value of hogs sold.....	\$19,219.....	—
Cattle sold.....	700.. ..	6,535
Value of cattle sold.....	\$ 8,634.....	—
Pounds of butter made.....	16,034.....	513,418
Pounds of cheese made.....	2,099.....	13,228
Pounds of wool sold....	2,794.....	16,134

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1860.

TOWNSHIP.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Nodaway.....	743	631	1,374
Buchanan.....	471	388	859
Fremont.....	57	50	107
Tarkio.....	190	176	366
Amity.....	328	255	583
Nebraska.....	214	208	422
Valley.....	148	122	270
Douglas	59	76	106
Washington	104	96	200
Pierce.....	52	54	106
Total.....			5,202

POPULATION OF THREE DECADES.

The following includes all towns and villages:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	1865	1875	1885
Amity.....	541	1,152	1,242
Buchanan	631	907	998
Colfax.....		519	1,052
Douglas.....	144	838	821
East River.....	704	906	908
Fremont.....	97	775	1,097
Grant		1,962	2,692
Harlan.....	437	936	1,058
Lincoln.....	255	745	1,078
Morton.....		382	660
Nebraska.....	459	699	693
Nodaway....	1,817	3,474	4,355
Pierce.....	115	750	1,154
Tarkio	164	688	931
Valley	341	836	989
Washington	206	513	639
Total	5,237	15,076	20,938

The following shows an abstract total of the population for various years:

1850.....	551	1865	5,211
1856.....	1,964	1870.....	9,975
1860.....	4,419	1875	14,275

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The subjoined is compiled from the State census of 1885:

Clarinda.....	2,808
Shenandoah.....	2,160
College Springs.....	532
Braddyville.....	194
Blanchard.....	382
Coin.....	403
Essex.....	504
Hepburn.....	98

Total..... 7,081

NATIONALITY AND VOTING POPULATION.

Below is given a carefully compiled table, showing the number of native and foreign born people of Page County for the year 1885. Also the number entitled to a vote, by townships:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	NATIVE BORN.	FOREIGN BORN.	VOTING POP'T'N.
Amity	1,193	88	319
Buchanan	1,023	18	268
Colfax	980	93	280
Douglas	541	280	164
East River	889	17	209
Fremont	592	538	212
Grant	2,585	203	718
Harlan	995	96	249
Lincoln	979	109	276
Morton	652	28	167
Nebraska	700	12	176
Nodaway	4,222	308	1,069
Pierce	930	253	271
Tarkio	799	157	226
Valley	936	74	246
Washington	652	58	171
Total	18,604	2,334	5,021

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1880.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.	PER'S NAL	TOTAL.
Valley	\$191,797	\$ 61,215	\$355,707
Douglas	208,561	59,494	268,055
Fremont	208,316	60,244	268,558
Pierce	162,040	43,474	205,692
Essex	11,286	56,610	128,229
Grant	216,624	55,857	272,481
Shenandoah	11,568	120,010	261,235
Tarkio	187,852	62,413	250,265
Nodaway	349,192	105,000	468,151
Clarinda	7,719	164,814	446,769
Nebraska	89,599	39,850	138,745
East River	182,180	47,861	230,291
Harlan	187,991	49,419	237,791
Lincoln	180,006	57,940	237,399
Morton	183,670	45,457	229,127
Washington	161,898	67,635	229,986
Colfax	159,888	73,131	233,019
Amity	183,219	55,940	239,165
College Springs	420	30,737	73,696
Buchanan	178,685	64,527	246,798
Grand Total	\$3,062,511	\$1,318,385	\$4,911,096

CITY AND VILLAGE PLATS.

The following is a true transcript of the various plattings of towns, villages and cities in Page County, commencing with the first and giving each in their regular order, as shown by their several filings:

HAWLEYVILLE was platted May 17, 1855, by James M. Hawley and Henry McAlpin, on the northwest quarter of section 13, township 69, range 36.

AMITY (now called College Springs) was platted June 20, 1856, on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 of township 67, range 37, upon lands owned by the Government and entered by a colony.

CLARINDA was platted December 7, 1857, on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 69, range 36.

RIBBLE'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted by George Ribble, February 23, 1858.

FARRENS' ADDITION to Clarinda, platted August 16, 1870, by H. D. Farrens.

FRAZER'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted by W. E. Frazer, February 2, 1871.

RIBBLES' RAILROAD ADDITION to Clarinda, platted by George Ribble, and David Renick, December 5, 1872.

POWERS' ADDITION to Clarinda, platted July 16, 1875, by J. H. Powers and Eliza B. Powers.

POWERS' SECOND ADDITION to Clarinda, platted June 6, 1882, by J. H. Powers.

VAN ARSDOL'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted by Isaac Van Arsdol and wife, January 25, 1882.

JOHNSON'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted by S. C. Johnson, March 27, 1882.

MOORE'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted December 9, 1882, by N. B. Moore.

FERRIS' ADDITION to Clarinda, platted October 22, 1883, by B. P. Ferris and wife, F. M. Forney and wife, C. F. Klise and wife.

WILSON'S ADDITION to Clarinda, platted February 17, 1886, by D. C. Wilson and his wife, Abbie Wilson.

DAYTON (defunct) was platted by Abram Hallady and Harry B. Baldwin, on the east half of section 1, township 68, range 36, September 30, 1857.

PAGE CITY (now defunct) was platted August 18, 1858, on section 7, of township 68, range 37, by William Pike.

TARKIO (now defunct) was platted August

26, 1859, by Robert Miller, on sections 34 and 35, of township 69, range 38. The original entry of this name appears spelled "Tarkee."

FRANKLIN GROVE (defunct) was platted April 18, 1860, by Martin Jones, on the northeast quarter of sections 2, 3 and 10, township 70, range 39.

ESSEX was platted September 15, 1870, by J. N. Dennison, trustee. The same was platted on sections 26 and 27, of township 70, range 39.

SHENANDOAH was platted September 15, 1870, by J. N. Denison, on section 19, township 69, range 39.

HEPBURN was platted January 18, 1873, on land owned by David Rennick, located on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 70, range 36.

BRADYVILLE was platted June 1, 1878, on the southwest quarter of section 30, township 67, range 36, by James Braddy.

BLANCHARD was platted October 13, 1879, by the "Western Improvement Company of Iowa," the same being located on sections 32 and 33, of township 67, range 38.

BINGHAM was platted by the "Western Improvement Company of Iowa," December 12, 1879. It was platted on the southwest quarter of section 36, township 69, range 39.

COIN was platted November 25, 1879, by the "Western Improvement Company of Iowa," on section 32, of township 68, range 38.

MORSEMAN was platted March 19, 1880, by J. P. Burrows, on section 17, township 67, range 36.

CROOKS was platted May 19, 1880, by I. W. Blanchard, on the southwest quarter of section 29, township 67, range 36.

NORTHBARRO was platted by C. E. Perkins, September 8, 1881, on section 23, township 67, range 39.

SHAMBAUGH was platted October 29, 1881, on section 36, of township 68, range 37, by James and Julia Shambaugh.

PAGE CENTRE was platted November 11, 1881, by E. S. and Mary Huston. The same is located on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 68, range 37.

YORKTOWN was platted April 3, 1882, by C. E. Perkins, on section 31, township 69, range 37.

NORWICH was platted November 13, 1882, by W. H. Dutton and wife, on section 29, township 69, range 38.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Below is given the number of marriage certificates granted each year, from 1852 to 1889, inclusive, to November 15, 1889.

The first marriage in Page County was (as shown by the records) Henry Davidson to Rebecca Sebastian, November 13, 1852.

During that year there were six marriages in the county, as follows: Erastus Thomas to Mary Jane Yarness; J. Stonebraker to Mary Jones; Abraham Linebaugh to Mary Ann Fruits; Elijah Miller to Miss A. Loy; William Frady to Hannah Thomas.

Marriages by years:

1852	6	1872.....	104
1853.....	8	1873.....	103
1854.....	5	1874.....	111
1855.....	20	1875.....	119
1856.....	14	1876.....	149
1857.....	18	1877.....	151
1858.....	27	1878.....	137
1859.....	33	1879.....	133
1860.....	45	1880.....	155
1861.....	38	1881.....	168
1862.....	24	1882.....	180
1863.....	40	1883.....	200
1864.....	38	1884.....	209
1865.....	70	1885.....	201
1866.....	60	1886.....	276
1867.....	76	1887.....	176
1868.....	88	1888.....	161
1869.....	75	1889 (to November 15)	108
1870.....	73		
1871.....	77		
		Total,	3,672



POLITICAL.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

THE political issues and political history of a county are to one class of readers of much interest, though perhaps to the masses of less interest. However in this connection it is deemed but wise to give the general outline of the various local and State issues and how they have been met by the citizens of Page County.

Every good citizen should, and does, have more or less political ambition. Especially is this true of a self-governed people, where in the eyes of the law all men are of an equality. And it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter and the tow-path boy—can attain to the most exalted position in the gift of our nation, reference being made to Presidents Lincoln and Garfield.

We all delight in seeing merit rewarded; we are pleased to note the onward, upward progress of one from the humblest walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Every citizen feels a just pride in one who succeeds and achieves in the great political arena; although he himself may never

reach the high pinnacle, there is a possibility that his children may attain to it.

Again a political campaign has something of an excitement connected with it, which all enjoy. While personal bickerings sometimes mar the beauty of a campaign, yet as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, a majority of whom we as Americans have long since agreed should compose "the powers that be."

In this chapter it is designed to give the general and some of the local issues that the voters have had to meet and ballot on—in brief, to trace the political straws that the reader may know about what the political standings of Page County has been, organized as it was long before the civil war and before many of the important moral and progressive planks were ever thought of being a part of the party platforms.

Page County was organized in 1853 and the various county officers elected in August of that year.

In 1856 former issues dividing political parties had disappeared and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had

ceased to exist and upon its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth, opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These two parties had of course drawn from the Democratic party quite considerably. The American party, not especially opposing slavery, had become a numerous body in the South, as well as at the North. The newly-formed Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted an existence in the Slave States.

The first Republican State convention held in Iowa assembled at Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and adopted its platform, which did not uphold slavery in any State or territory in the Union. The Democratic party met in convention at the same place, in June and adopted a platform similar and in harmony throughout with their national platform. They nominated James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. So the three tickets voted on in Page County at that election were represented by Buchanan (Democrat), who received 171 votes; Fremont (Republican), 100 votes; Fillmore (American), 169 votes.

In 1859 national politics had taken another turn and matters were badly mixed; yet the right was coming to the surface. The Democratic party North and South could not agree in nominations for President, hence each wing had its candidate, the full number in the race being four, who received in Page County the following votes: Lincoln (Republican), 499; Douglas (Democrat), 286; Bell (Union), 10; Breckenridge (Southern Democrat), 22.

In 1864, war times, the Republicans of Page County remained firm and loyal, both in the field and at home. The ticket stood Lincoln (Republican), 521; McClellan (Democrat) 168.

In 1868, after the war had ended, the slaves set free and re-construction fairly under control, the Republican party nominated and elected the military chieftain, U. S. Grant, for President, while the Democrats uniting North and South on Horatio Seymour, Page County vote stood, Grant, 934; Seymour, 474.

In the Grant and Greeley campaign, the former received 1,408 votes while the latter received but 717.

By 1876 a third-party element had sprung into existence. It was known as the Union party, with Peter Cooper as leader of the labor element. Again Page County gave a large Republican vote—Hayes (Republican), 2,243; Tilden (Democrat), 861; Cooper (Labor Union), 217.

So badly was the third party movement beaten in Page County in 1876 that in 1880 only two candidates for President were voted for—Garfield (Republican), 2,709; Hancock (Democrat), 972.

In 1884 Blaine (Republican) received 2,761 votes; Cleveland (Democrat), received 1,671.

At the last election—1888—Harrison (Republican) received 2,571 and Cleveland (Democrat) received 1,468 votes.

It will be observed from this that Page County has been strongly Republican ever since that party was formed, as regards National affairs.

As to her position on State and local (county) matters, the following brief review, hurriedly sketched, will touch on all the important points, over which a contest has been had and which has always been decided by a "fair count" at the ballot-box.

The war for the Union was in progress during the campaign of 1861 and the great war issues were fast coming to a focus.

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention, assembling at Des Moines, July

31, of that year, nominating a candidate for Governor and other State officers and adopting a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the constitution, and declaring in the most forcible terms of language that the rebellion should be put down at any cost.

On the other hand the Democratic party, at their 1861 convention, passed resolutions condemning the action of the Southern States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the irrepressible conflict, and also denying *in toto* the right of the United States Government to perpetuate the Union of States by force of arms. State sovereignty was fully endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences.

In Page as well most other counties, local offices cut no figure, but nearly all were determined on the Union of the States. Samuel J. Kirkwood, the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, received 410 votes, while the Democratic candidate, A. C. Dodge, received but about 200 votes, showing Page County to be a loyal subdivision whose people loved the flag, as was shown by the hundreds of men who were going into the field in defense of their country.

In 1863 Governor Stone, the Republican candidate, carried the county, over James M. Tuttle, by a two-hundred majority. The same was true when Thomas H. Benton ran against Stone, in 1865.

The campaigns of 1869-'70 and '71 were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous Republican victories, as a glance at the subjoined official vote found in this chapter will show.

In 1873 the question of Capital *vs.* Labor, engaged the special attention of the people.

The Republican State convention met at Des Moines June 25, and after making their nominations adopted resolutions, declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the power of railway corporations. Class legislation was denounced. The Democrats, that year, made no regular nominations, but generally supported the anti-monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12, nominating candidates and adopting resolutions, declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in government affairs and urging the necessity of honesty in politics throughout the State of Iowa.

In Page County the people were somewhat restless, however. C. C. Carpenter, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 114 majority over T. G. Vale.

In June, 1875, a convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, to be composed of Democrats, anti-Monopolists and liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated, headed by Shepherd Lefler, for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood (Iowa's old "War Governor"). A temperance convention was also held, and unknown to him, Rev. John Hogarth Lozier was nominated for Governor. He received about 1,200 votes in the entire State. In Page County the votes were cast for Governor as follows: S. J. Kirkwood, 1,290; Shepherd Lefler, 609.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by the Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. The latter had for their candidate for Governor, Elias Jessup, of Hardin County. The Republicans had John H. Gear, and the Democrats placed in nomina-

tion John P. Irish,—their strongest man, while the Greenbackers put up Daniel Stubbs. The vote in Page County stood: Gear, 1,166; Irish, 508; Stubbs, 348; Jessup, 293.

In 1879, a fusion of the Democratic and Greenback candidates took place, and the Republicans ran Gear for Governor again. The temperance people also, not satisfied with what the Republicans were doing for their cause, placed D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, in the field. The result in Page County was: Gear, 1,787; Trumbull (Democrat), 574, and Daniel Campbell (Greenback), 276; Dungan (Temperance), 47 votes.

In 1881, Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers each had men in the field, more from form and force of habit than with a view of succeeding. Page County gave Sherman (Republican), 1,294 votes; L. G. Kinnie (Democrat), 313; D. M. Clark (Greenbacker), 93. The Prohibition candidate, William Johnson, had 11 votes.

In 1883 the Republican, Democratic and Greenbacker each had candidates in the field. Sherman (Republican), had 2,056 votes in Page County; Kinnie (Democrat), 1,227; James B. Weaver (Greenback), 395.

In 1885 the contest was mainly between the Republicans and the Democrats. William Larrabee, the Republican candidate for Governor, received in Page County 2,420 votes, while Charles E. Whitney received 1,460.

Other matters of a political nature will be found in other chapters of this volume, especially in the part containing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a transcript of the official returns in Page County, Iowa, from 1858 to the present time, together with all the early election history to be found by consulting

pioneers. The records containing the first five years' vote in the county were destroyed, with the remainder of the county judge's books: hence the incompleteness of the early official returns, as found below.

The dates at the left hand of the column denote the year in which the officers were elected, while those at the right give the number of votes each received.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

The following gives the vote on the Presidential electors, from the organization of Page County:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1852—Scott (Whig).....	29
Pierce (Democrat).....	40
1856—Fremont (Republican)	100
Buchanan (Democrat)	171
Fillmore (American)	169
1860—Lincoln (Republican)	499
Douglas (Democrat).....	287
Bell (Constitutional Union).....	10
Breckenridge (Democrat)	22
1864—Lincoln (Republican)	521
McClellan (Democrat).....	168
1868—Grant (Republican)	934
Seymour (Democrat).....	474
1872—Grant (Republican)	1,408
Greeley (Democrat)	717
1876—Hayes (Republican).....	2,243
Tilden (Democrat).....	861
Cooper (National Greenback).....	217
1880—Garfield (Republican)	2,709
Hancock (Democrat)	972
1884—Blaine (Republican)	2,761
Cleveland (Democrat)	1,671
1888—Harrison (Republican).....	2,571
Cleveland (Democrat)	1,468

GOVERNORS.

1859—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	377
A. C. Dodge (Democrat).....	330
1861—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	410
William H. Merritt (Democrat)	243
1863—William M. Stone (Republican).....	434
James M. Tuttle (Democrat).....	241
1865—William M. Stone (Republican).....	397
Thomas H. Benton (Democrat).....	298
1867—Samuel Merrill (Republican).....	673
Charles Mason (Democrat).....	397

1869—Samuel Merrill (Republican).....	721
George Gillespy (Democrat).....	332
1871—C. C. Carpenter (Republican)	957
James C. Knapp (Democrat).....	454
1873—C. C. Carpenter (Republican).....	1,060
J. G. Vale (Democrat).....	946
1875—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	1,290
Shepherd Lefler (Democrat).....	609
1877—John H. Gear (Republican).....	1,166
John B. Irish (Democrat).....	508
Daniel Stubbs (Greenback).....	348
E. Jessup (Temperance).....	293
1879—John H. Gear (Republican).....	1,787
H. H. Trumble (Democrat)	574
Daniel Campbell (Greenback)	276
1881—Buren R. Sherman (Republican).....	1,294
L. G. Kinnie (Democrat)	313
D. W. Clark (Greenback).....	93
William Johnson (Prohibition).....	11
1883—Buren R. Sherman (Republican).....	2,056
L. G. Kinnie (Democrat)	1,227
J. B. Weaver (Greenback)	395
1885—William Larrabee (Republican).....	2,420
Charles E. Whitney (Democrat)	1,460
1887—William Larrabee (Republican)	2,210
T. J. Anderson (Democrat).....	1,071
M. J. Cain.....	236
1889—Joseph J. Hutchinson (Republican).....	1,992
Horace Boies (Democrat).....	1,227
S. B. Downing (Labor Union)	101
Malcom Smith (Prohibition).....	123

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

Dr. A. H. Farrens was the first clerk of Page County. He was elected in 1851, and held the office until 1853, when E. Miller was elected, serving one term, and in 1855 Job Loy was elected. He was succeeded by Young Farris, who held the position until 1857, and was followed by L. H. Wilder. From that date on the following is a transcript of official election books:

1853—L. H. Wilder.....	264
F. L. Cramer	99
G. P. Kimball.....	218
1860—Charles Linderman	602
William Burkley	15
F. L. Cramer	10
1862—Charles Linderman	414
Scattering	5
1864—Jacob Butler.....	478
Scattering	4

1866—Jacob Butler.....	596
W. M. Burky	341
1868—W. W. Russell.....	891
F. E. T. Hazen.....	457
1870—W. W. Russell.....	985
E. E. T. Hazen	9
1872—W. W. Russell.....	1,386
J. C. Holmes	766
1874—Joseph E. Hill.....	1,092
W. A. Breman	802
1876—Joseph E. Hill.....	2,232
John Mentzer	1,073
1878—Joseph E. Hill.....	1,454
N. B. Eaton	596
William Kemp	441
1880—Joseph E. Hill.....	2,696
George Sams	957
Arthur Rozell	345
1882—Joseph E. Hill.....	2,016
N. J. Russell	1,563
1884—John R. Leslie	2,824
A. B. West	1,651
1886—John R. Leslie.....	2,415
J. C. Thompson.....	1,470
1888—G. L. Shaul.....	2,298
J. R. Leslie.....	2,052

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR AMENDMENT VOTE.

On June 27, 1882, there was a special general election held throughout Iowa, for the purpose of settling the question as to whether or not the following amendment should be added to the State Constitution. The same carried throughout the State, but was finally declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and the statutory law of our present code took its place. Said amendment read as follows:

"No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatsoever, including ale, wine and beer."

The vote in Page County stood as follows:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Nodaway.....	454	308
Amity.....	226	17
Grant	336	122
Fremont.....	123	7
Colfax	153	37
Washington	92	51
Harlan	126	26

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Tarkio	79	35
Douglas.....	100	14
Pierce	104	91
Morton.....	81	19
Lincoln	150	62
Nebraska.....	64	30
East River	19	34
Valley	64	69
Buchanan	35	53
Total vote	2,206	965
Majority for the amendment		1,241

COUNTY JUDGES.

Owing to the destruction of the county records by fire (at least the early election books) it will be impossible to give the exact returns; so it is deemed sufficient to state that the first judge who presided over the county court of Page County was William L. Burge, who was followed by Captain R. F. Connor, who was elected in 1851. In 1853 S. F. Snider was elected, and in turn was succeeded by John Wilson. In 1857 Mr. Snider returned to the office, and from that date on the records give the following:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1858—I. H. Walker.....	257
William Orme	245
A. H. East	65
1859—Jacob Simonton.....	267
I. H. Walker	238
A. H. East	96
William Orme	98
1861—N. B. Moore	347
Jacob Simonton	318
1863—P. R. Stockton	405
Jacob Simonton.....	265
1865—John R. Morledge.....	394
William M. Berky	261
1867—J. R. Morledge	651
Jacob Simonton	399
1868—W. M. Alexander (vacancy).....	913
A. M. Collier.....	474

COUNTY AUDITORS.

In the year 1869 the office of county judge was abolished, and that of county auditor created. His office duties include

all that the judge did, aside from probate matters. He is clerk of the Board of Supervisors; has charge of many road and bridge matters; has custody of the county property, funds and buildings; audits all bills; purchases all goods, and in fact is the general business man of the county.

The first to hold such office was W. M. Alexander, who took his seat January 1, 1870:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1869—W. M. Alexander	730
1871—W. M. Alexander	980
Scattering	2
1873—W. M. Alexander.....	1,167
J. S. Woodmansee	589
1875—W. M. Alexander	1,490
Nate Martin	1
1877—W. M. Alexander	1,470
J. B. Bartley.....	843
1879—W. M. Alexander	1,911
R. J. Biggerstaff.....	540
1881—R. H. Lymer	1,282
C. Nichols.....	313
1883—R. H. Lymer.....	2,299
George Blanchard.....	1,211
1885—R. H. Lymer	2,513
O. P. Peterson	1,430
1887—R. H. Lymer	2,075
T. J. Morrow	1,446
1889—R. U. McClanahan	1,973
William E. Coan	1,068
W. H. Widney.....	204
J. W. McKinly	182

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

Up to 1864 these two offices were combined in one. At an early day, in the new counties, the duties of both offices were quite easily attended to by one person, but as the State developed the complication of the two required a division.

Erastus N. Thomas was elected as the first "Treasurer and Recorder" in 1851. He succeeded himself, but it does not appear in record form for just how long.

C. M. McBee was in this office in 1853-'54, and was succeeded by R. F. Connor. From 1859 the record is complete.

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1859—Thomas Wallace.....	330
Solomon West.....	329
W. J. Woods.....	44
1861—Solomon West.....	427
I. H. Walker.....	239
1863—John R. Hinchman.....	618

TREASURERS.

In 1864 the offices of Treasurer and Recorder were separated.

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST
1865—Henry Dorsey.....	421
I. H. Walker.....	261
1867—Henry Dorsey.....	654
N. C. Ridenour.....	414
1869—Henry Dorsey.....	726
1871—Henry Loran.....	944
J. Bartley.....	34
1873—Henry Loran.....	1,142
J. M. Higgins.....	880
1875—Henry Loran.....	1,475
Scattering.....	3
1877—Henry Loran.....	1,469
J. M. Higgins.....	812
T. Woodmansee.....	29
1879—Henry Loran.....	1,852
Solomon West.....	597
Samuel B. Porter.....	252
1881—Henry Loran.....	1,275
J. Hull.....	300
1883—Thomas M. Monzingo.....	2,23
H. H. Crooks.....	1,357
1885—Thomas M. Monzingo.....	2,550
T. E. D. Ricely.....	1,423
1887—Thomas M. Monzingo.....	2,092
T. S. Jackson.....	1,408
1889—O. H. Frink.....	2,088
A. M. Collier.....	1,127

RECORDERS.

This office was combined with that of County Treasurer until 1864, when it became a separate office.

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1864—Thomas Wallace.....	511
Scattering.....	3
1866—A. B. Cramer.....	591
John Perkins.....	350
1868—J. De Long.....	926
E. M. Clark.....	473
1870—J. De Long.....	979
Henry Lown.....	431

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1872—Thomas Wallace.....	1,390
A. M. Cooper.....	753
1874—James L. Brown.....	1,106
D. N. Holmes.....	800
1876—James L. Brown.....	2,188
Carl M. Stafford.....	1,105
1878—James L. Brown.....	1,388
C. M. Stafford.....	686
1880—James L. Brown.....	2,723
Walrod.....	926
Lew. Norton.....	370
1882—Thomas C. Beard.....	2,624
Scattering.....	9
1884—Thomas C. Beard.....	2,847
C. M. Stafford.....	1,651
1886—Thomas C. Beard.....	2,457
W. D. Hakes.....	1,427
1888—J. R. Eckroth.....	2,364
A. T. Irwin.....	1,982

SHERIFFS.

Robert Stafford was the first sheriff of Page County, he being one of the organizers of the county. In 1853 William Robbins was elected, and served until 1858, when Jacob Loy was elected.

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1858—Jacob Loy.....	
1859—Jacob Butler.....	337
William Robbins.....	274
E. W. Butler.....	95
1861—B. B. Hutton.....	302
John Perkins.....	252
William Robbins.....	101
1863—B. B. Hutton.....	405
John Perkins.....	269
1865—George W. Burns.....	419
N. C. Reidnor.....	266
1867—George W. Burns.....	590
N. J. Calhoun.....	442
1869—J. J. Round.....	722
1871—Isaac Damewood.....	967
Scattering.....	4
1873—Isaac Damewood.....	1,165
R. U. McClanahan.....	861
1875—Isaac Damewood.....	1,468
N. J. Calhoun.....	31
1877—Isaac Damewood.....	1,477
J. H. Gillihan.....	553
P. Hamaker.....	287
1879—M. C. Johnson.....	1,423
H. S. Alexander.....	960
J. H. Abbott.....	302

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1881—M. C. Johnson.....	1,236
J. C. Brown.....	369
W. D. Hardy.....	86
1883—M. C. Johnson.....	2,308
W. L. Malony.....	1,272
1885—D. H. Skinner.....	2,062
Robert M. Rawlings.....	1,898
1887—D. H. Skinner.....	2,106
Robert M. Rawlings.....	1,405
1889—D. H. Skinner.....	2,187
William H. Harris.....	1,004

CORONERS.

Nothing positive can be now had from the records as to who the first coroners were, but from 1859 the records show as follows:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1859—A. Scott.....	350
William Cuning.....	269
Nathan Haskins.....	74
1861—J. C. McCandlis.....	392
1863—J. C. McCandlis.....	387
Thomas Beach.....	257
1865—John Kinkade.....	420
H. Davison.....	263
1867—J. W. Scott.....	661
William Cuning.....	354
1869—Frank E. Norton .	711
1871—A. J. Adams.....	951
Scattering.....	4
1873—P. W. Lewellin.....	1,118
Scattering.....	4
1875—Thomas Evans.....	1,399
Scattering.....	6
1877—J. I. Bagnall.....	1,465
J. C. Holmes.....	557
J. B. Laughlin.....	38
1879—Thomas Evans ..	1,846
Dr. E. Eckerson.....	606
1881— — — — —	
1883—Thomas Evans.....	2,196
N. C. Reidnor.....	1,268
1885—Thomas Evans.....	2,521
A. M. Collier.....	1,322
1887—S. R. Millen.....	2,097
H. L. Stillwell.....	124
1889—S. R. Millen.....	2,077
W. H. Pittman.....	1,257

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

At first this office was attended to by the school fund commissioner, as follows:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1850-'52—Philip Boulware.	
1852-'54—A. H. Farrens.	
1854-'58—B. B. Hutton.	

Then come the superintendents proper:—

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1858—B. B. Hutton.....	309
A. H. Farrens.....	203
1859—J. L. Anderson.....	329
E. A. L.....	292
J. M. Young.....	83
1861—J. H. Maughlin.....	374
Scattering.....	02
1863—J. A. Wood.....	395
J. H. Wilson.....	282
1865—J. A. Wood.....	445
1867—J. A. Wood.....	608
L. Cramer.....	2
1869—Elijah Miller.....	734
1871—Elijah Miller	987
Scattering.....	70
1873—H. Morton.....	1,014
J. A. Wood.....	992
1875—Elijah Miller.....	1,337
H. Morton.....	486
1877—Elijah Miller.....	1,439
F. W. Chase.....	556
T. J. Garnette.....	326
1879—S. E. Wilson.....	1,621
Mrs. N. C. Harper.....	1,038
1881—S. E. Wilson.....	1,214
E. Miller.....	58
1883—S. E. Wilson.....	2,001
Miss Mary A. Welty.....	1,540
1885—Lottie E. Granger.....	2,407
William M. Croan.....	1,488
1887—Lottie Granger.....	2,082
Martin Wilkey.....	1,361
1889—Lottie E. Granger.....	1,888
H. Woten.....	1,442

SURVEYORS.

Elijah Miller was elected in 1854 and served until 1862. The returns show as follows:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1859—Elijah Miller.....	392
Andrew Petty.....	307
1860—J. W. McKinly (never qualified).....	433
R. F. Connor.....	341
1861—John Cross.....	396
Lewis Wilder.....	53
R. F. Connor.....	29
1863—John Cross.....	383
A. H. East.....	246

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1865—Elijah Miller.....	445
1867—T. J. Garnett.....	665
Scattering.....	2
1869—William R. Collicotte... ..	721
1871—William R. Collicotte.....	956
1873—J. W. McKinly.....	1,088
Scattering.....	42
1875—L. A. Russell.....	1,356
Scattering.....	7
1877—Julius Carlson.....	1,491
R. F. Connor.....	580
L. A. Russell.....	4
1879—J. A. Carlson.....	1,861
R. F. Connor.....	598
1881—J. A. Carlson.....	1,269
George Blanchard.....	327
1883—Julius Carlson.....	2,310
Scattering.....	4
1885—C. W. Sprae gur.....	2,564
R. F. Connor.....	1,305
1887—J. R. Carlson.....	2,101
Scattering.....	3
1889—I. N. G. Hartford.....	2,178

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

By an act of the General Assembly passed in the session of 1885-'86 the office of county attorney was created—the same to be elected by the people, same as other county officers.

The first election for such position was held in the autumn of 1886.

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1886—T. R. Stockton.....	1,947
T. R. Willis.....	1,891

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

This office was in existence from an early day until 1869, when, the country having become well developed, there was but little use for it. Some of the matters which had been attended to (regarding swamp lands, etc.) by the "Drainage Commissioner," has since been cared for by the Board of County Supervisors. The drainage commissioners were elected as follows:

ELECTION OF	VOTES CAST.
1859—John Buckingham.....	332
Thomas H. East.....	325
1861—John Buckingham.....	407
1862—Albert Heald.....	364
J. Swinton....	234

NOTE.—The record does not show that another commissioner was elected, the office having outgrown its usefulness.

For other political matters we refer the reader to the chapter on "County Government."





CHAPTER X.

“**O**PPORTUNITIES for gaining a good education were not good when I was a boy,” our fathers may talk about; but to those of us who live in this the high noonday of the nineteenth century, can never hide behind this pretext for not being well informed by having a common school and business education.

While vast has been the improvement in the educational affairs of Page County, since the first terms of school were taught in the little and dingy old log school-houses—away back in the '40s and '50s—it must not be supposed that while the pioneers who first settled the county, turning the prairie sod and grubbing out the underbrush from the forests, they for once became so far absorbed in their work that they forgot the schooling of their children. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be found residing in any given locality, the school-room, such as it was, made its appearance,—rude at first and not at all furnished, still in pretty good keeping with the pioneers' residences.

Pioneer school-houses were usually built of logs and warmed in winter time by big fire-places. Slanting shelves for desks, with slab

benches for seats were provided. These strong but terrible rough and hard seats were made of various heights, to suit the “big scholars” as well as the smaller urchins. This was brought about simply by sawing off the ends of the legs, which were driven into the slab and wedged like a milk-stool! Sometimes, during the first years, greased paper took the place of glass for windows. The text-books used then would not be tolerated at present. Among these were “Webster's Speller,” Daboll's arithmetic, Murray's grammar and McGuffey's readers. Copy books, outline maps, globes, charts, etc., were unthought of in the common schools anywhere. “Spare the rod and spoil the child” was thoroughly believed in, and many a flogging was given the boys and girls who attended school in Page County, before the great civil war, which period seemed to mark a new and better era in almost all departments of life—especially in the West.

To show the fact that money was scarce at an early day, and that every farthing's worth of public funds was accounted for, it is only necessary to subjoin a few items from the record kept by the School Fund Commis-

sioner (an office existing prior to the county-superintendent system). The book is still well preserved and cost "ten shillings;" its cover was paste-board, and its quality of paper and the ruling about like our cheap blotting paper of to-day. In order to use all the paper therein contained, the officer commenced his record, in very poor penmanship, (executed in "soft-maple ink") on the inside surface of the first cover of the book. The book had the ordinary blank fly-leaf, which was closely written over on both sides. This pioneer school record proves several things,—among others, that the county's first school fund commissioner was an exceedingly *honest* officer; every sheet of paper and blank report furnished him was strictly receipted for, etc., even giving the name of the boy or man to to whom he gave it and to whom it was sent. The first supplies were credited up in the following exact wording (mark the orthography, student of to-day):

"August fifteen one thousand & 52 received 3 sheats of notes of convayinces rapt round other notes and cealed so as to be obleged to be torn to smash to Seperate the remainder of the whole role"

"August twentieth time, 1850 and two received three Sheats of notes having six (6) notes on each Sheat making 18 notes in all"

He described the eight school districts, which Page County was then divided into, on the fly-leaves of his second book to save paper, commencing the book by indexing on the first cover. Among other odd descriptions, he recorded district number five as follows:

"Destriect five is bounded on the south by the north line of destriect four; on the east by the middle prong of the Nodawa river; on the west by the west prong of the Nodawa river; on the north by aline comencing at the fish trap ford on the middle prong of the Nodawa river."

The above is not given to make light of a poor education, but to show the improvement made in public records from the time record was spelled "reckord" down to the present day. This book also shows that the total school money for the eight school districts (then spelled "destriect") for the year ending March, 1852, was only *sixteen dollars and seventy-one cents*. No wonder they were saving of paper in those early times!

The following will serve to show, in figures, what advancement educational matters have made since 1864 to the present date,—dividing at 1872:

	1864.	1872.	1889.
District Township..	13	16	11
Independent " ..	1	4	45
Sub-districts	45	96	83
Ungraded Schools..	51	89	126
Graded Rooms.	3	1	41
Male Teachers	27	67	74
Female "	45	69	235
Wages of Males....	\$25	\$33	\$38
" Females..	\$16	\$26	\$33
Pupils enrolled.....	1,881	2,750	5,675
Cost per pupil per month. \$	.96	\$1 80	\$1 83
Frame School-houses	24	83	124
Brick " "	2	1	8
Log " "	8	....	....
Total " "	34	84	132
Value of " "	\$16,000	\$70,000	\$148,142

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1889.

	DISTRICTS.	PUPILS
Amity	8	193
Buchanan	7	216
Colfax	6	145
Douglas	9	154
East River	8	220
Fremont	9	302
Morton.....	8	197
Nebraska	3	104
Pierce	7	134
Tarkio	9	252
Valley	9	272
Grant	9	918
Harlan ...	6	442
Washington	6	253
Nodaway	14	1,120
Lincoln	6	312
Total.....	83	5,675

During 1889 the average cost per pupil per month was \$1.72.

The average wages paid male teachers was \$37 per month. Average wages paid female teachers was \$33 per month.

On January 1, 1890, Page County contained 134 school-houses, or an average of over eight buildings to each congressional township.

The present condition of public schools in Page County bespeaks well for the intelligence of the population. Clarinda, the county seat, has for many years been noted for the best grade of schools in southwestern Iowa, while the country schools have ranked well up with any of the State.



AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

PAGE COUNTY is acknowledged as being in the front rank, and in many ways the best and most prosperous agricultural county of the great State of Iowa. Its people are wide-awake, and keep pace with the progressive march of civilization, of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the cluster of its hundred sisters,—a star of pride to the "Hawkeye" State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and, in fact, few had more than enough to barely get settled on their land; but they came with that which in those days was equal to it,—training, and were not ashamed to work. In connection with industrious habits, they had energy and determination to win success. The country being new and undeveloped there was no alternative but that success, if achieved at all, must be wrought from the soil, which was their only wealth and hope. In spite of all the obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present comfortable condition of things was accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, for the county still has a mine of agricultural wealth, which as the years shall come

and go will become of more and more value.

The following comparative statistics have been collected, and will serve to show in a measure the advancement which Page County has made: In 1859 the total number of bushels of corn produced was 352,400, as against 2,239,043 bushels harvested in 1874. Total bushels of wheat raised in 1859 was 44,326, as against 3,671,027 in 1874. In 1874 there were apple-bearing trees to the amount of 18,525, which produced 15,128 bushels as against 119,440 trees, bearing 113,406 bushels of apples. It is found that in 1885 Page County raised 118,059 acres of Indian corn, which produced 4,740,000 bushels. The same season the State reports show that she harvested 21,480 acres of spring wheat, which yielded 247,480 bushels; oats, 19,146 acres, producing 394,878 bushels.

From the census reports compiled in 1885 we find the following array of suggested facts:

Total population	20,938
American born.....	18,604
Foreign "	2,334
Average size of farms (acres)	128
Acres improved lands	258,840
Cultivated lands.	164,409
Orchard products (value of).....	\$55,694

Value of animals sold	\$1,019,419
Number of milch cows	8,934
All other cattle.....	20,553
Hogs raised for market....	53,559
Tons of timothy hay	26,140
“ wild-grass “	15,840
Bushels of potatoes.....	106,383
Pounds of tobacco.....	5,592
Rods of hedge	537,486

STOCK-RAISING.

In the earlier history of Page County, and in fact the whole West, the land was almost wholly devoted to the cultivation and production of the cereals common to this latitude. The time was when agriculture was pursued to the almost entire exclusion of all else. But to-day this is all reversed. A revolution has swept over all Iowa and the West in general, since the late civil war, which has had its effect upon business, settlement and commerce in such a manner as has brought the State forward among the ranks of its sister States, with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the past. Iowa to-day ranks foremost among the forty States of the Union. Of course this progress cannot be attributed to any one production or branch of industry, but more to the natural resources and wealth of soil, which dame nature has been so profuse in bestowing, together with that of stock-raising. Page County, lying in the very best portion of the State and best fitted of any of the western counties for the growth of live-stock, has improved her golden opportunities, and hence grown wealthy by it.

It has all the natural advantages of an abundance of pure, running water and excellent grazing lands, while the soil is unsurpassed for the production of corn, the staple annual product: thus she has attained her prosperity. The region of the famous Nodaway and Nishnabottna valleys has justly achieved a wide and merited reputation as a stock-producing country. The farmers are almost

solely confined to corn, stock and fruit growing.

The following figures, taken from official and authentic reports, will show the advancement made in stock-growing in this county, and furnish a key to her material prosperity:

The value of all live-stock assessed in 1850 was \$18,782; in 1860 it reached \$207,540; in 1870 the amount was \$913,440. In 1880, it had reached \$1,724,960.

On January 1, 1885, there were 29,404 head of cattle and 11,586 head of horses in the county; also 75,480 hogs, of which number 53,401 were ready for slaughter.

From the newspaper files of the local press, at the county seat, the following items have been taken, under dates indicated:

February 4, 1874: Moses Thompson delivered 1,600 head of hogs to a firm from Monmouth, Illinois, this week, which will bring him in return over \$25,000. He has made even larger deals than this the present season.

December 3, 1870: We suppose that there must be about 10,000 hogs in Page County which the farmers are holding for better prices, and we hope they may go up.

November 28, 1872: Page County is at the front; we have more substantial stock-feeders than any other county. In the western part of the county Mr. Rankin leads them all,—he is likely the most extensive feeder in Iowa. He is now engaged in feeding 1,000 head of Texas steers and over 200 head of native cattle. These 1,200 head are being fed on corn grown on Mr. Rankin's farm, which this year has produced 70,000 bushels of corn. We have not learned the exact figures, but it is safe to say that there are now being fed over 12,000 head of cattle in Page County. This should encourage our farmers, who will receive 30 cents a bushel for corn instead of the shipping value of 15 cents.

December 12, 1872: A. P. West, the owner of the premium farms in Page County, is now feeding over 300 head of cattle, which he says he is bound to make the largest ever shipped from this part of Iowa.

September 11, 1873: At the fair held at Red Oak, Page County, as is always the case, was the banner county; W. H. Widney took the sweepstakes premium on the best bull, while D. H. Payton walked off with the premium for the best stallion, as well as for the best mare and colt by her side.

November, 1880: George E. Martin, one of our leading stock men, brought into this county 6,000 sheep, and has disposed of all but 1,400, which he will keep himself.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Page County Agricultural Society was organized in the spring of 1859, George Ribble being elected president, and Samuel H. Kridelbaugh, M. D., served as secretary. At the first meeting of the society, held at the court-house at Clarinda, the third Saturday in June, the date of holding the first annual fair was fixed for the 14th and 15th days of October.

The first exhibition was held one-half mile north of Clarinda, on land belonging to Messrs. James A. Jackson and Henry Farrens. The first day of the fair was unfavorable, being rainy, but the next day came on fine, warm and clear; men, women and children, with their stock, wares and produce, came pouring in early from all parts of the county, until almost everybody wondered at the vast multitude of people who lived in their own county. The exhibit was large and creditable for that early day. The grain and vegetable display surpassed that of stock. The exhibit furnished by the pioneer women was complete in all its departments. The amount of money

received by the society on that first occasion was as follows:

Gate money.....	\$13 50
Received as membership.....	52 00
Received from the State....	52 00
Total receipts.....	\$117 50

At the regular meeting of the society, held at Clarinda November 1, 1859, the following officers were elected for the next year:

James G. Laughlin, President; A. Heald, Vice-President; C. B. Shoemaker, Secretary; George Ribble, Treasurer; I. Van Arsdol, J. P. West, H. Litzenburg, James A. Reed, James Black, Elisha Thomas, William Butler, Sebastian Fruits, James Martin, R. Bratting, Directors.

At that meeting Messrs. N. L. Van Sandt, A. Loran and J. C. McCandliss were appointed a committee to select and locate grounds, with a view to their purchase by the society.

At a subsequent meeting Mr. Van Sandt, on behalf of the committee, reported as follows, in substance: "Your committee appointed to select permanent grounds, after a thorough examination of various points have selected the grounds occupied in part by the last fair; embracing all that parcel of ground lying east of the county road, on the south by the line of said tract until it strikes the south branch, thence down to the intersection with the north, thence up that to its intersection with the road at the northwest corner of the lot; supposed to contain about ten acres of land. Of the above, nine acres belong to Mr. Jackson, and one to Mr. Farrens. They propose to give a perpetual lease of the above grounds to the society, reserving the simple right of pasturing the same with sheep and cattle."

The report of the committee was accepted and steps taken to prepare the grounds for the second annual fair, which was held Sep-

tember 20, 21 and 22, of 1860. This exhibition proved a success. The following were the receipts:

Received as membership.....	\$114 00
Received as gate money.....	25 00
Total.....	\$139 00

The society that year received \$122 from the State fund, which, added to the above receipts, left them, after paying all expenses, \$4.25.

The annual exhibition of 1861, owing to bad weather and the exciting times occasioned by the civil war, was not a complete success. In fact, from that date until the war closed, in 1865, the Page County Agricultural Society, like most other public enterprises, struggled hard for an existence, and very great credit is due to Dr. N. L. Van Sandt for the interest taken in behalf of the organization during those dark years that tried men's souls—and pocket-books, as well!

In 1865 it became necessary to find new quarters, and consequently the board of directors appointed Dr. Van Sandt a committee to locate and purchase grounds for the society. Hence it was that the grounds now occupied by the society, at least twenty acres of it, was bought and the annual exhibition of 1865 was held thereon.

It was during that year that the society was reorganized under proper and legal articles of incorporation. This corporation was styled the "Page County Agricultural (Stock) Society,"—its object being set forth as "for the encouragement of scientific and practical agriculture, horticulture, stock-growing, the mechanical arts and domestic manufacture by means of public lectures, fairs and the distribution of standard agricultural publications."

It was understood and stipulated that no

stock could be sold to or held by persons not living in Page County. The officers of the newly incorporated society, beginning March 7, 1865, were as follows:

David Abbott, President; C. G. Hinman, James G. Laughlin and N. L. Van Sandt, Vice-Presidents; N. B. Moore, Secretary; Theodore T. Pendergraft, Corresponding Secretary; James A. Jackson, Treasurer; S. H. Kridelbangh, Librarian; William Butler, John R. Knox, T. H. McKinnon, Samuel Nixon, G. H. Rumbaugh, J. C. McCandliss, H. N. Cramer, A. Loranz and J. P. West, Directors; David Abbott, J. R. Moreledge and N. L. Van Sandt, Financial Committee.

Through the efforts of Dr. Van Sandt, N. B. Moore, William Butler and others, about two years later (1867), the grounds were fenced and suitable buildings erected. These grounds are beautifully situated and now include twenty-six acres, all surrounded with fine shade trees—something unusual for fair grounds, which too frequently have a good "speed ring" more in view than comfort for those who exhibit stock, grain and manufactured articles. The grounds contain a half-mile race course—sixty feet wide—said to be second to none in southern Iowa.

In 1880 the society was already in a condition not to be burdensome to the stockholders and people. In speaking of the 1880 fair, the *Clarinda Herald*, of September 15, remarked editorially:

"The corn on exhibition was as fine as we have ever seen. Many excellent samples of wheat were to be seen—as fine in quality as can be found in any No. 1 corn county.

"Among the many exhibits of fruit should be mentioned that shown by Mr. Cooper and Dr. Van Sandt, who have taken great care and devoted much time to horticulture.

"The cattle show was worthy of the coun-

ty, and did great credit to the men who have given so much attention to stock-raising. Among this display was a thoroughbred bull, seven years old, weighing 2,500 pounds. N. B. Moore had a bull weighing 2,000 pounds, and Isaac Van Arsdol had a three-year-old thoroughbred bull weighing 2,200 pounds.

"No county in Iowa can show better stock and more of it than does Page, this present year.

"The show of horses of various ages and strains of stock was never better. Thirty-nine entries of draught horses were made. There was also a goodly exhibit of roadsters."

The attendance at that fair was very large and there were nearly 1,000 different entries made. Good judges estimated the number of people on the grounds at 8,000. Below is given the receipts of the association upon that occasion:

Membership tickets.....	\$ 741 00
Day tickets.....	739 00
Other tickets	57 00
Carriage tickets.....	40 00
Tickets sold at gate.....	177 00
Total.....	\$1,754 00

The total receipts did not, when all items were counted up, amount to much less than \$2,800,—a great contrast, indeed, when compared with the first annual exhibition held in 1859.

The officers from 1880 to 1890 were: 1880, C. W. Foster, President, Jacob Butler, Secretary; 1881, same as for 1880; 1882, William Butler, President, W. M. Alexander, Secretary; 1883, same as for 1882; 1884, J. P. Burrows, President, T. B. Merrill, Secretary; 1885, same as 1884; 1886, J. C. Welch, President, T. B. Merrill, Secretary; 1887, C. W. Foster, President, T. B. Merrill, Secretary; 1888, Lewis Aiken, President, T. B. Merrill, Secretary; 1889, Lewis Aiken, President, R. Loran, Secretary; 1890, D. M. Thompson, President, W. L. Lundy, Secretary.

The fair of 1889, the thirty-first annual exhibition of the association, was by far the greatest of all, both in point of exhibit and financially. Over \$2,000 were paid in premiums. The total receipts were \$3,958, and the amount paid out \$3,458, leaving a net balance of \$499. The exhibition lasted five days.



RAILROADS.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FIRST RAILWAY.

THE citizens of Page County early conceived the importance of railroads, and projects of that nature were under advisement as early as 1856. In 1859 a move was made on the part of the citizens to secure what was to be known as the State Line Railroad, the eastern terminus of which was Farmington, Van Buren County. If constructed this line would have run through the southern tier of townships of Page County, but it never was built.

March 23, 1860, a meeting was held at Clarinda, and committeemen appointed to confer with railroad companies at St. Joseph, Missouri, and make known to them the many advantages offered by the resources of Page County, for a line up the Nodaway Valley. This project, as the one before mentioned, did not culminate in anything, and the good people of Page had to get along as best they could without a railroad line until about 1871, during which year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company constructed its Nebraska City branch from Red Oak to the former named point on the Missouri River. It enters Page County on the township line between Pierce and Fremont townships, running through sections 1 and 12, and

diagonally across sections 13, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34, entering Grant at the northeast corner of section 4, running angling over sections 4, 9, 8, 17, 18 and 19.

There are but two stations on this line in Page County,—Essex, in Pierce Township, and Shenandoah, in Grant Township. This road was constructed without aid from citizens of the townships through which it passes.

This is the only road in Page County that has not received aid from the citizens.

BROWNSVILLE & NODAWAY VALLEY ROAD.

In 1872 several of the more thoughtful and enterprising business men of Clarinda decided that the town had been groping in darkness long enough. They had been running after various projects for years, all to no avail, and now that lines of railway were being built in all directions around the town, it behooved the citizens to be awake if they did not desire to be forever shut out from the world by good railroad facilities being extended to neighboring towns. In the month of February, 1872, a company was formed at home for the purpose of constructing a road from Villisca to Brownsville, Nebraska, via Clarinda. The road was to be known as the Brownsville & Nodaway

Valley Railroad. The first set of directors were: H. C. Lett, John Barnett, D. Reinick, J. S. Cameron, John Fitzgerald, N. C. Ridenour and Dr. N. L. Van Sandt. These gentlemen were also the incorporators of the company.

Notwithstanding the fact that Clarinda had long wanted a railway, some of the citizens strongly opposed this project when they learned that encouragement to it was to be taxed a few cents per dollar.

On June 1, 1872, the voters of Nodaway Township voted on the question of transferring the five per cent. tax already voted to what was styled the Chillicothe Railroad, over to the Brownsville & Nodaway Valley line. In connection with this it was also necessary to raise \$30,000, which after a great struggle they succeeded in accomplishing.

Mr. N. C. Ridenour, one of the incorporators, was the editor of the *Page County Democrat*, and in the July 4, 1872, issue he remarked editorially as follows:

For the past few months our citizens have been working for a railroad, almost day and night, and we are glad to announce that they have at last achieved the long-talked-of project, and on the 1st day of October, 1872, Clarinda will have railway connection with the outside world. In this work our citizens have done nobly; they have acquitted themselves with credit, and we, with most of our citizens, rejoice that such liberality and enterprise was manifested in securing this road. It is true we have had many drawbacks, some of our would-be leading citizens making a display of what they called independence, which in our opinion will not be of any advantage to them in the future. * * * * On Thursday last the contract for building the Brownsville & Nodaway Valley Railway was let to Messrs. Fitzgerald & Reinick.

We must be permitted to say that too

much praise cannot be bestowed upon George Gribble, William Butler, Moses Thompson, Allen Collins, J. S. McIntyre, and others, for their liberal donations, as well as many hard days' work in securing this railroad.

Work commenced the last days of July, 1872, and the last rail was spiked down at Clarinda, September 24, 1872,—about two months' time.

Upon the completion of the line, the editor of the *Democrat* rejoiced in the following strain:

* * * Ever since 1856 our people have been, year after year, agitating some railroad scheme, and when the present was inaugurated many of our most prominent citizens were disposed, not only to rough-lock the enterprise, but attempted to laugh it out of existence. But many of our people looked upon it as the only salvation of our town, and hence placed their shoulders to the wheel, and after a long pull accomplished what they had so long been waiting for, and we are to-day permitted to see a railroad in Clarinda. * * * Now that we have what we all have been laboring for, we hope our business men will turn over a new leaf and go to work and regain what we have lost by being so long deprived of this blessing.

Soon after its completion this road passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road (then the Burlington & Missouri Company), although it has always been known as the Brownsville & Nodaway Valley Railroad.

In 1873 the "Granger Railroad Law" was enacted, which act had a tendency to cripple for the time the further extension of railroads. Even for the next four years but little railroad building was carried on in Iowa. So it will be seen that Clarinda was not united by rail with the outside world any too soon.

By the year 1878 the building of railroads was again revived, the obnoxious embargo having been raised, or rather legislated out

of existence, and with prosperity in that respect came a general desire on the part of the citizens of Page County, and Clarinda in particular, for more and better railway facilities.

In 1879 the Brownsville & Nodaway line was extended to Burlington Junction, Missouri, thus giving the citizens of Clarinda a southern outlet.

ST. LOUIS AND COUNCIL BLUFFS (WABASH) LINE.

During the latter part of 1878 the business men of Clarinda began to look hopefully toward the south with a view of securing the St. Louis & Council Bluffs road. In October of 1878 the citizens of Nodaway Township voted on the proposition of levying a five per cent. tax in aid of said road, at which election there were cast 543 votes, 372 of which favored the project and 171 opposed it. But notwithstanding all the hard work done by Clarinda men, the route was established to the southwest and made Shenandoah the point, instead of Clarinda. However, Page County was greatly benefited by the road. The following five townships voted aid toward the road: Colfax, Washington, Morton, Lincoln, and Grant.

The main line of this road, which subsequently became a part of the great Wabash system, enters Page County at Blanchard, on section 29 of Colfax Township, runs across said township, enters Lincoln Township at the southwest corner, thence across the northeast corner of Morton and enters Grant Township at the southeast corner, traversing the same in a northwesterly direction. On this line, in Page County there are four stations, Blanchard, Coin, Bingham and Shenandoah.

After losing the main line of this road, the business men at Clarinda concluded a half-

loaf better than none, set about inducing a branch to be constructed. After consulting with the officers they learned that it could be secured by voting a five per cent. tax in Nodaway, East River, Harlan and Buchanan townships, with subscriptions to bring the whole amount up to \$100,000, the right of way and depot grounds complete at Clarinda. It was rather a large undertaking, but the case in point was a desperate one, so far as the capital of Page County was concerned. If it ever proposed to amount to anything in the future it was essential that the town should secure the road, and more especially now was the case, as since the main line had gone to Shenandoah, the citizens and newspapers of that live town had sprung the county-seat question. The proposition to vote a five per cent. tax in Nodaway Township was carried by a vote of 507 to 85. Buchanan Township had always persistently refused to vote a tax, but now came to the front with a vote of 112 to 42 in favor of the road. The vote in East River Township was 125 to 66, for the road. Hence the line was built. It leaves the main line at Roseberry, Missouri, eleven miles from the Iowa line. It enters this county on, or near, the section line between sections 29 and 30, Buchanan Township, running up the east side of the Nodaway River, and touches parts of East River and Harlan townships, and on north to Clarinda. The stations in Page County on this line are Clarinda, Morseman and Crooks. This line continued to do business and prosper quite well for some years; but it seemed to go down and finally did not pay its running expenses. It went into the hands of a receiver, and after a hearing before the Railroad Commissioners that body did not see fit to compel them to operate trains any longer. So, December, 1889, the last train was run and the road will be taken up at once.

HUMESTON & SHENANDOAH RAILROAD.

In 1880-'81, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railway companies formed a joint company and built what is known as the Humeston & Shenandoah Railway. It enters this county in Nebraska Township and runs west to Clarinda and from there takes a westerly line to Shenandoah, where it intersects the Wabash system. This line is about ninety miles long, Humeston being in Wayne County, Iowa. This road asked no aid from the people of Page County. It has twenty-seven miles of track in the county. The stations on this route, in Page County, are: Clarinda, Yorktown, Norwich and Shenandoah.

THE "DENVER SHORT LINE."

The above name is applied to a line owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company, under the corporation name of Clarinda, College Springs & Southwestern Railway, running from Clarinda, southwest to North-

barro, the southwest township of the county, where another section styled the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs line commences and runs on out of the State. This was built in 1881-'82 and gives a fine southwestern outlet and connects at Clarinda with the Brownsville & Nodaway Valley road, giving an outlet to the main line of the "Q" at Villisca. On the "Denver Short Line" there are the stations of Page City, Coin and Northbarro.

The following is the mileage of railroad in Page County, according to the assessment of recent date, including the "Wabash Plug," which is not now in operation:

	MILES.
Brownsville & Nodaway Valley line.....	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line.....	11
Clarinda & St. Louis line.....	11
Council Bluffs & St. Louis line.....	19
Humeston & Shenandoah line.....	27
Clarinda, College Springs & Southwestern line....	15
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs line.....	4
Total mileage.....	109





THE BAR,

CHAPTER XIII.

IN reviewing the history of the representatives of the legal profession, it should be borne in mind that the prosperity and well-being of a community depends upon the clear, well defined and wise interpretation of the laws; therefore it follows that a record of the attorneys of Page County have particular value in this work, which takes the wild, undeveloped domain at its organization and brings it down to to-day, when it is conceded to be among the best governed and most happy and prosperous part of all this great commonwealth.

Again, change is seen on every hand, in the great human tide. The laws of yesterday do not meet with the necessities and requirements of to-day, for it should be remembered that former relations do not now exist. New and satisfactory laws must needs be enacted and then enforced and established to the full understanding of the masses, who otherwise might ignorantly violate them. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of novel contrivances for labor-saving, the enlargement of all our industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay,

it must even forecast the event, and frame such laws as will most adequately subserve the wants of these new conditions. Hence we say the lawyer is a man purely of to-day. The exigencies he must encounter are peculiar alone to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and pure individuality. The lawyer should love and prize his calling. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk with us still. He should love it for its intrinsic worth and innate merit of the fundamental truths which adorn it.

The bar of Page County has enrolled among its members many who have been not only an honor to their profession at home, but also have gained a national distinction. It may be true that we have come to enact too many laws, but so long as these enactments do exist, we have great need of learned, thinking, reading, hard-working lawyers to construe these laws to our common people, who have duties calling them in another direction—a work to perform in another sphere.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The bar of 1855-'60 in Page County is not a type of the present bar, by any means.

Every new country has more of the unlettered, uncultivated class. These feel their inability in older settled communities, hence push forward to new fields "to grow up" with the country and finally attain to a good degree of prominence among their fellows. There were attorneys in Page County—county officers as well—who could scarcely read and write, yet they managed to administer all the laws the people then seemed to care to have executed.

CLARINDA ATTORNEYS.

The first resident member of the Page County bar was William L. Burge, who lived in a log cabin on an eighty-acre tract, just west of the present town site. It was before Clarinda had been platted. He was prosecuting attorney and ex officio county judge, and as such superintended the survey of the original plat. In August, 1853, he sold his "eighty" to Claiborne McBee for \$150. No one in the county now knows from whence he came or where he went from here. His practice must have been, indeed, limited, as his name only appears as in connection with but one case.

At the September term of the district court for 1853, John Wilson was admitted to the bar on examination. Law practice was very meagre in those early days and Wilson's was only incidental to his other occupations as trader, farmer and merchandiser. He was prosecuting attorney for one or two terms, and served as county judge for one term. In 1861 he left Page County and went to St. Joe, Missouri, where he was a merchant.

At the March term of court, 1855, R. L. Dodge, a member of the Wisconsin bar, was admitted upon his certificate. He located at Clarinda. He was a cultured gentleman and a good lawyer, but did not remain long. He was deputy postmaster for a few months dur-

ing the summer of 1855. The records fail to show that he had an active practice in Page County courts.

In the summer of 1855 J. J. Barwick, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, settled at Clarinda, entering upon his chosen profession. He had a good English education, supplemented by considerable general reading; had a good understanding of law, but never loved his calling. His choice, when young, was to become a physician, but he was thwarted by the judgment of his parents, who wanted him to study law. He had a fair share of the legal business of the county up to the breaking out of the war. He was never popular as a man or an attorney and did not have the influence that his knowledge of law should have given him. He was a sharp trader and made more money outside than he did in his profession. His wife was a noble woman, cultured, refined and good, and it was through her that he enjoyed the friends he did have.

During the winter of 1856-'57, Dr. A. H. East, a well-read and successful physician, who came to the county three or four years before, was admitted to the bar in Mills County and at once opened an office in Clarinda. He was appointed prosecuting attorney and held that position until the abolishment of that office. He was a man of good judgment, possessing good logic and naturally of a judicial mind, and had he commenced early in life would have been an eminent lawyer. He forgot (if he ever knew) that "Law is a jealous mistress and will not be content with a divided affection." His clients had more faith in him as a physician than as a legal adviser. Upon the coming on of the rebellion Mr. East was appointed a surgeon in the Federal army, and upon his return home he re-entered the medical profession, having a good practice until his death, September, 19, 1872.

J. R. Morledge, who was admitted to the bar in 1843, was of English birth, but grew to manhood in Ohio, and there received his education. He commenced reading law in 1840. He came to Clarinda in 1857, and opened an office. In 1858 he formed a partnership with J. T. Chittenden at Clarinda, and George W. Friedly at Bedford, Iowa, under the firm name of Morledge & Chittenden, at Clarinda, and Morledge, Friedly & Co., at Bedford. They did a large business till the civil war broke out in 1861, when he was chosen Colonel of the State militia. In 1863 he served (by appointment under Lincoln) as Commissary of Subsistence. He resigned and again entered the legal profession. He had a good knowledge of the law, and was successful, and always counted upright and professional in his dealings. He died April 19, 1882.

James T. Chittenden, a native of Indiana, was educated at the United Brethren College of that State. He studied law with J. R. Morledge, and was admitted to the bar at Clarinda, in open court, in September, 1858. He formed a partnership with Mr. Morledge. He was a well-read attorney, and a constant student. He was a thorough gentleman. He became Lieutenant of a company in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, in 1861; he at once went to the front and was on the march from Rolla to Pea Ridge. At the last-named place he was wounded, March 7, 1862, and died April 29 the same year. He was a noble and truly brave officer, and had his life been spared would have been an ornament to the legal profession.

N. B. Moore, a native of Ohio, was educated at the Wesleyan University of that State. He entered into commercial life early, coming to Iowa in 1855. He read law at Eddyville with Holines & Ives, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1857, at Albia,

Iowa. He then located at Bedford, Iowa. In the autumn of 1860 he settled at Clarinda, and soon had a large practice. He opened the pioneer bank of Clarinda, and was largely engaged in real estate and stock-farming. He became involved in domestic and financial troubles, which swept from him a handsome property. In 1888 he closed up matters at Clarinda and removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where, by his industry and business tact, he has again accumulated considerable property, and is an honored citizen of the "Lone Star State."

PRESENT BAR AT CLARINDA.

Judge Thomas R. Stockton, the present county attorney, was among the early settlers. His father, Rev. ——— Stockton, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was a pioneer of Taylor and Page counties, and Thomas R. was about eighteen years of age when his people moved to this section of Iowa. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He helped to open up a frontier farm, and taught school in winter until 1859, when he commenced reading law. In 1860 he came to Clarinda, entering the law office of J. J. Barwick as a student. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1861, under Judge Sears. In January, 1862, he opened his office at Clarinda and commenced practice. In 1862 he took the editorial charge of the *Clarinda Herald*, and continued until November, 1863. At the fall election of 1863 he was elected to the office of County Judge, serving for two years, practicing law at the same time. In May, 1866, he removed to Sidney, Iowa. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth District. In 1879 he was elected as representative from Fremont County. In 1883 he moved to Shenandoah, and practiced law until 1886, when he was elected as the first County Attorney, under

the new law creating such an office. He then removed to Clarinda. He was re-elected in 1888.

He is a man who makes friends wherever he goes. He is educated and refined, yet plain and unassuming. His legal opinions are seldom reversed, and among the members of the bar he is a favorite. He is a natural lawyer, loving the profession; he takes pride in keeping pace with all that belongs to it, and seeks, in his present official capacity to mete out justice according to "law and evidence," regardless of fear or favor.

T. E. Clark, one of the leading lights of the fraternity at Clarinda to-day, is a self-made lawyer. He studied with Hepburn & Morseman, commencing in the fall of 1867, reading two years. He was admitted to the bar under Judge James G. Day, and commenced practice as a partner of Captain Morseman; has had other partners, but to-day is associated with J. G. Hill. In the fall of 1881 he was elected as Senator from the Seventh District, and was father of the noted "Clark Liquor Law." Notwithstanding his early career was cast in other lines, foreign to the legal calling, yet by hard study and close application has he distinguished himself as a most excellent attorney, as well as a far-seeing political engineer, with his efforts aimed morally high. (See sketch.)

J. E. Hill (of Clark & Hill), who had previously been a soldier, farmed in Page County, and had been clerk of the courts for several years, finally studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, under Judge D. D. Gregory. He opened an office in 1885, and has been a successful attorney ever since. He formed a partnership with Hon. T. E. Clark in 1887, which still exists. (See personal sketch elsewhere.)

John R. Good, attorney and ex-mayor of Clarinda, was admitted to the bar in March,

1881, under Judge R. C. Henry, and moved to Lyons, Kansas, where he began practice. After six months he returned to Clarinda, associating himself with Judge N. B. Moore for six months, then opened up an office alone. He has been, and is now, a successful attorney, and also a heavy dealer in real estate and insurance. (See his sketch.)

H. E. Parslow, a native of Ontario, Canada. He came to Clarinda in 1875, and clerked for several years. In the fall of 1878 he entered the law department of the State University, at Iowa City, Iowa, finishing his course June, 1879. He then entered the law office of T. E. Clark, at Clarinda, and soon became a partner. This continued for two years, and in October, 1881, he opened an office of his own, and continued alone until January, 1884, when a new partnership was formed with his former partner, T. E. Clark. This existed until 1887: since then he has practiced alone. He was city attorney in 1882-'83. (See sketch.)

Raymond Loran, one of the leading members of the bar in Clarinda, was reared in Page County. When eighteen years of age he commenced the study of law with T. E. Clark, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1873. In 1875 he formed a partnership with T. E. Clark, the same lasting one year. He practiced alone till 1884, when he formed a partnership with his brother Henry. They carried on an extensive business in law, loan and real estate. This partnership still exists and is the best known firm in the county. Raymond Loran is a prominent figure in his profession, and has been mayor of Clarinda, together with other local positions of trust and honor.

SHENANDOAH ATTORNEYS.

W. P. Ferguson came to this place from Hamberg, in 1870, having been admitted to

the bar at Sidney, Fremont County, the same year. He is still practicing, and very successfully, too, at Shenandoah.

James McCabe came to Shenandoah from Kansas, in 1871. He was a preacher and teacher at that time; he also edited the *Reporter* in 1873, and practiced law some. He soon gave his whole time and talent to the legal profession. He is still claimed as a resident of Shenandoah, but is a member of the law firm of Harroll, Smith & McCabe, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

W. M. Brown located in 1872-'73, coming to Shenandoah from Clarinda. He remained about three years and "skipped the country." He was not much of an ornament to his profession—became degraded by drink and finally embezzled money.

George W. Gunnison came in 1871-'72. He was also a minister of some note. He finally removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and died about 1880.

C. S. Keenan, who was reared in Page County, worked his way up from an humble, poor boy, to be admitted to the bar about 1875. He is now one of the successful "legal lights" of Shenandoah. He was a partner of Judge T. R. Stockton for a year—1884-'85.

Wilson & Wilson was the style of a law firm, who came from Fremont County in 1875, and practiced less than a year. M. A. Wilson went to Atwood, Kansas, while his brother is still in Iowa, at another point.

G. W. Makepiece came to Shenandoah in 1879, and remained one year, then removed to Harrison County. He was not particularly successful—"probably missed his calling!"

George H. Castle was admitted to the Page County bar in 1879, and continued to practice four or five years, and in 1887 withdrew from the bar and turned his attention to agricultural life.

F. C. Mariner came in 1881, remained a

year. He came from Bushnell, Illinois, and went from Shenandoah to Northville, where he still practices law.

K. A. Pence came from Iowa City in 1881 and practiced until 1887, when he moved to Blakeman, Kansas.

Benjamin Todd came from Peoria, Illinois, in 1882, and is still on the list of practicing attorneys at Shenandoah.

ESSEX ATTORNEYS.

L. S. Hanna came in 1875 or 1876. He was a graduate of the literary and law departments of the State University at Iowa City. He had been in the cavalry service during the civil war. From college he went to Red Oak, Iowa, and there practiced for a time with his brother. He then moved to Essex, and in connection with law he edited the *Essex Index*, until July, 1878, when he went to Hastings, Nebraska. After another year he went to Clarinda, Iowa, and finally founded the *Herald*. He died some years later in Florida.

O. G. Sexton was a graduate of Tabor College, Fremont County, Iowa, in 1875, admitted to the bar in June, 1876, at Clarinda, and soon commenced business at Essex. He soon removed to Riverton; he is now cashier of a bank at Imogene, Iowa.

John O. Lyon came from Keokuk, in the spring of 1877. He remained one year and went to Missouri: he was not a success at Essex.

Albert Hale came to Essex from Bedford, Iowa, in the winter of 1877-'78, and practiced in a small way, until 1880. He was unfortunate, in that he had been made a wreck, in mind and body, by reason of a sunstroke received while a soldier in an Iowa command, during the civil war. He had a bright mind at one time, and was well schooled.

William H. Wilson, a graduate of Simpson College (law department), of the class of 1876-'77, came to Shenandoah in 1877, and to Essex in 1878. He remained until 1881, when he moved to Imogene, Iowa.

Gouverneur B. Jennings graduated at Bowling Green, in September, 1876. The following February he located at Essex, Iowa, where he still continues to practice. His business extends to various parts of the country, practicing in all the State and Federal courts. He has made a success of his calling, and is indeed an honest, upright attorney who stands high in this part of Iowa. (See sketch elsewhere.)

THE BAR OF 1890.

Shenandoah: W. P. Ferguson, James McCabe, C. S. Keenan, Benjamin Todd.

Essex: G. B. Jennings.

Clarinda: T. E. Clark, Joseph Hill, Raymond Loran, Thos. Stockton, John R. Good, J. L. Bachelor, H. E. Parslow, Herb Scott.

EARLY COURTS AND JUDGES.

The first term of district court was held at the residence of Philip Boulware, at what is now Shambaugh's mill, September 22, 1851. Judge Sloane, a Mormon lawyer of Council Bluffs, presided. Page County then constituted a part of the sixth district. Judge Sloan was an Irishman with but little knowledge of the law and none of the code which took effect in July, 1851. He was a hot headed, peppery fellow, disliked by the people so much that he held office but a short time, resigning before the next term of court. He had great admiration for common law and a great contempt for codes and code practice. While presiding at court in Fremont County an attorney called his attention to some portion of the code. The Judge, with an indescribable facial movement and

in his Irish brogue, blurted out, "To hell with your code! I have the law in my head."

Judge H. H. Bradford, of Fremont County, succeeded Sloan, being appointed by Governor Stephen E. Hemstead. He held his first term of court at Boulware's mill, in July, 1852, as did he the July term, but the September term was mostly held at the new county seat, Clarinda, in a frame building, 12 x 14 feet, on the west side of the square, where the opera house now stands. Tradition says this building was erected by Isaiah Hurlbert, a mile south of the court house; it was removed to town as a store building. Bradford was a man of much good sense, a fair attorney and made a good judge. He was a good citizen, as remarked by a member of the bar, because he adjourned the April term of court in 1854 for ten days on account of election. After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he became interested in some property in Nebraska City, and during a contest there was struck with a club on the head, nearly causing death. It affected his mind so he was compelled to resign. With a naturally good constitution, he, after a few years, regained his health, and finally wended his way westward with the "Star of Empire" and became a judge and delegate to Congress from Colorado, where it is believed he is still living.

Upon the resignation of Judge Bradford, Governor Hemstead appointed Hon. E. H. Sears, of Fremont County, to succeed him. He was a man of more than ordinary culture, well read in the law, had courage to enforce his deep convictions, thus became a terror to evil doers. He was appointed January, 1855, and held his first court at Clarinda, in an old log school-house standing where the South Public School building now stands. John Griffy, then a citizen of the county, had a barrel of whisky on some boards on the run-

ning gears of a wagon and on the sunny side of the school and court-house, and was dealing out whisky by the tin-cupful, in full view of the judge, who sat upon an upturned nail keg. The records do not show it, but it was doubtless true (from all accounts) that the first order made by the good judge to the grand jury, on their retirement to "consider on the indictments," was for a bucket of whisky and two tin cups—one not being deemed sufficient to quench the thirst of fifteen good and lawful jurors. The result was that the judge had to wait for the jury to sober up (some, not all of them, indulged) so they could make their report. The record shows that no indictments were found, and this goes to prove that the above is more than mere tradition!

Judge Sears held his place from 1855 to December, 1862, when he was followed by Hon. James G. Day, who served until September, 1870, when he went to the Supreme Bench. He was a native of Ohio, had a good academic education, and was a graduate of Cincinnati Law School. He never had a

very large practice, but was well read in the principles of law and a diligent student. On the bench he always did what to him seemed duty, regardless of consequences, and made one of Iowa's best judges. He was succeeded on the district bench by Hon. Joseph W. McDill, of Union County, a ripe scholar and well-read lawyer. He was cool and calculating, but affable and polite, both at bar and on the bench. He came to the district judgeship in September, 1870, and discharged his duties with satisfaction to all the bar and the people at large until the fall of 1872, when he left the bench for a seat in Congress.

Judge J. R. Reed, of Council Bluffs, was appointed to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. McDill. He held only one term in Page County.

Hon. Samuel Forrey, of Decatur County, was the first judge elected under the reorganized judiciary, serving until 1879, when he was succeeded by Hon. R. C. Henry, of Ringgold County. He was an eminent judge and was taken from this district by the creation of other judicial districts, in 1886.





MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN health we care but little for doctors and their formulas or prescriptions, but there is almost certain to come a time in our earthly pilgrimage when the organs of our body will refuse to do their office-work—a time when life's frail thread seems almost broken in two. At such a time we seek out the best medical man the profession affords. We want the "good doctor" to remain by our bedside. This strange feeling, as we rest in suspense between life and death, is universal; it applies to the red man who seeks out the "big medicine man," as well as to all the various grades of society, even to the most cultured classes. We do not prize health until stricken down in our sick chamber, and then we appreciate it, and send for a physician.

Notwithstanding it is true that no profession affords a greater opportunity for those thus engaged to practice deception and humbug than does the medical profession, yet the world is blessed with the learned and skillful, the true and honest practitioner. Nearly all communities have one or more doctors who are ornaments to their chosen calling, as well as great benefactors to the

people. Through their skill many of us may trace out our life and robust health to-day, for had they not been summoned we had long ago been numbered among the dead.

During the past forty years Page County has had a great number of Galen's followers, some unworthy the title of physician, and many others have been quite celebrated for their honesty and skillfulness in the healing art.

Dr. Alexander H. Farrens, one of Page County's very earliest settlers, first located in Buchanan Township, then moved farther north, along the ridge between the two Nodaway rivers, and in 1856 came to Clarinda, where he died in March, 1858. The chances for a doctor were not then what they now are. Money was scarce and appliances hard to obtain, yet, though young, Dr. Farrens was naturally a physician and surgeon, and was a successful practitioner of his day. Many of the early pioneer men and women here recall his visits, and the relief and good cheer his coming brought to their sick ones.

Dr. James L. Barrett, the first thoroughly schooled medical practitioner in Page County, came to Clarinda in 1855, and was the first

physician and surgeon at this place. He was born in Kentucky, and reared in Indiana. He commenced the study of medicine in 1838. He was a man whom to meet is to respect and become attached to for his noble, generous impulses, as well as for his wonderful fund of general and classical knowledge of the great world in which he has labored, not in vain, for over three-score years. No better physician ever practiced in Page County, or no more polite and genial companion ever graced the good society of Clarinda, than Dr. Barrett, who is known far and near. On account of age and failing health he is not in active practice at this writing. He is one of Nature's own noblemen. (See sketch.)

Dr. J. H. Conine came to Clarinda at an early day, but only remained in active practice for a short time. He soon engaged in the drug business, in which he built up a very large trade and made a handsome fortune. He was a man of elegant personal address. As a physician he was able and learned; although he entered mercantile life, yet he treated many families for years after. He sold out to Loy & Van Sandt, and spent much time in traveling; and when at Dallas, Texas, he was smitten with a fever and there died. His remains were brought to Clarinda, and now lie buried in the cemetery, lamented by a legion of professional and social friends.

Dr. H. C. Brandt came to Clarinda in the summer of 1855, to look after some land he was improving. He was enticed by the rolling and splendid land, and finally concluded to remain here, and he was soon known as a most thorough gentleman and well-schooled physician, who possessed the valuable knowledge gained from the best medical schools of Europe. His knowledge was not alone in medicine, but he had gleaned much from the literary world. His time was divided be-

tween his old home in Indiana and Clarinda. He finally, having gained a competency, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he enjoyed the fruits of an industrious and useful life.

Dr. Albert Heald came to Page County in 1858, and located in Valley Township. He came to Clarinda in 1859, and notwithstanding he was already a victim of consumption himself, he still practiced on. He was an able man, and made many friends, and few, if any, enemies. He died in 1863. He was a brother of Mrs. Dr. N. L. Van Sandt, and when his death occurred the entire community were numbered as mourners.

Dr. A. H. East came to Hawleyville in 1851, before that village had yet been platted. He had been reared in Indiana, learned the carpenter's trade, and finally studied medicine. His schooling in boyhood was included in two weeks. But by nature he was a physician; he was a remarkable man in that respect, and he had much success both as a physician and expert surgeon. He was also somewhat of a lawyer as well as a physician; he was at one time a member of the law firm of John R. Morledge & Co., at Clarinda. In the latter days of Dr. East's life he was associated with Dr. Lewellen, which co-partnership continued until East's death, about 1873.

Dr. Samuel H. Kridelbaugh, a native of Ohio but reared in Indiana, came to Iowa in April, 1855, locating at Clarinda in September of that year. He first learned the printer's trade, next entered the legal profession and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1855. Until 1874 he practiced at Clarinda, with marked success, but at that date his health gave way and he was incapacitated for further professional duty, until July, 1880, when he again resumed the practice of medicine. The Doctor early in life was an

editor of considerable note, having edited the *Indiana Globe*, the *Hoosier*, and *Columbus (Ohio) Weekly Ledger*. In Page County he was conspicuous in organizing the South-western Iowa Medical Association and in the establishment of the Page County Fair Association. The last years of his life misfortune overtook him—he removed to Dakota and died there in 1883. Through the generous and noble impulses of Dr. N. L. Van Sandt, his remains were brought to Clarinda and buried midst his friends of other days.

Dr. E. T. Farrens, another practicing physician, whose birth-place was in Page County, is worthy attention in this connection. He played under the trees of Clarinda in his childhood, attended the public schools and grew to manhood under the influences which now surround him. He read medicine with Dr. Enfield and graduated at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, after which he took up the practice of medicine in his home town. In his practice he is very attentive and studious. (See sketch.)

Dr. J. K. Rickey came to Clarinda a few years ago, from Keokuk, Iowa. He has been in medical practice over fifty years, and by reason of his wide range of observation and careful study, he is looked up to by many of his brethren in the profession. He is the inventor of an operating table which makes him a blessing to thousands of physicians and surgeons in the land.

Dr. H. L. Cokenower removed from Pleasant Plains, Illinois, to Clarinda, in 1880, and he at once commenced to have a large practice and has to-day one of the best-paying ones in his county. All his life he has been a student and will be till the latest hours of his life. He has a just pride in his profession and spares neither pains nor expense in providing himself with the best appliances known in his art.

Dr. A. G. Wall was one of the physicians who came to Clarinda subsequent to the war. He was a learned and scientific physician. When he began the study of medicine he possessed a thorough classical education—an advantage that will always place one in advance of one not thus schooled. All who knew him admired his elegant manners and high culture. He was a great favorite with other physicians in Page County. The last known of him he was practicing in his native State—Pennsylvania.

Dr. P. W. Lewellen came to Page County in May, 1865. He did not come for the purpose of entering the fraternity of medical men, but was impressed with the “goodly land” and finally commenced his practice at Clarinda. He is known far and near, as a physician far above the average, indeed quite eminent and very reliable. He is a close student and philosophical reasoner in medical science—never satisfied with surface knowledge, but to him the depths must be probed and seen in the clearly defined light of scientific reason. Not alone is he prominent in medicine, but in politics as well. In 1878, the people of Page and Fremont counties elected him to the State Senate, serving four years with unusual value and credit to his constituents. For several years he has been a member of the State Board of Health, and a trustee of the Mt. Pleasant Insane Hospital. When the Hospital for the Insane was established at Clarinda (partly through his executive ability) he was chosen its superintendent, which position he is still holding; he is fast gaining a reputation as an expert and adept at caring for and curing the insane. (See sketch elsewhere.)

Dr. N. L. Van Sandt first made his home in Clarinda in May, 1858. He came from Ohio, and soon established a practice which has continually increased. He has come to

be looked upon along with Dr. Barrett as pioneer doctors, and both are respected by the great mass of the people in Page County. Countless thousands are the miles he has driven over this county attending to those languishing on sick-beds. He has been an active man in all enterprises and also a man of political history. He served as a Representative in the Iowa Legislature. He still practices at Clarinda. (See sketch.)

Dr. W. C. Stillians came to Clarinda at quite an early date; attended the common schools. He was a modest, unassuming man. He was a graduate, finally, from one of the colleges of Chicago. He did not live to practice long; had Providence been kinder, he would to-day have been foremost among the physicians of this county.

Dr. W. H. Vance practiced at Clarinda a number of years. He was a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis.

Dr. W. H. Pittman came to Clarinda in February, 1886. He attended the Cincinnati Medical College in 1872, and the medical department of the University of Tennessee in 1879, and also the Medical College of New York in 1882. He has succeeded well here, having the reputation of being a careful, pains-taking physician. (See sketch.)

Dr. M. Enfield came to Clarinda in 18—. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he came in 1873. He is counted as among the best physicians of this section, and has traveled many thousand miles over the hills and dales of Page County, during all sorts of weather and roads. His mind is richly stored with useful information concerning his chosen profession and is always possessed with courage to speak and do his true convictions. (See sketch.)

Dr. T. E. Powers, another one of Clarinda's young physicians, was born in Page County, educated in her public schools and attended

the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from the same about 1881. He then commenced the practice of medicine at the hoine of his boyhood and now enjoys a successful practice.

A. M. Stearns, M. D., a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, of the class of 1877, commenced the practice of medicine in Kansas, and came to Essex, Page County, Iowa, in 1878, where he still practices his profession.

Dr. W. T. West, a graduate of Keokuk Medical College, February 24, 1884, practiced at Clayton, Illinois, until July, 1887, when he removed to Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, where he became pastor of the Christian Church. In January, 1890, he moved to Essex, Iowa, and resumed the practice of medicine.

W. H. C. Moore, M. D., after a five years' literary course at Monmouth College, Illinois, and Union College, New York, he took a medical course at the Michigan University, also at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating at the latter January 25, 1867. He at once entered the practice at Savanna and Canton, Illinois, continued four years and then removed to Essex and vicinity, where he lived and practiced ever since. He is a man of much intelligence and a skilled physician.

"Dr." G. W. Wright is known in and around Essex as a physician of considerable note. He can be consulted on his general rounds and is ever ready to furnish his greatest boon to his suffering friends. He is not a thorough graduate, but has some native ability and a hankering both for relieving suffering humanity and the revenue attached thereto!

Dr. O. M. Burhans (irregular) began practice at Essex in 1871. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College in 1878. He continued practice at Essex until 1883, when he removed to Hazelhurst, Nebraska.

Dr. J. N. Page (irregular) practiced at Essex from 1873 to 1877.

Dr. Dunlap practiced from 1875 to 1877.

Dr. Goodrich (homeopathic) practiced at Essex 1876-'77.

Dr. E. Eckerson came to Essex in 1878, following the regular practice until 1889, and then removed to Denver, Colorado. He was a graduate of Buffalo (New York) Medical College.

The pioneer physician to locate at Shenandoah was Dr. B. M. Webster, who moved from Manti, Fremont County, Iowa, in 1870. He was a graduate from Rush College, Chicago. He remained at Shenandoah until 1875, when he saw a better field at the new village of Essex, and there engaged in the banking business in a small way. He was a great money-maker and soon made a fortune. In 1888 he moved to Council Bluffs, where he still resides, engaged in the loaning business.

The next man to establish himself in the practice of medicine at Shenandoah was Dr. H. P. Duffield, a Rush College graduate of much ability. He now practices there and also owns a fine drug business.

Dr. G. J. Ross, now of Sioux City, came next. He was from a Cincinnati Eclectic school, and soon became a partner of Dr. Whiting, at Shenandoah.

Dr. Whiting, one of Shenandoah's present physicians, of a Cincinnati Eclectic school, is a successful practitioner.

Dr. J. W. Humphrey came to Shenandoah next. He is of the new school and quite successful.

Dr. E. K. Bailey, who now enjoys a lucrative practice at Shenandoah, graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1877, and first commenced to practice at Hepburn, Page County, Iowa, but soon removed to Shenandoah, where he has built up a good

practice by virtue of his ability and general manliness. Both he and his wife are greatly respected in Page County. Mrs. Bailey is a well-known worker in the temperance cause in Iowa, both as lecturer and writer.

Dr. D. L. Allen, a good physician and surgeon, came to Shenandoah in 1881. He was a graduate of Long Island, New York. He was very skillful and admired by all. He died of consumption when thirty-six years of age, January 24, 1884, at Princeton, Kansas, leaving an estimable wife and one child.

Dr. F. E. Stevens (homeopathic) was the next to enter the *role* of physicians at this point, where he still practices his chosen profession. He graduated at Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. Hester located at Shenandoah in 1884. He was from a St. Louis medical school, and counted a good doctor. He later removed to Glenwood, Iowa.

Dr. Bolton (homeopathic), who came from Canton, Illinois, practiced a short time at Shenandoah, and then went west.

Dr. Wright came from Canton, Illinois, in 1880; he was a well-read student in medicine, and was a very successful practitioner. He had been in the army during the rebellion, and had become a wreck through army life, and finally ended his career by suiciding with a revolver.

The next to locate at Shenandoah was one of the present physicians,—Dr. Sutton,—who came from La Harpe, Illinois, in 1888, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Whiting.

Another "doctor" (?), who should not be forgotten in history, is William Crawford, an "Indian doctor," who died at Shenandoah in 1889, aged eighty years. He came to Page County in 1880, and claimed to have practiced sixty years. He had attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Iowa City, Iowa; also traveled among the North Ameri-

can Indian tribes. He was fairly successful, but perhaps a more careless, uncouth man never lived in Page County.

The physicians who have been from time to time located at the village of Coin are as follows:

Dr. A. H. King, Dr. A. T. Rice, Dr. J. C. Burton, Dr. J. W. Cox, Dr. J. A. Gillespie (eclectic), Dr. S. L. Claybaugh and Dr. F. L. Brackett.

Dr. A. H. King graduated at Keokuk Medical College from the class of 1879, and at once located at Snow Hill, Page County, a mile from where Coin now stands. In the fall of 1879 he moved to Coin, where he still practices.

Dr. J. A. Gillespie, who is one of the two who ply the medicine science at Coin, graduated from the Des Moines College, April 17, 1888.

Among those who have floated in and out of the village of Northboro, may be named Dr. William L. Freeman, who remained two years; C. V. Beaver, M. D., who remained two years and went to Hepburn, and now farms. Dr. J. Whittier (homeopathic), was here only a few months. Dr. S. L. Claybaugh remained a year and removed to Yorktown, where he still practices.

At Blanchard we find Dr. J. W. Holliday and Dr. G. A. Prnitt: the former came in 1882, and the latter in 1884. Dr. Allan also practices at Blanchard.

Others having practiced at Blanchard are Dr. Rogers, who came in 1880. Dr. J. V. Bightol came the same year. In 1882 came Dr. J. M. Livingstone, Dr. J. W. Chambers, Dr. J. W. Holliday, Dr. M. Carter. The above were all allopathic physicians.

At the village of Hepburn has practiced Drs. Case, Bailey, Williams, Jackson, Beaver, Oliver, McColm, Sams, Dodds, and Mrs. E. J. Carlson. The three last mentioned still

practice. Dr. Dodds practices hydropathy, while the others are regular allopathic.

The present administrators of medicine at Braddyville are Drs. J. G. Williams and A. F. Large.

SOUTHWESTERN IOWA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at Clarinda, February 10, 1866. The early records were destroyed by fire in 1869. To say that the medical fraternity highly prized this society it only needs to be added that the entire number enrolled since its formation has been over 125. The scope of territory included by this society includes Page, Montgomery, Adams and Taylor counties.

The Society meets for mutual improvement; they read "papers" and discuss medical topics in general. They also have their delegates annually sent to the State Medical Society, thus devising the best and widest means of arresting and treating diseases.

The following is a list of their presidents and secretaries from 1869 (date of organization) to the present time, the presidents' names occurring first in order:

1869—S. H. Kridlebaugh, N. L. Van Sandt; 1870—S. H. Kridlebaugh, B. M. Webster; 1871—P. W. Lewellen, B. M. Webster; 1872—James W. Martin, S. H. Kridlebaugh; 1873—H. A. McFerrick, S. H. Kridlebaugh; 1874—J. B. McCartney, M. Enfield; 1875—J. L. Barrett, J. C. Holmes; 1876—J. L. Barrett, W. C. Stillians; 1877—J. W. Martin, W. C. Stillians; 1878—P. W. Lewellen, W. C. Stillians; 1879—P. W. Lewellen, W. C. Stillians; 1880—J. W. Martin, W. C. Stillians.

Early in the "80s" this association went down. To Dr. Samuel H. Kridlebaugh belongs the honor of having instituted the society.



CHAPTER XV.

PAGE COUNTY AND THE REBELLION.

THE institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slaveholding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this firm-grounded belief. Compromise measures were, from time to time adopted to settle the vexed slave questions, but the fears of slaveholders were only allayed for the time being. Threats of secession were repeatedly made upon the part of slave States, but as compromises were made no attempt was made to execute their threats. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which under the former act was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name "REPUBLICAN," having for its object opposition to the further extension of slavery.

The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party, not only an organized effort to prevent extension, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in the States where it then had full sway.

In 1860 four presidential tickets were placed in the field. Abraham Lincoln, representing the Republican party; Stephen A. Douglas, the "National" Democratic party; John C. Breckenridge, the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell the Union party. The last named drew largely from what had been known as the "Know-nothing" party, properly termed the American party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that but little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th day of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "that the union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that said State has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and

conclude place, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th of the same month Governor Pickens issued a proclamation confirming that resolution in his official capacity.

On the 26th—two days later—Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. The day previous he had written to President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, appealing for help, informing him that his garrison contained only sixty effective men and that their protection was indifferent, the walls of which were only fourteen feet high and could easily be shot over, even by pistols, from surrounding houses; and that should an attack be made by even a simpleton in command, all would perish before succor could come from reinforcements. These appeals were also seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by the Secretary of War, whose heart was even then full of treason.

On the 28th of December—the same week—South Carolina troops (home guards) occupied Fort Moultrie and hoisted the Palmetto flag on the ramparts. The next day Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned from the cabinet, claiming that it was because Buchanan had refused to remove Major Anderson from Charleston harbor. The same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which were declined.

Soon after Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee seceded as had South Carolina.

War and terrible bloodshed was now inevitable. Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all of the seceded States. On April 12, 1861, the surrender of Fort Sumter was demanded

and bravely refused by gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison, by rebel forces, numbering in thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, in all principal cities of the North and South this surrender was made known. The north were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half accomplished—and made to realize that behind the mob there was a deep, dark and well laid plan to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave nation, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. But, alas! they were in the moral wrong: hence doom was written on the Southern Confederacy from its very inception. Everywhere north of "Mason and Dixon's Line," the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with you, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead."

April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a general proclamation, calling for troops to the number of 75,000.

The last words of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the telegraphic wires before the call was all filled. Men and money were counted out by the hundreds and thousands. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated through every loyal, liberty-loving heart. The farm, the work-shop, the office, the pulpit, the legal bar, the bench, the college, the country school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were ignored for the time being. Bitter words spoken in haste were

all forgotten; all joined hands in the one cause of putting down rebellion and secession. All felt like repeating the words of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were inadequate to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number sufficient. Many counties in the loyal West responded nobly to the calls for thrice 300,000 men, but no county in all Iowa can show the record that Page County does.

At that time this county was without railroads or telegraphs, and the news did not reach the people then as it would at this day.

The record of the county, both at home and in the field, is a noble one. The record found in the chapter of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors shows what was done in an official way to suppress the rebellion.

Thus the civil war burst with almost the suddenness of a meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano, whose pent-up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. Call after call for troops was made by President Lincoln, until the number reached three and a third million men! The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years ...	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years ...	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years ...	200,000
July 16, 1864, for two and three years.....	500,000
Total.....	3,339,748

The population of Page County was 4,419, men, women and children. Appended is

given a list of the gallant heroes from Page County who participated in the war, which lasted from April, 1861, to April, 1865.

A meeting of the citizens of Page County to take steps toward defending themselves from probable raids from over the Missouri line, was held in Clarinda on May 4, 1861. Dr. A. H. East was called to the chair, and J. Butler chosen secretary. After transacting preliminary business, the meeting adjourned to meet the following Tuesday, when a company was formed and officers elected. J. Cramer was chosen as Captain; R. F. Connor, First Lieutenant; George Baker, Second Lieutenant. This company consisted of twenty-seven men, and was formed simply for home protection.

On the 4th of May, 1861, a meeting was also held at Amity. George McCullough was called to the chair, and W. H. Laughlin served as secretary. On a call being made for persons to join the company, thirty-nine men gave their names. At this meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the existing state of our country, we believe it wise for all able-bodied men to organize themselves into military companies; therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Amity and vicinity, without distinction of party, recommend the organization of a military company, not for aggression, but for the purpose of protecting ourselves and our country.

The citizens of Amity and Buchanan townships held a war meeting at Braddyville on the 8th of May, 1861, at which time a company was organized and officered as follows: Captain, Joseph Smith; First Lieutenant, N. C. Martin; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Bangs. These companies were all organized for home protection, and none too soon.

The first company mustered into the United States service from Page County was Captain Bowen's. It departed from Clarinda on the morning of Tuesday, June 19, 1861. It was generally known, and hundreds flocked from all parts of the loyal county to witness their departure and bid them "God speed." The ladies of Clarinda had prepared a flag which was presented by Mrs. N. B. Moore, with a most thoroughly rousing and patriotic speech, the last words of which were as follows:

But now ambitious and selfish traitors have risen up to destroy this glorious fabric of our nation—to tear down the emblem of our liberty, the star-spangled banner, and to supplant it with the black flag of treason and rebellion. And we, as wives, mothers and sisters, say, Go protect the flag that has so long waved over us, that we have compelled all nations on the globe to honor and respect,—our pride, the pride of our nation. Avenge its wrongs. Let our motto be, "Death to him who insults it!" And now, gentlemen, on behalf of the ladies of Clarinda, as a token of their respect, confidence and hope in you that you will not disgrace yourselves, your friends or your country, I now present to you, through your Captain, this flag, prepared by our own hands, with this injunction: That you never permit its insults to go unpunished; that you never suffer it to be trailed in the dust or trampled under foot by a traitor, or be borne by a coward.

Captain Bowen, on the part of the company, received the flag and responded in a touching speech.

It may here be recorded that the ladies would not allow a single thread to go into this flag's fabric that had been produced by Southern traitors' hands; hence it was made of woolen goods, and sewed with linen thread. The material was furnished by Judge Wilson.

At the conclusion of the flag presentation speech three hearty cheers were given for the

volunteers, when they formed and marched around the public square, halting when opposite the old Delevan House. At this point the soldiers were bade farewell, and it was then that many a stout heart gave way; but prayers and tears would not avail; they must go—many to never return.

On account of this part of the State being so far from the railroads and centers of travel, those who first went into the service from here concluded to become members of the First Nebraska Regiment, as the Missouri River was nearer at hand for transportation than the Mississippi, which route most Iowa soldiers took in going to the seat of war.

Eight teams carried this company from Clarinda to Omaha, which at that date was a mere hamlet and military post.

Below is given the names of the first company who left Page County, and became members of Company F, First Nebraska Volunteers:

OFFICERS.

Captain—T. M. Bowen.

First Lieutenant—G. W. Burns.

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Scott.

Orderly Sergeant—John P. Murphy.

PRIVATES.

W. M. Alexander,	J. E. Arnold,
D. Alexander,	R. H. Blair,
J. Blair,	James Brown,
Henry Bigel,	C. A. Birum,
W. L. Bayley,	A. Brown,
Samuel Buck,	Henry Chandler,
W. I. Cooper,	J. W. Edwards,
D. Clevinger,	William B. Folsom,
Dayton Fairchild,	D. Goodman,
Joseph Richey,	B. S. Rawlings,
J. S. Salsbury,	W. P. Swiggett,
J. W. Scholes,	E. A. Swatman,
Joseph Thomas,	P. R. Wagner,
A. Voluntine,	T. Helmick,

Joseph Hill,	William Irving,
W. L. Jacox,	M. C. Johnson,
N. D. Kelley,	George Middaugh,
Jerry McCool,	W. McClelland,
Robert McKissick,	G. W. McMillan,
Ruel Miller,	J. McCormick,
Silas Owen,	John W. Owen,
Payton Parker,	M. L. Storrs,
E. W. Squires,	Thomas K. Tippin,
Smith Tuttle,	R. W. Polsley,
Jacob Roth,	F. Smith,
A. Strong.	

One month after this company left Page County, another had been recruited and was ready for service. This, like the former company, also entered the First Nebraska Infantry. The following is the company's roster:

OFFICERS.

Captain—Jacob Butler.

First Lieutenant—Henry Ribble.

Second Lieutenant—F. L. Cramer.

PRIVATES.

John W. Bashford,	W. J. Woods,
Jasper Die,	T. J. Swingle,
John Rhodes,	Richard Boatman,
Jacob Weaver,	T. M. Wray,
George W. Newell,	John Gill,
Isaac N. Wray,	J. W. Glover,
J. S. Ware,	F. M. Cobble,
B. F. Shepherd,	Samuel Mardis,
Frank Huffner,	John Miles,
Samuel Fountan,	B. F. Bates,
Samuel Will,	William Stallard,
T. A. Braddy,	J. C. Ware,
W. G. Moferty,	John Cane,
E. Tuthill,	H. H. Lindall,
John J. Wray,	J. W. Pangburn,
J. H. Bangs,	J. Ewing,
Robert Ewing,	J. Selman,
George Lyons,	W. Brown,

S. A. Musser,	J. W. Skinner,
Benson Thompson,	Engene Storrs,
W. C. Floyd,	A. C. Martin,
J. Gratzbuck,	W. J. Jones,
W. W. Larimer,	Isaac Lewis,
Samuel Lutes,	William King,
Samuel Gnuthrie,	David Gray,
Robert McElroy,	W. H. Morton,
William Abbott,	Joseph Goddard,
James Stephenson,	Edwin Royster,
Harvey Wray,	G. W. Adams,
Thomas B. Hatch,	J. Howard,
F. A. McDonald,	E. A. Smith.

The regiment to which these companies were attached, the First Nebraska Infantry, was ordered South about August 15, 1861, and after participating in Fremont's Missouri campaign were ordered further South, and took part in the famous battle of Fort Donelson, that being their first lively engagement. They also fought at Shiloh and Corinth. In November, 1863, the regiment veteranized and was changed to the First Nebraska Cavalry, in which position it operated during the remaining years of the conflict.

The next company, at least one portion of it going from Page County, was for the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The members from here were recruited by Rev. J. M. Rush, who was Second Lieutenant. At the time he entered the army, he was pastor of the Methodist church, on the Hawleyville circuit. Both of the other officers, Captain Rector and Lieutenant Guyle, of Fremont County, were also Methodist clergymen.

During the latter part of August, 1861, a company was recruited for the Fourth Iowa Infantry. Joseph Cramer was Captain. January 22, 1862, this regiment joined the Army of the Southwest, under General Curtis, and for thirty long months was in continuous service. It never fell to their lot to do post duty. At Pea Ridge they "won immortal

honors," said their General. At that battle Second-Lieutenant James T. Chittendon, of Company K, the one from Page County, was mortally wounded in the breast, and died from its effects in May, 1863. The regiment was engaged in more than thirty battles; met the enemy in eight States and was never repulsed. It fought at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayon, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Cherokee Station, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Columbus, Goldsboro, Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain. It planted the first colors on the rocky crest of Mission Ridge and was at the grand review at Washington.

About the time Captain Cramer was recruiting his company, Dr. Rumbaugh, of Hawleyville, was engaged in organizing a cavalry company for a Missouri regiment, and on Saturday, August 24, 1861, the company left Hawleyville for St. Joe, where they joined their regiment. After the battle of Lexington his company was disbanded, and he at once commenced organizing another company, and after so doing his company was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry. Dr. Rumbaugh was soon promoted to Major of his regiment.

September 2, 1861, Captain John M. Young and Lieutenant C. A. B. Langdon left Page City with a company of cavalry for Omaha, intending to join a Nebraska regiment. They remained there until late in December of that year, and then were attached to what was known as "Curtis' Horse." In June, 1862, they were assigned to Iowa, and then called the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. November, 1862, Captain Young was promoted to Major and later to Colonel. This command saw hard service and at one time were reduced to thirty horses, so hard was their allotment at Atlanta. It mattered not under what circumstances found, the Page County

soldiers were always good and true: they went to fight and fighting they had.

In August, 1862, the next company left this county. They were a part of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. This was the largest company to enlist from the county. There were ninety-two enlistments from Page County in Company "F" of that regiment.

The latter part of August, 1863 Captain Burns resigned his position in the First Nebraska and came home and at once commenced recruiting a company for the Eighth Iowa Cavalry; the regiment was mustered September 30. October 17 they were in Louisville, Kentucky, in camp. November 17 they were at Nashville, Tennessee. They did hard service around Atlanta. Of the 292 men who went on the McCook raid, but twenty men and officers returned to the Federal lines, the balance having either been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Page County was represented also in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. Charles B. Shoemaker was mustered in as Major, September 16, 1862, and remained with the regiment until January 7, 1865, when he resigned.

Before entering into detail, it should be stated that Page County was represented by FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELVE soldiers, who were in some one of the following commands:

First Nebraska Infantry.

First Iowa Cavalry.

First Iowa Battery.

Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Eighth Iowa Cavalry.

Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.

Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

The following is believed to be a correct and complete a list of the soldiers who went from Page County. The list is from Adjutant Generals' Reports, of Iowa and Nebraska, with all the known errors corrected. However, it is not improbable that even now errors may be found, and the reports are in many respects defective. No names have been omitted intentionally, while some may not occur in their proper place, especially among the minor officers, where many promotions occurred. Necessarily, in a work of this kind the "details" of each soldier is omitted, except in case of death from disease or wounds and one being killed outright on the battle-field: such cases will be denoted by the word "*died*" or "*killed*." These words will appear in italics and will readily be noticed by the reader.

FIRST NEBRASKA INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Captains—Thomas M. Bowen, George W. Burns.

First Lieutenants—George W. Burns, Alexander Scott, John P. Murphy, William M. Alexander.

Second Lieutenants—Alexander Scott, John P. Murphy, Fred Smith, Merrill S. Tuttle.

First Sergeants—John P. Murphy, Fred Smith, William M. Alexander, Joseph Hill, Joseph E. Rickey, Quartermaster Sergeant, Samuel Alexander, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Commissary Sergeant—Joseph Hill.

Sergeants—Fred Smith, J. N. Lyons, William L. Jaycox, William B. Folsom, Joseph Blair, George W. McMillan, William P. Swiggett, *died*, Smith P. Tuttle, Abram Hiles, John L. Tippen, Thomas K. Tippen.

Corporals—Felix R. Van Eaton, William B. Folsom, Joseph E. Richey, Alvah Strong, James W. Edwards, James McCormick, Anthony Brown, *died*, Lewis H. Frost, Abram D. Hiles, Samuel Buck, David Clevinger, *killed*, Joseph Hill, Joseph Blair, George W. Middaugh, Newton D. Kelly, *died*, Carl Lindell, Robert G. Tippin, Edwin R. Brown, Francis M. Study and James M. Garrett.

Musicians—John F. Hooper and Mahlon C. Johnson.

Saddler—Carl Lindell Wagoner, Thomas D. Bradfield and John F. Lindley.

Privates—

David Alexander,	Samuel Alexander,
Jas. E. Arnold, <i>died</i> ,	William L. Bagley,
James H. Beagle,	Joseph Blair,
Robert H. Blair,	Ira W. Bolt,
Edwin R. Brown,	James Brown,
Samuel Buck,	Isaac Burns,
John C. R. Burns,	Chancy A. Byron,
Henry Chandler,	David Clevinger,
Fred'ek J. Flanagan,	Lewis H. Frost,
Win. A. Greenwood,	Daniel B. Goodman,
Thomas J. Helmick,	Joseph Hill,
William Hurst,	Charles Johnson,
Mahlon C. Johnson,	William T. Jones,
David L. Junkins,	James Junkins,
Homer P. Kellogg,	Newton D. Kelley,
Solomon Knight,	Carl Lindell,
John F. Lindley,	Willis McClelland,
Jeremiah McCool,	Robert McKissick,
Geo. W. McMillan,	Geo. W. Middaugh,
Ruel C. Miller,	William H. Mooney,
Frank D. Ordway,	John W. Owens,
Silas R. Owens,	Peyton N. Parker,
Benj. S. Rawlings,	Rob't W. Polsley, <i>died</i> ,
John C. Robins,	Jacob Roth,
John S. Salsbury,	John W. Scholes,
Calvin D. Sheets,	Joshua Schutts,
James Smith,	Eugene W. Squires,
Eugene O. Storrs,	Miles L. Storrs,
Wm. B. Story, <i>died</i> ,	Archibald Study,

Francis M. Study, Alvah Strong,
 Edwin A. Swattman, William P. Swiggett,
 John C. M. Thomas, Isaac Tippin, *died*,
 James R. Tippin, John L. Tippin,
 Smith P. Tuttle, Mart. E. Thomas, *died*,
 Robert G. Tippin, Alex. Valentine, *died*,
 Philo R. Wager, John M. Williams,
 Joshua J. Wilson.

COMPANY I.

Captains—Jacob Butler, John P. Murphy,
 Henry H. Ribble.

First Lieutenants—Henry H. Ribble,
 Francis L. Cramer, Emory Peck.

Second Lieutenants—Francis L. Cramer,
 Emory Peck, Francis A. McDonald.

Sergeants—Emory Peck (1st), James H.
 Bangs, William D. Stallard (P. M. S.),
 Francis A. McDonald, William C. Floyd,
 James H. Bangs, Jasper Dye, George W.
 Ames, Gilbert C. Lyons, John B. Thompson,
killed, John Sellmer, Henry C. Harshbarger,
 Chatfield H. Butler, Thomas B. Hatch, Will-
 iam D. Stallard, Isaac Lewis.

Musician—William Stringley.

Privates—

Benjamin F. Bates, Richard Boatman,
 Joseph A. Braddy, Chatfield H. Butler,
 Daniel Branson, Garnet D. Carter,
 Henry Chandler, Jasper Dye,
 Robinson C. Erwin, Robert A. Ferrens,
 George Fisher, John C. Gill,
 John W. Glover, Jac'b Grantzback, *died*,
 David C. Gray, Samuel Guthrie,
 Thomas B. Hatch, Hen'y C. Harshbarger,
 John Hiles, Jeremiah Howard,
 Franklin Huffman, L. C. Jackson, *killed*,
 Martin B. Jackson, William King,
 Francis B. Lytle, John W. Pangburn,
 John Sellmer, *died*, Benjamin Shepherd,
 Jno. W. Skinner, *died*, Erastus A. Smith,
 William D. Stallard, William Stingley,
 Thomas J. Swingle, Henry B. Tindall,

Isaac C. Ware, Jacob Weaver,
 William J. Woods.

FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.

(Formerly "Curtis Horse," Nebraska Volunteers.)

COMPANY C.

Captains—J. Morris Young, Charles A.
 B. Langdon.

First Lieutenant—Chas. A. B. Langdon.

Second Lieutenant—Chas. A. B. Langdon.

Sergeant—Thomas B. Whitehill.

Corporals—John Caskey, Samuel S. Har-
 vey, Thomas J. Bull.

Privates—

Gilbert P. Britt, Chr'n Brunner, *killed*,
 Thomas J. Bull, Sampson Caskey,
 Lewis Lown, *died*, Stiles Malone,
 William McCevry, Jno. Allen McClaman,
 J. M. Michael, *died*, William H. Murphy,
 Marcellus Pringan, John Toner.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Private—Abraham Wilson.

COMPANY M.

Private—James B. Kempton.

UNASSIGNED.

Privates—Benjamin F. Martin, Willis C.
 Smith, Ishmael S. Wilson.

FIRST IOWA BATTERY.

Privates—David Edmonds, James C. Iker.

FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain—J. Marshall Rush.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel P. Kelley.

Commissary Sergeant—John H. Dame-
 wood.

Corporals—J. Lee Marsh, James Mounts,
 William E. Jackson (bugler).

Privates—Charles A. Glasgow, David A.
 Patch, F. A. Damewood, Doran T. Hunt,
 Francis M. Callicotte.

FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Captain—Joseph Cramer, promoted to Major.

First Lieutenant—Albert R. Anderson, promoted to Major.

Second Lieutenant—James T. Chittenden, *died*.

First Sergeant—Thos. H. Cramer, *killed*.

Fifth Sergeant—Robert R. Moreledge.

Second Corporal—Thomas J. Jack.

Fourth Corporal—Henry W. Trustle.

Eighth Corporal—John J. Pierce, *died*.

Eighth Corporal—John A. Mills.

Privates—

Isaac M. Beims,	George R. Black, <i>died</i> ,
Silas Chase,	Amos Cunning,
William Cozad,	James H. Dunn,
William C. Dow,	Isaac Dinwiddie, <i>died</i> ,
John Ewing,	John W. Friend, <i>died</i> ,
Jacob Gaddis, <i>died</i> ,	Benjamin Gibbs,
Samuel Hutton,	Ed S. Hunt, <i>died</i> ,
Leven Johnson,	Daniel Jacobs,
Beattie E. Johnson,	William A. Kinkade,
<i>drowned</i> ,	James B. Meek,
William Pierce,	Jno. R. Runnells, <i>died</i> ,
Irad Richardson,	B. F. Swattman, <i>died</i> ,
Benjamin L. St. Clair,	Nelson C. Storrs,
James L. Shoemaker,	William H. Sly,
D. A. Thayer,	Joseph Van Gundy,
Wm. H. Willoughby,	Walter S. Bodwell,
R. W. Duncan, <i>killed</i> ,	Andrew W. Bratton,
George Gibbs,	William A. Kempton,
William O. McCord,	William A. Phifer,
Eli D. Robinson,	Clark T. Smith,
Leopard Sanders,	George A. Tuttle,
W. P. Wilkinson,	William A. Wright,
Samuel D. Wager,	John Arbuckle,
Alexander Busey,	William Cunning,
Hezekiah Cozad,	John W. Davis,
Pleasant M. Harris,	Zachariah Johnson,
A. L. Larsh,	Alfred Wilkinson.

FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Captain—John Morris Young, promoted to Major, and finally to Colonel.

Second Lieutenant—C. A. B. Langdon, promoted to Major.

Fifth Sergeant—John Casky, *died*.

Third Corporal—Samuel S. Harry.

Fourth Corporal—John Toner.

Eighth Corporal—Thomas J. Bull.

Privates—

Gilbert P. Britt,	C. Brenner, <i>killed</i> ,
S. Casky, <i>died in prison</i> ,	Louis Loun, <i>died</i> ,
Stiles Malone, <i>died</i> ,	Wm. M. Murphy, <i>died</i> ,
William McCrary,	John McLarnon,
Allen McLarnon,	John McMichael, <i>died</i> ,
Marcellus Pruyne.	

EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain—George W. Burns.

Second Lieutenant—Charles Linderinan.

Sergeants—Robert M. Rawlings, John Kinkade, William W. Russells, Isaac T. Felteh, James B. Short, Joseph Haskens, *dead*.

Corporals—Charles C. McDonald, Peter H. Seay, Joseph B. Chamberlain, *died in prison*, William H. Beigler, Aug. J. Martin, Lewis T. Smith.

Miscellaneous—Francis M. Riggins, bugler; Henry Dorsey, farrier; James A. Hughes, saddler; Henry Clabaugh, wagoner.

Privates—

Thomas H. Butler,	John Benbau,
Lewis Akin,	Wm. L. Bagley,
Charles Britt,	Robert M. Benbau,
Willson H. Brown,	Barclay I. Benbau,
James L. Berry	George W. Babcock,
Joseph R. Berry,	Francis Carlin,
John R. Delaney,	John H. Drace,
Hiram Davison,	John Edmonson, <i>died</i> ,
William Y. Ewing	David M. Fruits,

Henry B. M. Friar, *died*, William Fisher,
 John S. Goudie, Isaac Griffith, *died*,
 L. H. R. Hutton, N. Hollingsworth, *died*,
 Pleasant M. Hall, Nathan Helmick,
 H. H. Handorf, Asa Jackson,
 Henry Loran, Wm. M. McClellan,
 Joseph Mulkins, John N. Miller,
 Lewis H. Miller, Julius F. Pendergraft,
 Jackson Plummer, J. Q. A. Roberts, *died*,
 William A. Rector, John P. Reynolds,
 Oliver P. Stafford, Ambrose C. Stouder,
 Henry H. Snodderly, George W. Scoles,
 R. W. Soward, *died*, Henry D. Taylor,
 Robert L. Veach, Evan Wilson,

TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Washington Rawlings.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac H. Walker.

Sergeants—Plimpton E. Green, Newton C. Ridenour, Albert Van Eaton, David H. Scidmore.

Corporals—Wm. M. Burkey, John W. Root, Lyman B. McAlpin, Wm. P. Piterman, James W. Pruyn, John A. Jackson-John Stewart, Daniel Polsley.

Samuel H. Baker (waggoner), Benj. T. Graham (musician).

Privates—

John Akin,	H. B. Baldwin,
David W. Betchel,	Abner S. Boggs,
William K. Burns,	Andrew Bryson,
Chancy E. Carpenter,	George S. Cavender,
Robert A. Cavender,	Amos Cuning,
W. H. Cuning, <i>killed</i> ,	James Denton,
John Drace	Silas O. Drewry,
Ellis Edmonds, <i>died</i> ,	Wilk. B. T. Edmonds,
Isaac Edmonds, <i>died</i> ,	Warren Fergus,
Daniel S. Fleenor,	John W. V. Ginther,
Samuel H. Glasgow,	David S. Goff, <i>died</i> ,
John S. Grow, <i>died</i> ,	Lewis Harrill,
William Irwin,	Wm. H. Irwin, <i>died</i> ,
James Irwin,	Amasa Inscho,

Elias A. Jones, <i>died</i> ,	Alexander Johnson,
J. P. Kridelbaugh	Jasper Long,
Anson D. Long,	George T. Loy,
Evan Mattice,	Franklin Loy, <i>died</i> ,
J. R. Massa,	Wolf Miller,
G. W. Newsome,	Abner N. Newman,
Willis A. Pendergraft,	Isaac Miller,
Thomas Pierce,	T. F. Pendergraft, <i>died</i> ,
Elisha Preo, <i>died</i> ,	Isaac P. Pricket, <i>died</i> ,
Benj. H. Reasoner,	Hamilton Roth,
Homer Shepherd	Isaac N. Shepherd,
Robert B. Smith	John Snodderly,
W. G. R. Snodderly,	Jas. S. Williams, <i>died</i> ,
Geo. C. Cleaver, <i>died</i> ,	W. R. Barnum, <i>killed</i> ,
Christian C. Berry,	Alex. Cuning, <i>died</i> ,
Dorvill Chamberlain,	Samuel E. Edenfield,
Robert L. Edwards,	Wm. C. Floyd,
Finley S. Gregg,	Cyrus W. Hendricks,
Owen Irvin, <i>died</i> ,	Frank Kridelbaugh,
David Leighton,	John Love,
J. D. Litzenburg, <i>died</i> ,	Frederic Mayerhoof,
S. P. Macomber, <i>died</i> ,	Wm. Margerum,
Aug. H. Polsley, <i>died</i> ,	Thomas J. Ray, <i>died</i> ,
Chancy L. Wall, <i>died</i> ,	Andrew J. Walker.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Second Lieutenant—Allen J. Chantry.

Privates—D. A. Thompson, Wm. Anderson.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Charles B. Shoemaker.

Second Lieutenant, Isaac Damewood.

Privates—

John W. Duncan,	William Glasgow,
Alex. Duncan,	Alva Inscho,
Wm. Ridgely,	Alfred Madden,
Allen M. Campbell,	James H. Davis,
Solomon McAlpin.	

SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Stephen Reasoner, Geo. Woods, *died*, Jeremiah Young.

FOURTH MISSOURI CAVALRY.

COMPANY G (Militia.)

Privates—Joseph Smith, James N. Donnell, James Shoaf.

COMPANY C.

Privates—

James H. Brown, Oren R. Strong,
Wilson H. Brown, Oscar E. Woods,
Thomas Cunningham, Harlan P. Dow,

ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Charles W. Pace.

First Lieutenant—John Buckingham.

First Sergeant—Charles S. Hinman.

First Sergeant—Harland Scarlett.

Privates—

John Barnes, John A. Busey,
George Goodman, Harvey C. Hall,
John Jeff Hill, William Laughry,
Jonah Reed, John J. Thomas, *died*,
John Vanhouten.

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Charles H. Page.

COMPANY K.

Captain—George H. Rumbaugh.

Privates—

Joseph M. Thomas, George Hammond,
Benj. R. Tanner, Harvey C. Hall,
David Morgan, Daniel M. Stillians,
Marcus L. Brown, Isaac W. Blake,
John Buckingham, Jos. A. Buckingham,
John F. Buckingham, George Court,
John T. Callicote, Delvin Patrick,
Wm. R. Callicotte, N. L. Davis,
Thomas M. Goodman, Robert Holliday, *died*,
Wm. C. Hurst, David Harris,
Miles Holland, Ed. M. Pace,
George Hill, Lindon Holliday,
James McGlinney, Zadoc Luellen,
Alfred S. Moore, Samuel Mosley,

John Morgan,
Robert Miller,
Joseph Robbins,
John Sears, *killed*,
Wm. Hankius,
John Potter.

John N. Moore,
Henry B. McAlpin,
James N. Penick,
Frank G. Sayres,
James B. Thomas,

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private—H. A. Huston.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Soldier, *halt!* No need to ask you to surrender. Rest! See a white flag approaches Appomattox Court House: a dispatch is handed to General Ulysses S. Grant. Read:

Headquarters Army of North Virginia,
April 9, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are about the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted.

[Signed] ROBERT E. LEE, *General*.

Johnston surrendered April 24, to General W. T. Sherman. The last gun was fired May 3, 1865, and June 2, 1865, General U. S. Grant issued his farewell order to the late defenders of the Republic:

Soldiers of the Army of the United States:—Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedents in defense of liberty and the right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great free nation can accord, and you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

While the army from Page County was yet in the field wearing the blue, there was a proclamation issued by Governor W. M. Stone, of Iowa, to the effect that he would present to the county that would furnish the most in contributions towards the support of families of soldiers, a silk banner worth \$100. It is needless to say that Page County received the banner and with it the title, justly won, "The Banner County of the State."

Out of the FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELVE soldiers who wore the Union blue from Page County, *fifty-eight* died of wounds or diseases and *thirteen* were killed outright on battle fields—a total of seventy-one!

The following is supposed to be a correct list of

PAGE COUNTY'S FALLEN HEROES.

William P. Swiggett,	Newton D. Kelley,
David Clevenger,	Anthony F. Brown,
James E. Arnold	Robert W. Polsley,
William B. Story,	Isaac F. Tippin,
Martin E. Thomas,	Alexander Valentine,
John B. Thompson,	Jacob Grandyback,
John Stillman,	Lewis C. Jackson,
John W. Skinner,	James T. Chittenden,
Thomas H. Cramer,	John J. Pierce,
George R. Black,	Isaac Dinwiddie,

John Sears,	Robert Holliday,
John W. Friend,	Ed. S. Hunt,
Jacob Doddis,	Beattie E. Johnson,
John R. Runnells,	Benj. F. Swattman,
R. W. Duncan,	John Casky,
Stiles Malone,	Sampson Casky,
Christian Brenner,	Lewis Loun,
William M. Murphy,	John McMichael,
Joseph I. Haskins,	John B. Chamberlain,
John Edmondson,	Isaac Griffith,
Noah Hollingsworth,	John Q. A. Roberts,
Henry B. McFriar,	Robert W. Soward,
John Stewart,	W. H. Cunning,
Ellis Edmonds,	John S. Grow,
Isaac Edmonds,	William H. Irwin,
Elias A. Jones,	David S. Goff,
Elisha Preo,	Franklin Loy,
James S. Williams,	William R. Barnum,
Alexander Cumming,	Augustus H. Polsley,
Samuel P. Macomber,	John D. Litzenburg,
Owen Irwin,	George C. Cleaver,
Alva Inscho,	Alfred Madden,
Isaac P. Pricket,	Thad. T. Pendergraft,
Chancy L. Wall,	George Woods,
John J. Thomas.	

NOTE: Great care has been exercised in compiling the contents of the war chapter, and if mistakes occur it is unavoidable, as proper persons have assisted in correcting all errors found in the Adjutant General's Reports, from which most of the above is taken.





THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

CHAPTER XVI.

THERE is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit or the bar, which exerts such an influence over society as the PRESS of the land. The high-priced and sometimes talented minister of the Gospel, on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people for thirty minutes; but if his thoughts be well chosen and of the higher order, they are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and talked about by thousands of people. The attorney at the bar makes his eloquent plea before twelve men as jurymen and a few score of lookers on, but the daily journals take the pathetic or sarcastic arguments there produced and by means of type send his words, sentences, and paragraphs broadcast to an eager world, who may read them thousands of miles distant. The newspaper is the great civilizing, moving and even christianizing factor of the nineteenth century. There are but few deeds of either crime or benevolence which men can enact in America to-day, that through the medium of the electric wire and printing-press may not be known and read of all men, before the going down of another sun. If one wishes to succeed in business enterprise, he must consult the daily and weekly press; if

one hopes to be well posted in regard to any given line of thought or action he must be the subscriber of a journal (their name is legion) edited especially for his own calling. Every trade, profession, school, science, art and calling, now have their own organ talking and arguing their specialty to the multitude through the medium of the press.

To the average citizen none of these publications are sought after more or in reality of so intrinsic value as the "county paper," wherein the local events, together with the general news of the entire globe is found in clear, concise printed form each week. Iowa has ever been noted for her excellent newspapers, and indeed the press is an index of the population of any community.

Page County is not wanting in this direction. Indeed she has been well supplied with excellent journals, some of which have obtained a State-wide reputation for their sparkling brilliancy, and are quoted from not unfrequently. The newspapers have done more toward building up commerce, settlement and general business and social prosperity than any ten other causes. What were the soil with all its richness, and the business advantages of this locality, without

the local press to tell the glad tidings abroad? Would the county have been spanned by a net-work of wires and girded by a net-work of steel rails, had it not been for the good work of the press, moulding public opinion? Would the magnificent court-house and churches been in existence had the local press been silent?

The first attempt at journalism in Page County was the founding of the *Page County Herald*, the first issue of which bore date, May 24, 1859. C. B. Shoemaker & Co. were proprietors of this pioneer news sheet, whose forthcoming heralded a new era in the growth of the county. The founders had been running a paper over at Sidney, in Fremont County, in 1858, and removed to Clarinda, the field seeming more favorable. The *Herald* was a six-column folio—all home print, for that was before patent ready-print or “plates” were even dreamed of. Its politics was Republican. Considering the newness of all things in Page County, at that date, this paper was a very newsy and well managed local paper, ever alive to the interests of Clarinda and the entire county. When first established it enjoyed but four-columns of advertisements, and as the whole population was less than 4,000, the subscription list was very small and profitless to the publishers. April 5, 1861, C. B. Shoemaker purchased his brother's interest and thus became sole proprietor; he continued to publish the *Herald* until he entered the Union army, in defense of the country he so dearly loved, in September, 1862, as Major of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. At the close of volume three Mr. Shoemaker congratulated himself as follows, regarding the *Herald*:

“It has been three years since we commenced the publication of the *Herald* at Clarinda, and those three years have been through the most wretched times, financially,

that this generation has ever known. And no class of business men have suffered more than the publishers of newspapers. Fully one-half of the local papers of Iowa have failed to make their regular issues, while at least one-fourth have failed entirely. During this time this judicial district has had fifteen papers, but to-day only seven are found ‘alive.’ It affords us no little pleasure to reflect that we have been able to keep afloat amidst such general wreck. It has cost us an effort—a great one too: and if the good public will stand by us in the future, as in the past, we expect to keep the *Herald* afloat. We have lived to see our county furnish more men for the present war than any other county in Iowa, considering its population. We have lived to see her one of the most prosperous and highly respected counties of the State, and we have also lived to see her entitled to an independent member in the State legislature. We think we have aided in all these accomplishments, and other objects of equal value we expect to use the influence of the press for, if enabled to continue the publication of the *Herald*.”

Three months after writing the above he entered the army, leaving T. R. Stockton in charge of his paper, who conducted it until 1864, when Mr. Shoemaker sold the office to W. T. Smith, who changed the name to the *Southwestern Observer*, and published it as such for one year, when it became the property of Messrs. Horndobler & Aldrich. They had charge one year, when it passed into the hands of Irad Richardson, who changed it back to the *Page County Herald*.

November 7, 1866, George H. Powers bought a half-interest in the plant, and the following January he purchased Richardson's half, and conducted the paper alone until July 3, 1867, when he sold a half-interest to Colonel W. P. Hepburn. In March, 1868,

Colonel Hepburn leased his interest to W. E. Loy for the term of one year. In June, 1869, Mr. Powers purchased Hepburn's interest in the paper, remaining in charge and conducting it ably until April, 1871, when he leased it to Lowry & McIntire, who consolidated the paper with the *Republican*. [The latter part of January, 1871, Lowry & McIntire established a journal known as the *Republican*, several of the party leaders having become dissatisfied with the management of the *Herald*.] The new paper was named from both, and called the *Republican and Herald*, with James Lowry as its editor. He was more than an average paper man, and very soon his organ became the liveliest sheet in southwestern Iowa. He remained in charge until February, 1872, when George H. Powers again resumed control, and dropped the word *Republican* from the title of the paper. May 12, 1874, the entire plant was destroyed by fire. The loss was great, but still full of pluck Mr. Powers was soon re-established and doing business on a better basis than ever. In February, 1875, Powers sold to Ralph Robinson, who conducted the paper until October, 1876, when C. B. Shoemaker, its founder, returned and bought the office. He continued to conduct it until his death, October 23, 1877. From that date to March, 1878, it was edited by T. E. Clark, who was an efficient manager and a forcible writer. In March, 1878, J. W. Chaffin bought the plant and assumed control. He enlarged it to a nine-column folio, and changed the name to the *Clarinda Herald*. It underwent various changes, during which time J. E. Hill managed and owned a part of it. June 24, 1885, C. A. Lile bought Hill's half-interest, after which the firm was Barker & Lile. This continued until May 1, 1886, when the paper plant and job department were divided,—Lile retaining the paper and

Barker the job business. The following winter, and on January 29, 1886, the combined office was totally destroyed by fire.

The plant had just removed to new quarters when the fire-fiend claimed the whole block in which the *Herald* was published, including the hotel, which stood where now the Linderman now stands. The *Herald* was soon "on its feet" and doing a better business than ever. New material, a power cylinder press, with a "Dexter folder," was put in, together with an engine and other machinery, to make a No. 1 printing house. The plant is now (1889) one of Iowa's best, and enjoys a larger circulation than any other county paper in Iowa. In size and form it is now a six-column quarto,—all home print. Its publication day is Wednesday, and its cash subscription price is \$1.50 yearly. It is, and always has been, the leading official paper for Page County, and has always been a radical Republican.

The *Page County Democrat* was the second newspaper established in this county. Its first issue came from the press full of fresh news items and staunch Democratic doctrines, during the month of August, 1868. It was established by James Arrick, who conducted it until December, when Newton C. Ridenour purchased the office, and at once assumed the editorship of the paper. At first it was a seven-column folio; from that form it took that of a five-column quarto, and then was enlarged to an eight-column paper.

It is the only real Democratic paper ever published in Page County, and as such has been a staunch advocate. Running a successful Democratic paper in the midst of a county whose usual Republican majorities range from six to eight, and sometimes a thousand, is no light task. Especially is this true where its editor is outspoken and fear-

less in the defense of his party principles, as this journal editor ever has been.

Aside from politics, a glance at the *Democrat* files leads one to believe that Mr. Ridenour was a natural born chronicler of local events, and one who ever worked for Page County's best interest. No factor began to have the power and influence in inducing the various railroads to locate their lines through this county, that did the editorial suggestions found in this paper. The beautiful temple of justice, the court-house, the magnificent school buildings and church edifices have all been aided on and made certain by the potent voice of the newspapers of Clarinda, none of which cut a more conspicuous part than did the *Democrat*. It never gave quarters to "mossbacks," but always encouraged those who sought to build up enterprises.

In its earlier days the *Democrat* had hard pulling, and but few would ever have survived. The county officials, who were Republicans, gave the most of the county printing to their own organ, which gave them much financial aid. Mr. Ridenour worked early and late for success, and was quoted from throughout the entire State. Not until the National Democratic party were successful in the election of President Cleveland did the editor of the *Democrat* ever gain a farthing for the advocacy of Democratic principles. Upon the change of administration he was made postmaster at Clarinda. It was operated by Cooper & Ridenour a short time; then Ridenour sold his share to a Mr. Howard, who in turn sold to Robinson. In the spring of 1889 it was changed to a six-column quarto, and run on a Potter power press. Its subscription price is \$1.50 a year. Its publication day is Thursday. This is the only Democratic paper ever run in Page County.

The *Nodaway Chief*, the official organ of

the Greenback party in Page County, was established in August, 1879, by Mr. J. J. Moulton. It was a seven-column folio, and a pronounced, staunch advocate of the political doctrines its policy espoused. It ran a year or two and fell into the hands of Hill & Hanna, who conducted it about the same length of time, when T. E. Clark purchased Hanna's share; then Clark sold back to Hanna, who also bought Hill's interest in 1883, and on account of poor health he leased to Bailey & Skeed, who conducted it eighteen months, when Hanna died and the plant was managed by Skeed a year, and was purchased by Bailey, May, 1888, and changed to a five-column quarto, and also soon began running it as a Prohibition paper, which has a State circulation. It had been Independent Republican ever since 1881. It is now a staunch Prohibition paper, ably conducted.

The *Essex Index* was established in the month of February, 1876, by L. L. Heath, who conducted it until January, 1877, when it passed into the hands of D. W. Jones, one of the thrifty and wide-awake farmers of Grant Township, with L. S. Hanna as its editor. Hr. Hanna greatly improved the paper, enlarging it from a six-column folio to a five-column quarto. He remained as its editor until June 13, 1878, when he retired and S. E. Wilson, afterward County School Superintendent, assumed the editorship. This, however, only lasted a few months, when he was succeeded by J. W. Kendall. In 1880 Mr. Kendall retired, and in his place came A. P. Skeed, followed by Messrs. Moore, Kynett, Morton, and lastly by E. L. Burris. It was not a paying plant, and suspended publication in the latter part of 1887. The *Index* did much toward the upbuilding of the sprightly town of Essex, in common with the entire western portion of Page County.

The *Reporter* was the first paper started at

the then small village of Shenandoah. It dates from August, 1871. Its proprietors were M. Nicholson and D. R. Gaff. James McCabe purchased Mr. Nicholson's interest, and the firm was styled McCabe & Gaff. December 1, 1874, the office was purchased by George W. Gunnison. It was established as a seven-column folio, and so continued until 1876, when another column was annexed. In March, 1880, the pressure on the columns of the paper demanded a further enlargement, and consequently another column was added. This journal was thoroughly Republican in its political faith, and as such was well received and supported by the enterprising business men of the place. It also made a specialty of its fine job department.

In 1885 the paper passed to the hands of Mentzer Bros., who leased to Mr. Patterson, who changed it from a Republican to a Democratic sheet, enlarged it to an eight-column paper, and "busted." The material was removed to Sidney, Fremont County, and was used for printing the *Herald*.

The Shenandoah *Republican* was established in September, 1877, by W. H. Capron and D. R. Gaff. At first it was an eight-column folio, and was thus run until January, 1, 1878, when the growing patronage demanded and warranted the publishers in enlarging the paper to a nine-column folio. As its name would signify, this paper was Republican in its teachings, and did excellent service for its party.

In its local department no paper in any town no larger than Shenandoah in all Iowa showed a better one. It suspended February, 1886, and the outfit went to the Clarinda *Herald*.

The Blanchard *Record* was established in December, 1879, by Zeluff & Vosburgh. The town was then but three months old, and this sprightly, sparkling local sheet was of great

public service. It was a neat, cleanly edited paper, which always stood for the right. Later on it was owned and operated by Townsend & Vosburgh. Its size was a five-column quarto.

George J. Shephard came from Fremont County in 1886, and established the *State Line Leader* and conducted it about one year, and moved to Nebraska.

The Blanchard *Sentinel* was founded July 4, 1887, by E. H. Winney. It is a Republican sheet and has met with various changes. March 1, 1889, H. E. Deater purchased a half interest, and the following October he bought the remainder of the plant, and continued to edit and operate the same until March 22, 1890, when he sold out. It is a live, local Republican journal, having 700 circulation. It is a five-column folio, and is printed on a Prouty steam press. It runs a Northboro and College Springs department.

The *Post* was established at Shenandoah August, 1882, by C. S. Hanley, with Benjamin Clare as its editor. It was a red-hot Republican journal, boomed all along the line, and obtained the county printing. It was a seven-column quarto, all home print. In June, 1887, it was not found paying property, and it suspended. The subscription list and good will were sold to Blake & West, who had been publishing a job work sheet—the *Clipper*. The material of the *Post* went into the *Fire-Brand*, and new material was put in for the use of the *Post*. January, 1888, Mr. West sold his interest to Benjamin Clare, who now runs the journal.

The *Coin Mint* was a local journal established at Coin, January 1, 1881, by Vosberg & Townsend, publishers of the Blanchard *Record*. The printing was executed at the last named town, while Arthur Roselle wielded the pen editorially at Coin. It was a Republican paper, and in size and form a

five-column folio. It died a natural death in July of the year in which it was founded.

The next paper started at Coin was the *Eagle*, in November, 1881. This was an independent sheet, a five-column quarto, with Newspaper Union "insides," or ready-print. Its present owner and proprietor, Arthur Roselle, is the oldest continuous newspaper man now publishing in Page County. He is assisted by his estimable wife, in an editorial manner. Its present circulation is 900. A complete job department is doing a paying business.

The *Courier* was launched forth as a competing paper at Coin. It was a red-hot Republican sheet, founded by A. A. Thompson, backed financially by Dr. Cokenower, of Clarinda, with others. It started in October, 1885, as a seven-column folio, employing a hand press. After three months it was leased to J. H. Fowler, and then passed to C. R. Stimpson and E. L. Burris. It suspended at a loss, February, 1889.

The *Sentinel* was established at Shenandoah, in November, 1887, by C. N. Marvin, owner and publisher at present. It is a very creditable, truly Republican journal, full of excellent local news matter and one which looks to the upbuilding of Shenandoah. At first it was issued as a seven-column folio, but in August, 1889, was changed in form to a six-column folio—all home print. One full page is now devoted to the sole interests of Prof. Croan's "Western Normal College."

The *Fire-Brand* was established by C. S.

Hanley, formerly of the *Post*, in June, 1887. It is a neat paper, in size and form a seven-column folio. It is purely a religious journal—more so than any other paper in America, as not one line of advertisements have ever appeared in its columns. It is ably edited by Mr. Hanley and his wife, but conducted on a very singular and novel plan. It is owned by a joint company of Free-Methodists, of which society it is a defined exponent. Each member of the company and each employé or workman receives no pay, but all depend upon faith in God and the liberality of its patrons. The nominal price is \$1.00 per year, but all are free to its use by sending in their names. It is in no sense a money-making plant; they work that good may follow, and strange to say, they have subscribers from Nova Scotia to Texas, many of whom take fifty copies for free distribution. In January, 1890, their list had run up to 3,840 each issue. It is printed on a steam-power "Prouty" press, each week's issue filling seven mail sacks. It contains religious news from all quarters of America. Instead of business "ads" its surplus columns contain flaming scriptural quotations, as do the entire sides of their office—outside—"Holiness to the Lord," etc. It is purely a Free-Methodist "Perfection" journal.

At the village of College Springs (Amity), there have been numerous attempts at journalism, the facts concerning which have died with the past.





EVENTS OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNDER this heading will come many items not found in chapters by themselves. Among these will appear short notices of the more prominent fires, floods, storms, accidents, deeds of criminal violence, the grasshopper plague, celebrations, "old settlers' reunions," and many other items, which have been carefully indexed: hence easily found by the reader.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION--JULY 4, 1876.

Page County has ever been noted for her loyalty and patriotism, as demonstrated on public occasions, but never did the people manifest a greater degree of interest than in carrying out their Fourth of July celebration on "Centennial year." The celebration was held at Clarinda. About 9,000 people and 1,200 wagons were in town that day. Since the dawn of that memorial day, 100 years before the above celebration, there never had been a more beautiful day, on which all nature seemed to smile in her loveliest ways. Early in the morning the roads leading into Clarinda were lined with teams, horsemen and footmen. About ten o'clock the Harlan Township delegation of 141 wagons arrived filled with joyful people, old and young. This advent was the signal for the marshal,

Mr. Miller, to form the throng already assembled, into an orderly procession. He was assisted by Captains Norton and Rawlings. The procession was the grandest scene ever witnessed in southwestern Iowa. It was headed by the Clarinda band seated in their new wagon and drawn by four magnificent white steeds. The music discoursed was indeed inspiring and befitting the day. Next came the speaker's wagon, and following that might have been seen a wagon conveying thirteen young ladies, representing the thirteen original States of the Union, with the Goddess of Liberty standing in the midst. The wagon was trimmed, festooned and flag-draped until it was a dazzling sight to behold. The young ladies all looked like real queens, with their crowns glistening in the bright, almost bewildering sun-light of a summer heaven. While the procession passed through the streets many remarked, "It is certainly the prettiest sight I ever saw!"

Then came another huge wagon tastefully trimmed conveying thirty-seven girls, emblematic of the sister States of the Union, as it then existed. Just behind this came the Clarinda Fire Department with their appliances elegantly decorated, while each member was properly uniformed—"all decked and

ready for the fight." Then came the solid 141 wagons from Harlan Township, which with the remainder of the procession amounted to upwards of 1,200 wagons.

At the grounds the meeting was called to order by N. B. Moore, president, who made befitting remarks, after which all joined in singing "America." Prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Declaration was read by U. J. Terry. At the close was sung the "Star Spangled Banner," which caused long and loud cheering.

There had been a prize offered to the person who should write the best township history, and the committee awarded the first prize to U. J. Terry for his history of East River Township, which was forcibly read by George H. Powers.

The president then introduced the orator of the day, his Honor Judge Day, who discoursed in masterly style.

A barbecue dinner had been prepared and was partaken of by the then hungry multitude. Many oxen and smaller animals were sacrificed for the occasion. After dinner many strolled about the grounds, and large numbers remained in the city until the grand night scenes of fire-works became the winding-up feature of a long to-be-remembered and wholly successful centennial celebration.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

June 26, 1875, Page County was visited by a most destructive storm of wind and rain, causing much loss of property, injury to persons and even death. The storm was most terrific west of Clarinda, though its effects were felt throughout the entire county. Fences were blown away, houses unroofed and blown over, trees twisted off, crops prostrated, etc. In Clarinda awnings and signs were blown down, out-buildings generally

blown over, brick chimneys torn to pieces, gardens damaged, etc. Among the greatest of sufferers, as chronicled in the local newspaper, was the family of Mr. Whitney, living near Page City. The whole family were in bed when the storm struck the house. The residence was blown to atoms and its contents scattered abroad over the prairie. Even the foundation was carried some distance beyond the roof, by a singular action of the storm. The incessant glare of the lightning enabled the older members of the family to get together, though all were more or less injured. But it was found that the two youngest children were missing. After long search the next to the youngest child was found within its cradle not much injured.

A Mrs. Beach, who lived near by, saw that the house occupied by the Whitney family had blown away, and at once sent her son to see what had become of the family. He discovered them all huddled together in a corn-crib. Search was then made for the missing baby, who finally was found entangled in a lot of bedding and smothered to death. Mr. Whitney was a poor man and had only lived in the county a short time. Through the goodness of his neighbors a new house was built for him.

The same storm unroofed the Covenant Church in Harlan Township, and one end of the Congregational Church at College Springs was torn off. The house of J. C. Journey, in the south part of the county, was blown twenty feet from its foundation.

HIGH WATER.

In the month of September, 1876, thousands of dollars worth of property was swept to destruction by high water in the Nodaway River. The stream had been on a "bender" for about a week when another severe rain storm along its headwaters caused it to rise

eight feet higher in one night, and higher than ever before or since known.

Above Clarinda, on the flats, men, women, children and live-stock had to leave their homes and seek the uplands for safety. But there were many surrounded before they knew of the danger, and these were obliged to wade or swim to the bluffs. It was a terrible sight to see cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry all set afloat in a few minutes and any number of them drowned. But on came the raging stream and on it went, casting gloom and dismay over all who resided in the valley. It swept away fences, hay stacks and corn. The old wagon bridge just east of the town was upset, and the bridge at Shambaugh mill was moved from its foundation. Fortunately no one was drowned in the angry waters.

ACCIDENTALLY HUNG.

On March 18, 1871, a son of T. T. Pendergraft, about five years of age, hung himself in the barn. The little fellow went to the barn to hunt for eggs, and attempted to go from one part of the barn to another, by crawling through a wedged-shaped opening between two planks, when it is supposed his feet slipped and he went down, leaving his body on one side of the hole and his head on the other side. He was soon afterward found dead.

BURNED.

In April, 1871, Mr. E. Heady, of Valley Township, had been to Villisca with his family, and returning home left an adopted child of his brother-in-law in the wagon playing. The child found a match and with it lighted the hay in the wagon-box and was soon enveloped in flames, which caused the poor child's death a few hours afterward.

STRANGLED.

On December 6, 1868, a three-year old child of Caleb A. Aylesworth, suddenly died

from strangling over a copper rivet which it had swallowed. It happened at the hotel, while at play with his brother. It seems he jumped off the sofa with the rivet in his mouth, and in inhaling his breath swallowed it. He lived but five minutes.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

In July, 1875, William Hardee, a step-son of Stewart Henderson, while walking along the road was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was beloved by all and his untimely death caused great mourning.

SHOT.

One Sunday, October, 1875, a son of J. D. Sullivan living six miles north of Clarinda accidentally shot himself in the bowels. He died Monday afternoon and was buried the next day.

Again, on Sunday, November 13, 1879, the people of Clarinda were astonished to learn that Allie Chamberlain, a boy about fifteen years old, had, in the store of James Shambagh, accidentally shot and killed a son of Mr. Shambaugh's, named Charlie, and of about the same age of the one who killed him. A coroner's inquest was held, but no evidence could be brought against young Chamberlain. It was a careless trick of one clever school boy with his dear companion. Worlds could not make good the loss. It cast a gloom over all Clarinda and learned the boys a lesson, which some will carry through life.

CRIMINAL DEEDS.

Page County has been particularly fortunate in not having to defend indicted criminals to near the extent of most counties. Up to the present time there have been but four murders committed during a period of forty-seven years. It generally happens that the unsettled condition of society, which belongs

to a new country, is conducive to crimes of a revolting order. Usually a few desperate characters have left some other country for the good of that country and to escape the strong grip of the law, and have gone to a newer country, there to again commit dark deeds. However the stain of crime is found upon the pages of her history. Among the more brutal ones may be mentioned what is styled the "Klughe Case," the particulars of which were carefully written up in the *Page County Democrat* of December 24, 1874, and read in substance as follows:

"One of the most horrible murders ever committed was perpetrated in this county on Monday night last; indeed, the word horrible falls far short of describing it in all its enormity and diabolism. In truth it scarcely enters into the comprehension of the human mind how such a terrible deed was committed. About four or five miles north of Clarinda lives a German family named Klughe (pronounced Kluga). The family consists of Klughe, his wife and five or six children. They have resided in Page County for about four years, on an eighty-acre tract of land. They were in reduced circumstances and lived badly enough, it is true, but they would have fared far better had it not been for the extreme brutality of the head of the household, Mr. Klughe. This brute, or devil, or whatever he is, treated his family and all over whom he had any control with extreme cruelty, frequently beating and abusing them in the most shocking manner. About one year since, one of his sons was forced to leave home on account of his father, who in an angry fit chopped off one of the boy's fingers with a hoe. By intimidation he induced the little fellow to say it was the result of an accident. Klughe's family lived in constant fear that their lives would be aken. The wife worked hard to provide for

the family, and her only reward was her husband's abuse. A few days ago Klughe started three of his children to school. Among them was a daughter aged about ten years and six months. This child, it seems, never had attended school before. Monday evening Klughe called his child to him and began to question her to see what progress she had made at school. The little thing had not yet mastered the alphabet. The parent tried to make it repeat the letters, but of course it could not do so. At this Klughe became enraged and sent one of the other children for a stick, with which he began beating his child in a most shocking manner. Its inability through pain and fear, to even pronounce a single letter, only enraged the monster the more, and flying at the poor child with the ferocity of a tiger, he tore off her scanty clothing and began savagely beating and kicking her. Then he seized an iron stove-lifter and struck the child a dreadful blow. Then he picked up a stove lid and struck the child again. All the while he warned his wife and children, if they interfered, or attempted to give an alarm he would kill them all. At length he procured a stick of stove-wood, and again assaulted the little one, who now lay crouched up, bleeding and bruised under the table. Driving it from thence, after many hard blows, he pursued it under the bed, where he struck it repeatedly with heavy blows. One of the blows delivered at this time, it is believed, crushed the poor child's little skull, just above the eye, making a depression large enough to admit of an egg. Not yet satisfying his ferocity, he dragged her from under the bed, to the middle of the floor and there stamped and kicked it, again and again. At last from exhaustion, he ceased his hellish work, and went to bed cursing and swearing most frightful oaths at his little crushed and mangled victim, as well as at the remainder

of his family. For three long hours had he beaten his own flesh and blood, and what long hours they were no one but the mother and sisters knew. Out of doors the snow was silently falling, pure and white as the pinions of angels, and softly beating against the windows as if it fain would enter and cover with a spotless mantle that which was so black within. As soon as she dared to, Mrs. Klughe lifted her dying daughter on the bed and bound up her crushed form. In a few moments the child died and its gentle spirit went up through the beautiful snow-flakes, pure as any of them, to a far kinder parent than it had ever known on earth.

"The following morning, Klughe, finding that the child was indeed dead, like the craven, black-hearted wretch that he is, hastened to Clarinda and placed himself under the protection of the sheriff, who confined him in the calaboose. As soon as the facts were made known a coroner's jury was impaneled. Esquire Briggs acting as coroner, hastened to the scene. Upon the testimony of Mrs. Klughe and her children, the dead being the most potent witness of them all, the jury found a verdict that the child had been murdered by its father. Those who visited the corpse say it was a horrible sight to look upon. Drs. Van Sandt and Barrett made the *post mortem* examination, and said the body was one mass of bruises, cuts, gashes, fractures and contusions.

"About four o'clock Tuesday, Klughe was arraigned for murder, but waived examination and was spirited away by the officers to the depot and was taken to Glenwood to the Mills County jail for safe keeping, as there was a mob-lynch feeling in this community. All Tuesday men visited the little corpse, went out and talked low but earnestly. They assembled by groups of twos and threes. They would, no doubt, have lynched him had

he not been taken away. The culprit was about fifty years old and was born in Prussia. He had his trial in March, 1875, and was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life; but after being confined a short time he became insane and was sent to Mount Pleasant Insane Hospital to spend the remainder of his miserable existence."

WIFE-WHIPPING.

In June, 1876, Page County was disgraced by a fearful case of wife-beating, of which brief mention should here be made.

About 1873 Milt Vasant married Miss Alice Hakes, and for a time all seemed well, but evidently the devil lurked within the husband's make-up, and in a few short months he commenced beating his wife, which violence he kept up in the most shocking manner. Sometimes he would pound her with a club, and at other times switch her nude body with a whip. Once he threw an ear of corn which injured her side and caused a miscarriage. The case which let the whole matter out occurred in June, 1876, when he attempted to cut her flesh with a butcher-knife. It seems that he had attempted a rape upon a cousin of his wife, but was foiled in the attempt, and then there came a twelve-year-old girl and the sister of his wife, to remain with them awhile, and this fiend outraged her in the presence of his wife, and then, pointing his shot-gun toward both, swore he would kill them if ever they mentioned it; but the ruined girl went home and in a few days told all, when the fiend was placed under arrest and properly punished.

THE SHENANDOAH TRAGEDIES.

During the month of August, 1888, there occurred one of the most exciting and sickening tragedies that ever blotted the fair pages

of Page County's records. In brief, the following covers the material facts:

A little girl, aged six years, named Ethel Pine, was returning from town, where she had been sent on an errand by her mother. She met Frank Phillips, a big burley drayman, twenty-five years of age. Phillips persuaded the child to accompany him to his barn, where he told her he would show her his nice horses. When the fiend in human form got to the barn he attempted to outrage the girl. He then told her he would kill her if she ever mentioned it. He then gave her five cents and told her to go home. Soon after the child bought candy with the money, and in that way the mother found the whole matter out, and Phillips was arrested and tried before Esquire Emery and bound over to court. There was considerable talk about using violence on the fiend. At ten o'clock at night a crowd of men gathered at Pine's hardware store, and after a time took Phillips' father (who was determined to protect his man-grown son), and after tying him to a telegraph pole, overpowered the officer at the jail and took the prisoner out and treated him to a coat of tar and feathers. Frank Pine, the outraged girl's father, was among the crowd who did this, and he also gave Phillips a terrible whipping with a horse-whip. He was then taken back and locked up. He became defiant, and about two o'clock in the morning they took him out and swung him by the neck to a telephone pole. They made him confess the crime, together with that of two similar ones. He was told he could go if he would promise to leave the State and never return, to which he agreed.

THE SECOND TRAGEDY.

While the above was fresh in the minds of the people, another terrible blow saddened the town of Shenandoah. About nine p. m. the

following Saturday evening, female voices screaming "*Murder, murder, help!*" came from the house of a man named Gallup, near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot. Frank J. Pine, accompanied by his clerk, named Ballard, Will Reining, and a commercial man named Patterson, at once ran to the house. Before arriving they learned that Frank Gallup and his younger brother, both intoxicated, had been beating their old father. Frank met the men at the gate, and, shoving Patterson to one side, grabbed Pine (against whom he held a grudge), by the shoulder and shot him through the heart. The others fled and gave alarm; the militia company was called out, and old man Gallup said Frank had left the house, but it was soon learned he was there; the fire-bell was rang and people assembled. Patterson led the way, borrowing a revolver. David Campbell, unarmed, accompanied them. Frank Gallup sprung from the porch with two large revolvers, seizing Campbell by the throat and shot him through the neck, when he fell to the ground: the shot did not prove fatal, however.

The next man shot was Burt Rice, a member of the militia company, who was just about to fire at Gallup. Rice expired in a few minutes. Patterson jumped from the cellar and fired at the same instant that Frank shot. The latter wounded W. H. Winfrys in the leg. A young man—a member of the militia, named Fletcher, shot Frank Gallup: the ball passed through his body and broke his arm. He fell dead in his tracks. So great was the hatred against Gallup that his body was dragged through the street to the engine house, where it was left until morning, half naked. There was a great excitement created, and over a hundred came from Red Oak and half of Clarinda accompanied Sheriff Skinner to the scene of the tragedy. There was much that was deplorable in connection with the

whole affair, and which may as well not be made part of historic record. Suffice it to say, the fiend of the first case left the place, and as a result of the last scene, three men—Pine, Fletcher and Rice—were killed and two others wounded.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

On Sunday, June 13, 1875, the grasshoppers trespassed on Page County soil, and it was feared that a genuine plague had been visited upon the people and that all crops would be destroyed. They entered the domain of the county from the south and worked in a northerly direction; they cleaned out several corn fields and did much damage to gardens, and some to grain fields. At Clarinda it was a sight fit to frighten a timid person, especially if unacquainted with the workings of the "little cusses." They were so thick in the heavens that they actually darkened the sky, even with the blazing of the noon-day sun. They remained until the following Tuesday, when they bid an affectionate farewell for a more northern latitude.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNIONS.

No regularly sustained old settlers' reunion association is kept up in Page County. There have been several meetings, and a few very pleasant, successful gatherings. Of one held in 1873, the *Page County Democrat* had the following to say:

On Saturday last was the day that had been selected for the reunion of the old settlers of Page County. The town at an early hour was full of our citizens, both old and new settlers. Many old citizens who had not met for years came together and greeted one another with right hearty good cheer. The procession was formed at eleven o'clock, and moved to the grove east of town. About this time it commenced to rain, and many were

kept at home. However, a large crowd were assembled in the grove, and all had a splendid time, the old pioneers saying they had seen too many storms in Iowa to be frightened away from "God's first temples" by a little thunder-shower. The meeting was called to order by our whole-souled old pioneer, George Ribble, who was one of Page County's first settlers, and one who is always foremost in advancing any good and public enterprise.

After music by the band, Rev. Thomas Stockton, a gentleman who helped to beat down the grass of both Page and Taylor counties, and withal a man whom all love and respect, implored a blessing from an All-wise Being upon the meeting. After this the Rev. S. Farlow was introduced, and spoke at length, giving a history of the trials and privations of the early settlement, and we think he was the right man in the right place. His remarks were timely and appropriate, and why should they not be? for all that time he was a young minister, and instead of yellow-legged chickens appearing before him, he was well satisfied with "corn-dodger" and preaching Christ to the hardy pioneers. For this Mr. Farlow deserves great credit, and the thanks of all the old settlers are due him for his energy and perseverance in filling his appointments. After a piece of music by the band, Dr. J. L. Barrett, an old and respected citizen of our town, was introduced and spoke in his inimitable way, giving an account of the early settlers of this and adjoining counties. He came down to a late day and eulogized our glorious county as it deserves. The Doctor's speech was well received, and all gave him praise for well-doing.

Colonel Hepburn was next introduced, and responded to the toast, "Page County ladies—past, present and future." He was followed by L. Lingenfelter, of Fremont County, who spoke at length.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

CHURCHES.	SOCIETIES.	MEMBERSHIP.
Methodist Episcopal	.....	1,604
Free Methodist....	 27	160
Wesleyan Methodist	.....	50

			SECRET SOCIETIES.	SOCIETIES.	MEMBERSHIP.	
Presbyterian.....	11	546	Masonic.....	{ Blue Lodge. Chapter.... Commandery }	4	224
United Presbyterian		200				
Reformed Presbyt'n		200				
Congregationalist.....	2	148	Odd Fellows.....	6	273	
Baptist.....	6	195	Knights of Pythias.....	2	135	
Christian.....	3	140	Ancient Order.....	5	132	
Latter-Day Saints.....	1	110	Grand Army.....	5	242	
Adventist.....	2	74	Knights of Labor.....	1	46	
Evangelical Lutherans.....	4	295	Modern Woodmen.....	1	44	
Salvation Army.....	1	20	Sons of Veterans.....	4	152	
Catholic.....	2	70				
United Brethren.....	2	75				
Church of God.....	1	20				
Total in county.....	26	3,907	Total in county.....	28	1,248	



CITY OF CLARINDA.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CLARINDA, the seat of justice of Page County, was designated in name as the county seat by the Legislature, which organized the county in 1851. The three men constituting this locating commission; elsewhere mentioned, first determined on the location and then pre-empted the land from the general Government, through the land office at Council Bluffs, and caused it to be surveyed into lots. This was done under the direction of William L. Burge, Prosecuting Attorney and *ex officio* County Judge. Elijah Miller was the surveyor; John Snodderly, Sr., and Benjamin Dodson, chairmen, with Robert Stafford as their axeman. The act of the General Assembly of Iowa, appointing the above commissioners, was approved December 22, 1852, and the town was platted in the month of May, 1853. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 69 north, and range 36 west. Fortunately, Clarinda, being laid out by county authority, there has never been the usual amount of "pulling and hauling" over plats and locations. The same beautiful public square upon which now stands the pride of

the county—the temple of justice—was the site of the little old court-house, and the business of the city clusters about this block, set apart for court-house purposes. Hence, here at Clarinda we find no "old town," "new town," or "railroad town," as in so many Iowa counties.

The exact date at which Clarinda was platted is not known, but it was in May, 1853, while the plat as then executed was not placed on record, for some unknown reason, until December 7, 1857.

The next platting was February 23, 1858 when what is known in record language as "Ribble's addition" was made by pioneer George Ribble. For further details concerning additional plats, etc., see "City and Village Plats" elsewhere in this publication.

ORIGIN OF NAME "CLARINDA."

It has always been the aim of the author to establish the origin of the names of places and things about which he writes; and while there is no public record now in existence, showing the origin of naming the county seat of Page County, "Clarinda," yet by

diligent research, the fact has nevertheless been established, that the member of the General Assembly of Iowa, Rev. Carl Meant, who represented this district in the Legislature when the county was organized, was induced to suggest the name for the count seat to be located as "Clarinda," in honor of a niece of Alexander M. Tice (now deceased), a pioneer of the county. Her name was Clarinda Buck, and she was the daughter of John Buck, of Nodaway County, Missouri. She was a charming young lady of twenty-two summers, and one whom all admired for her beauty of person and character. Later on she married and removed to Portland, Oregon, where she died about twenty-five years ago.

BEAUTY OF ITS LOCATION.

It is quite natural that the *old* residents of a town or city should come to believe it a most beautiful spot. The parent who does not see beauty in the nature of his or her offspring is unworthy the name of parent! But after removing all these associations, by reason of which Clarinda people think *they* have a beautiful city, still there remains the picture painted in the long-ago ages, when nature furrowed out the meanderings of the babbling brooks and made, by her artistic designs, the hills and the valleys, the forest and the broad expanse of the prairie. True there are hundreds of spots in Page County which surpass the natural scenery about Clarinda; but we come now to speak of the combination found in the co-workings of nature and man. The former laid the foundations, while man has reared the massive structures in which the commerce of the city is transacted. Where a third of a century ago waved the tall grass in graceful swells and the rippling murmur of the sparkling and unchecked waters of the Nodaway River, flowing hard by, now stands the great and ever pointing

index hands of civilized and Christian life—the church spire and the school-house dome. Where less than fifty years ago, the Sac and Fox Indian tribes held their war dance, one sees hundreds of bright-eyed school children, gamboling about a magnificent school building in youthful glee. On the self-same spot that but a few short decades ago, the savage natives in their superstition, worshiped the Great Spirit, or his visible attributes—the sun, the moon, the wind, or the peaceful flowing river, to-day we find hundreds of devout and intelligent men and women, worshiping the true and living God, within the walls of beautiful temples built by a civilized race. Here and there, throughout the city, the church spires point to the blue vault above, and just beneath them swings a ponderous bell, the tongues of which tell the stranger of a religious people. Again, in the very heart of this busy mart, towers up one of the most substantial and unique courthouse structures to be found in all Iowa.

Another feature of beauty which adorns the capital of Page County is its great number of magnificent shade trees, including evergreens of the rarest varieties, some transplanted from soil in the South, while yet others were once mere saplings, found growing on the stony altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, and brought here long before there was a mile of railroad built west of the Missouri River. Scarcely a street in the limits of the fair city but what is made more charming by the giant branches of maple, elm, locust, pine, spruce, mountain ash and cedar trees, planted away back in the early '50's, by such thoughtful pioneers as Dr. J. L. Barrett, who was the first to set out shade trees in the place. So great was this gentleman's passion for evergreen trees that at an early day persons away East, who did not know his given name, would not unfre-

quently address letters to *The Evergreen Doctor, Clarinda, Iowa.*

It matters not from what position one views Clarinda the trite saying, "God made the country, man the city," ever and anon seems to repeat itself. Whether one drives along the well paved streets and views the many elegant residences nestled in among the trees and surrounded by an evergreen-sward carpeting, or whether they stroll about the busy market streets, in sight of 300 market teams, hitched around the public square; or whether one proceeds toward the spacious and well proportioned hospital for the insane, a State institution, which is situated about a mile to the north of the city, the same feeling comes over one. Even the care and respect shown to departed friends, who rest beneath the surface of Hazelwood cemetery, bespeak of the culture, refinement and Christianity of the populace. Iowa has numerous beautifully situated towns and cities, and Clarinda may justly be classed among the prettiest, and from its many slight elevations one can get a glimpse of rural scenes, which in mid-summer or early autumn is, indeed, a feast to the eye. Looking in any direction, one's eye rests upon broad acres of finely cultivated farm lands, with all the best improvements. The panorama presents the heavily loaded apple orchard, with its ripening fruit; the vast corn fields; the waving grain; the natural and artificial forest tree, the branches and foliage of which half hide the lazy-like motion of scores of neatly painted windmills, and which silently draw from the earth water for man and beast. The scene is charming, but now we must go back to the business center and record things connected with the

EARLY HISTORY.

The first act toward starting a town at the point where now the bustling city stands was

the sale of town lots in September, 1853. The lot upon which Hawley's Opera House now stands was bought for \$15, while the common price for other than corner locations was \$2 and \$3 per lot. Considerable many lots were sold to Isaac Hulbert, for means with which the county judge could make good the Government pre-emption fee at the land office; for it will be remembered that the county owned the town site by right of entry.

Many people of to-day wonder how it came about that the locating commissioners fixed on this section of Page County as the proper point at which to locate the seat of justice. The act which governed them in this, read, "as near the geographical center of the county as may be, having due regard to the present as well as the future population of said county." At the time of the location the population of the county was almost entirely confined to the eastern portion of the county. There were those living in the county then, as there are to-day, who though, and predicted the time would come when it would be inconvenient for those in the western part to come so far to the county seat; but a majority argued (with honest convictions) that the then barren waste lying to the westward never could and never would be settled. These honest mortals were indeed mistaken, as the "barren waste" between Clarinda and Shenandoah is to-day one of Iowa's finest farming districts.

The first little "shanty" that was on the town plat was brought from the Neff farm, south of town, by Mr. Hulbert. It had been used as a school-house, in which Rev. Samuel Farlow's wife taught one term of school. This rude structure was removed to the west side of the public square, and used for the accommodation of the first term of District Court held in the new county seat. This

was in September, 1853. The building mentioned was 12 x 14 feet, neither plastered nor ceiled. The judge's stand was constructed after the manner of those employed for speakers' stands at a grove picnic.

The second building was a log house erected by Clark Brown, on the north side of the square, and used as a store.

The third building was a "round log building, scutched down," as the old settlers termed it. That is to say, round logs were used, and hewn down after they had been placed in the building. This structure stood on the site of the present Odd Fellows' block, and was used in 1855 for a hotel by George Ribble, and called the Clarinda Hotel.

At this time William L. Burge was acting County Judge, and lived in a small log house where the residence of J. H. Powers was afterward built.

A postoffice was established in 1854; Judge Snider was postmaster.

Early in the summer of 1854 Camp & Conn commenced selling from a very limited stock of general merchandise, kept in the old court-house shanty, before spoken of.

The same season the old "cottonwood school-house" was built, and in it Elijah Miller taught the first school held on the plat.

Late that fall Gordon & Townsend sent a wagon-load of goods into town. Judge S. F. Snider and family were the only inhabitants of the village, and in September, 1854, James Shambaugh bought the goods of Gordon & Townsend, and opened a store on the north side of the public square.

In 1855 J. H. Polsley commenced selling goods on the south side; and in the fall of that year J. H. Powers, who had been here during the summer, returned and bought Mr. Shambaugh out.

About the same time Rogers & Hinchman,

of Savannah, Missouri, started a store on the northwest corner of the square, and were later on succeeded by T. R. Hinchman.

The first physician to locate at Clarinda was Dr. J. L. Barrett, who came from Indiana originally, in 1855, and is still practicing his profession, his practice extending over a period of thirty-five years. His sketch appears elsewhere. Dr. Samuel Kridelbaugh came that year.

J. J. Barwick, the first resident attorney, located here in 1854. Dr. A. H. East was the next attorney to become a member of the Page County bar. He was also a successful physician.

In the fall of 1855 a term of school was taught in the "old cottonwood" by J. H. Wilson.

In the spring of 1856 Dr. J. H. Conine established an office, and later on opened a drug store.

During the summer of 1856 Kridelbaugh & Douglas started a drug business, in which N. C. Ridenour, afterward prominent through his newspaper (the *Democrat*), was a clerk. Dr. Kridelbaugh was appointed postmaster. He held the office for a time, as did he the drug store, in a "dug-out," south from the present Page County Bank site. In 1857 D. C. Ribble purchased Douglas' interest with Dr. Kridelbaugh.

The same year, 1857, John R. Morledge (afterward Colonel in the Union army) established himself in the law business, which he followed many years.

In these early days time hung heavily and dragged on slowly, only an occasional stranger's face to be seen. To *live* was the pioneer's idea; speculation was not rife at that date, as now; fortunes were made by hard work. The whistle of the long-billed snipe was music to the ear of Page County's pioneers; it was free, and well it was, for no

money they had could go for luxury, unless that luxury might be a 25-cent letter postage or a gallon of good whisky, the price being the same amount as letter postage in 1855!

FIRST EVENTS (BUSINESS).

The first goods were sold by Camp & Conn, in 1854.

The first school was taught by Elijah Miller, in the "old cottonwood," during 1854.

The first blacksmith's shop was opened in 1854 or 1855, by Ray Hardesty, who located on the west side of the public square. He was an expert, and the glow of his forge was to be seen by day and by night. It was here that his brawny arms forged from iron freighted from St. Joseph, Missouri, the first breaking-plow in Page County which was good for anything. It was a fifteen-inch rod plow, and could be drawn by three horses. The plow was designed and partly made by its owner, Isaac Van Arsdol. This was a new departure from the old ox breakers, and soon the rod breaker became popular.

The first to work at wagon repairing was John Allen, who came about 1854 or 1855.

Among the first harness-makers here or in the county was Alexander Scott, in 1860.

The first shoemaker who understood the trade was Columbus Bridges, who came in 1855.

The pioneer drug store was that opened by Dr. Conine, in the spring of 1856.

The first hotel was the combined log and frame house known as the Clarinda Hotel. It was run for hotel purposes in 1855, and was conducted by George Ribble.

The first doctor was J. L. Barrett, M. D., who came in June, 1855.

The first attorney (regular) was J. J. Barwick.

The first railroad train rolled into Clarinda from Villisca in November, 1871.

The first grain warehouse was erected in 1871, by Butler & Crooks.

The first agricultural implements sold in a regular way was in 1863, by William Butler, who freighted "Manny's" combined reaper and mower from Des Moines, and sold many of them at \$280.

The pioneer photographer was a young man who was reared here, named Owens. Traveling artists preceded him.

The first to engage in the livery business was Lem. Davison.

The first exclusive boot and shoe store was run by Beeman & Caldwell, early in the "seventies."

The first exclusive clothing house was that of "Val" Graff.

The first exclusive hardware stock was owned by Al. Collins, in the days of the Rebellion.

The first to deal in a regular millinery stock were the Smith Sisters, in 1865-'66.

The pioneer dentist was probably Dr. Sanborn, at the close of the war.

The first brick block erected in Clarinda was the one built in 1866 by Butler, Thompson & Co., and is a part of the block now used by Gaff's clothing house.

The first to deal in lumber (soft wood) was Osgood & Kimball, about 1870.

Pottery was burned by Kridelbaugh Bros. in 1859.

The first church was the Methodist Episcopal, erected in 1856.

The first school-house was built of logs in 1854.

The first death on the plat was Milton Guthrie, who died in 1856, of fever. Infants had been buried on the plat prior to that, but had lived off the plat.

As to the first sermon preached, there seems a difference of opinion; some claim Rev. Samuel Farlow (Methodist), while others claim "Uncle Jimmy" Stockton, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, to have been the first. Judge Stockton thinks his father was first.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The Clarinda people for the first year or so had no postoffice, but depended upon the Nodaway office, kept at Boulware's Mill, but in 1854,—under President Pierce,—an office was established here, with County Judge S. F. Snider as postmaster, who was shortly succeeded by John and J. B. S. Polsley respectively. In 1856 Dr. Kridelbaugh was appointed, and held his office, at first in a sort of "dug-out," a side-hill basement, covered with boards and earth, which was located near the alley running in the rear of the present Clarinda Bank building. It was not high enough to allow a tall person to enter clear in to the rear of it.

Kridelbaugh was succeeded by John Has-kins, and he in turn by A. R. Anderson, who was afterward a major in the civil war, and later a member of Congress. He resigned to enter the Union army, and his deputy, Thomas Evans, received the appointment, serving from 1861 to 1866, when Vice President Andrew Johnson appointed Samuel J. Thompson, who was dubbed "Andy," who held the position until 1869, when President Grant appointed Frank L. Cramer, who was also express agent, and it is said could not make his funds come out satisfactory to all concerned; so his bondsmen, Dr. N. L. Van Sandt and Isaac Van Arsdal lost heavily by him. Van Sandt then took the office and conducted it, with the aid of his son, until about 1875, when A. Loran received the appointment and held the office until his death, in 1881. John Miller succeeded him and served during the Garfield-Arthur administration. Upon the election of President Cleveland (Democratic) he resigned, and Newton C. Ridenour received the office April 18, 1885, and held the same until Benjamin Harrison (Republican) was elected President, and then he was succeeded by Henry Loran,

the present postmaster, who took the office May 1, 1889.

The Clarinda office was made a money-order office in 1867. The first order was issued September 19, 1867, to Howard Tucker, at Keokuk, Iowa, and was sent by J. H. Conine of Clarinda. Up to December 10, 1889, the Clarinda office had issued 43,861 money orders, and 9,075 postal notes.

INCORPORATION.

In 1866 the citizens of Clarinda concluded they had reached a point in their growth when they ought to become an incorporated place. So, on October 10, 1866, a petition was presented the county judge, his honor John R. Morledge, signed by the proper number of freeholders; whereupon the judge granted the prayer and established the "*Town of Clarinda*," under authority of the State laws.

The first election was held in March, 1867. Since its incorporation Clarinda has had the following mayors and city clerks:

MAYORS.

John R. Morledge...1867	Thomas Evans.....1879
W. R. Harrell.....1868	Thomas Evans.....1880
F. L. Cramer.....1869	Thomas Evans.....1881
H. Hiatt.....1870	N. B. Moore.....1882
H. Hiatt.....1871	N. B. Moore.....1883
H. Hiatt.....1872	N. B. Moore.....1884
John R. Morledge...1873	Raymond Loran...1885
J. M. Briggs.....1874	Raymond Loran...1886
H. Hiatt.....1875	John R. Good.....1887
H. Hiatt.....1876	John R. Good.....1888
J. M. Briggs.....1877	E. P. H. Stone.....1889
H. Hiatt.....1878	

CITY CLERKS.

A. B. Cramer.....1867	T. B. Merrill.....1879
W. M. Alexander...1868	T. B. Merrill.....1880
W. M. Alexander...1869	A. B. Cramer.....1881
D. J. De Long.....1870	A. B. Cramer.....1882
S. F. Thompson....1871	A. B. Cramer.....1883
W. M. Alexander...1872	R. Loran.....1884
S. F. Thompson....1873	W. L. Lundy.....1885
W. M. Alexander...1874	W. L. Lundy.....1886
A. B. Cramer.....1875	W. L. Lundy.....1887
W. M. Alexander...1876	W. L. Lundy.....1888
Jacob Butler....1877	W. L. Lundy.....1889
Ed. Henshaw.....1878	

The finances of the city have been managed with prudence and hence has never been heavily in debt.

In 1882 the incorporated town had come to be of sufficient size to demand a charter as a "city of the second class," which was brought about in time for the spring election of that year. N. B. Moore was the first mayor after this change.

WATER-WORKS.

Up to 1886 the city had no good way of combatting the fire-fiend or supplying her populace with good water for domestic purposes. During that year bonds were issued to the amount of \$35,000, running for twenty years at five per cent. annual interest. These bonds were all taken by a Chicago firm, known as N. W. Harrison & Co., who furnished the money with which the city water-works were constructed. Work was commenced in the autumn of 1886, and, as that winter was extremely mild, work continued nearly all winter and the water-work system was completed the following spring. The city employed A. A. Richardson, a civil engineer of Lincoln, Nebraska, to superintend the work. The laborers were all employed at home. The first step to be taken was to determine as to how water was to be furnished. After the engineer had prospected a while he assured the council that a system of drive wells, sunk on the flat in the eastern part of the city would give an abundance of good water. Hence an excavation was made to the depth of about ten feet and about 100 feet square, and in the bottom of this excavation thirty-two common "drive wells" were sunk, all of which seem to enter an underground and never-failing stream of water, which flows through a white sand bed. These several wells, which are forty-two feet deep, come by a system of pipes to one common center,

from which point the water is conveyed by the pumping station, throughout the city. No purer, better or more abundant supply can be named in Iowa.

The pumping machinery is excellent. "Worthington" pumps are employed. The engine is 120-horse power, and drives the high and low pressure pumps, the former used only in case of fire, while the latter continually runs. The capacity of these pumps is over 1,000,000 gallons, each, during a period of twenty-four hours. However the present demand is only about 80,000 gallons per day. The water is forced over the system of five miles and a half of mains, by direct steam pressure amounting to from sixty-five to 100 pounds per square inch. The plant has two large boilers which furnish ample steam power. Soft coal slack, which is purchased at forty-two cents per ton, is the only regular fuel employed. It requires but one and a quarter tons per day. Two engineers are employed—one for day and one for night. The chief engineer, John Stonebraker, has been in the employ of the city ever since the water-works were put in.

No conflagrations have occurred which the fire company, aided by these water-works, could not quench. Water can be thrown to the height of 160 feet altitude, while forty minutes of constant pumping does not exhaust the water supply given by the drive, well system.

Prior to this system, the town used "chemical engines." A volunteer fire company, consisting of about forty-five members, who have charge of the two hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose, pride themselves on the work they can accomplish on short notice!

At present, arrangements are trying to be made by the State, by which the city water-works may be extended to the Hospital for the Insane, which at present have no means

of supplying the institution with enough water.

THE CITY MILLS.

One of the industries of which the flourishing city of Clarinda may well be proud of is the plant known as the City Flouring Mills, owned and operated by N. M. Hutton. This is one of the latest style of roller system, with a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels.

The origin of this mill takes one back to early days—before the civil war. It was in 1860 that a man named Joseph Wickidal erected this mill, in which was placed two run of buhrs. It is located in the central part of the city, and is a frame structure of good, large proportions. Its frame work was taken from the native tree, growing in this vicinity, much of which was hewed out and put up in old style. The motive power is steam. This mill has passed in and out of many men's hands, and was never very successfully conducted until the present owner took charge of it. The machinery employed up to a recent day was not good, and its owners found it an expensive item to supply fuel to feed its engine.

A WOOLEN FACTORY.

A carding machine was placed in operation in 1855 by Hutton & Martin, at Clarinda. The machinery was propelled by ox-power. About 1863, J. C. McCandless, G. W. Maiden and James Piper built a large woolen factory which took in the former plant. A good-sized building was erected, a steam engine provided and a set of manufacturing cards, a roll card, a spinning machine and two looms and other woolen machinery were put in operation. In a short time Mr. Piper sold his interest to A. S. Meek, and in 1867 McCandless sold to Maiden & Meek, who carried on the business until 1869, when Meek sold to James Gartside and the firm of Maiden &

Gartside operated the mills until March, 1876, when Gartside sold to A. H. Morgan. In addition to the machinery mentioned, there were put in two sets of manufacturing cards, two spinning machines, four looms and a knitting machine.

This woolen factory did an extensive business and was of much value to the city and Page County in general until it was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

BANKING.

No better index of a community's solid, substantial growth can be pointed to than its banks. Good commercial points in every town demand heavy and reliable banking institutions and the city of Clarinda may justly boast of two of southwestern Iowa's best banking concerns. They have plenty of cash capital and are managed on the strictest of business methods.

The Page County Bank is the oldest banking house, proper, of the city. S. West is its President; C. Linderman, Vice President; J. N. Miller, Cashier, O. V. Hurdle, Assistant. All of the firm are old residents of Page County, perfectly reliable and worthy of the confidence bestowed upon them by the public. All kinds of correct, legitimate banking business is conducted and its patrons ever receive courteous and impartial treatment.

This institution succeeded the first bank in the place. Moore & McIntyre opened the first bank in the place, a private concern. A few years later that merged into what was known as the First National Bank, located on the west side of the public square. That concern then changed to the private bank of Webster, Linderman & Co., which was changed into the Page County Bank, that now has a \$50,000 capital. They have the Chemical National of New York, and the National of America, of Chicago, as corre-

sponding banks. In 1876 they erected a magnificent banking house, one of the two finest in Clarinda. The second floor is leased to the Masonic fraternity for lodge-room purposes. This bank is provided with an excellent improved time-lock and is furnished in modern style.

The Clarinda National Bank, the other banking house of Clarinda, although not so old an enterprise, has a large and rapidly increasing business. Its officers and stockholders are among the best and most thoroughgoing citizens of the county, and from the manner in which it has pushed itself into general public favor and prominence, it certainly has a bright prospect for its future. It does a general banking business and has for its correspondents the most reliable banking concerns of the East and West. It offers to its depositors absolute security, and by strict attention to business, in its line, gives to its customers prompt and satisfactory service.

It was organized in February, 1884, with a capital of \$50,000. Frank W. Parish was President, V. Graff and A. Neinstedt, Vice Presidents; I. J. Poley, Cashier.

This bank was the outgrowth of the Valley Bank (private), organized in 1881, by Joseph Jackson, John Trehune and I. J. Poley, who erected the present bank building on the corner of Washington and Sixth streets. It is one of the finest in the city. Its size is 24 x 80 feet, two stories and deep basement. The upper story is leased to the Grand Army Post. Fire-proof vaults and time-lock make all secure. This bank, the successor to the Valley Bank, has a large list of corresponding banking houses, among which may be named the National Bank of the Republic, New York; First National Bank, of Chicago; Saxton's National, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Merchants' National, of

Burlington, Iowa; Iowa National, of Des Moines; Omaha National, of Omaha.

The present officers are: Frank W. Parish, President; A. Neinstedt, Vice President; W. W. Newlon, Cashier.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1889.

Attorneys—Clark & Hill, Raymond Loran, H. E. Parslow, H. H. Scott, T. E. Willis, D. L. Rogers, T. R. Stockton, William Orr, J. R. Good, J. S. Childs and J. L. Bachelor.

Agricultural Goods—Herzburg & Driftmire.

Boots & Shoes (exclusive)—J. W. Fisher.

Banks—Clarinda National, and Page County Bank.

Brick-yards—Jacob Crabill, M. L. Hatch.

Blacksmith Shops—W. K. Harrel, James Keener, Samuel Westphal, John Tidball, — Pennington.

Clothing (exclusive)—Weil Brothers, D. Friedman, Val. Graff.

Drugs—W. L. Lundy, J. P. Burrows, W. A. Henderson, R. B. Hite.

Dry Goods—D. E. Weil Brothers, Smith & Petty, A. Niensteidt, W. B. Berry & Son, M. R. Ansbach, A. F. Beal.

Dentists—Dr. J. P. Brown, Dr. Chapman.

Express Companies—"The American."

Furniture—A. F. Clements, John Hall.

Foundries—J. H. Keener, Oliver Olson.

Groceries (exclusive)—J. D. Hawley, Orth Bros., James Maiden, Philips & Wilson, Calhoun & Johnson, — Berringer.

Grain—Butler & Burlson.

Gunsmith—G. B. Snoderly.

Hardware—D. M. Thompson, Dunlap & Beckwith, Charles Lyman.

Harness Shops—R. Scott, Thomas Tomlinson, William Long.

Hotels—"The Linderman" (N. C. Ride-

nour, proprietor), "The Henshaw" and "Star."

Jewelers—Harry Bedwell, James Cramer.

Lumber—Green Bay Lumber Company, Ed. Henshaw, Howell & Richardson.

Livery—Frank Norton, Butler & Fleming, Rawlings Bros., George Zaun.

Mills—City Flouring Mills.

Millinery—Mrs. L. H. Holcomb, Mrs. Julia Farrens.

Meat Markets—Deering & Houston, T. Jenkins, Phelps & Nelson.

Merchant Tailors—Ed. Marie, J. H. Hatfield.

Newspapers—Herald, Democrat, and Journal.

Opera House—Hawley's (J. D. Hawley, proprietor).

Photographs—O. H. Park, Forney's "Excelsior" Gallery.

Physicians—Dr. N. L. Van Sandt, Dr. J. L. Barrett, Dr. S. R. Millen, Dr. Cokenower, Dr. Thomas Powers, Dr. Potter, Dr. Farrens, Dr. Enfield, Dr. Pittman, Dr. Rickey, Dr. Lewellen.

Real Estate—J. R. Good, Loran Bros., Iowa Security Company, W. W. Russell, W. McEllhenny.

Stock-dealers—Jos. Welch, Lewis Aiken.

Tile Works—F. A. Cook.

Veterinary Surgeon—A. S. Dauthet.

Wagon Shop—Clarinda Carriage Works.

THE "C. B. & Q." BAND.

About 1868 the Clarinda Silver Cornet Band was organized, and under the care of Profs. Brothers & Duncan soon became one of the best bands in southwestern Iowa.

A few years later another band was formed, which was known as Keller's Cornet Band. This was composed of some of the best business men of Clarinda, who bought an elegant set of instruments, and at once entered upon

a course of instruction that soon brought them into prominence. Prof. F. J. Keller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, became their instructor. He was a noted teacher as well as the author of many musical publications.

In 1879 the two bands of Clarinda were consolidated under the name of the "Excelsior Band." Since then the history and success of this band has been known all over the West. It was at Des Moines, at Blaine's great political meeting, and was at the General Grant reception at Burlington, Iowa, and at Chicago political gatherings.

About 1880 the name of the band was changed in honor of the great royal railway route, to the "Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Band." New suits were procured, at a cost of \$600. Their instruments cost them \$1,500, and their band-wagon about \$600, making, in all, nearly \$3,000 invested. Much of their financial success was due to Frank P. Parish, their manager, who was ever on the alert to their best interests.

The National Republican, published at Washington, District of Columbia, had the following to say regarding the Clarinda Brass Band, which, through the kindness of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway officials, had free use of a coach to Washington, that they might help swell the music at the grand inaugural of President Garfield:

"Secretary Kirkwood, Senator Allison and the office of the *National Republican* were serenaded last evening by a splendid band of twenty-five instruments, from Clarinda, Page County, Iowa. They reside in the southwestern part of that great State, and they are known all over Iowa as the "C. B. & Q." band. While here these gentlemen won great praise for themselves. The band was escorted by about seventy men from Iowa, who selected General Belknap as marshal for the evening. Colonel W. P. Hepburn introduced

the band to Mr. Kirkwood and made a most eloquent presentation speech. This remarkable band was formed in 1867. Professor F. J. Keller is leader, and Frank W. Parish, manager."

About 1882 Professor Keller died. From that date on the band never flourished as well partly on account of his death, and perhaps more because the band was largely made up of active business men whose time and interest was otherwise absorbed. Hence it was that one of Iowa's best bands went into decline and finally disbanded. There have been several bands made up from younger men, organized in the place, but none to compare, as yet, with the famous "C. B. & Q."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school building of any note in Clarinda was erected in the summer of 1860, by Judge I. H. Walker & Co., contractors. It was a frame structure 32x52 feet, two-stories high. The contract price was \$2,675. It contained four school-rooms and a library-room. The lower rooms were completed early in November, 1860. At the time of its completion the building was considered an immense affair, and the good people of Clarinda prided themselves on having the best school-house in all southwestern Iowa. Up to 1876 this served quite well, but at that time it was too crowded and really unfit for use. That year steps were taken to provide a better building, and in 1878 the *Page County Democrat* had the following to say of the new school-house; the same appeared in the issue of March 14, 1878:

"For several years past the building of a school-house in Clarinda—one that would do credit to our town, has been discussed. In the spring of 1876 a proposition was drawn up, laid before the board and discussed, but laid over for another year when the following

constituted the board of directors: N. C. Ridenour (president), T. B. Chamberlain, George W. Burns, James Shainbaugh, A. T. Clements, W. W. Morseman (secretary), W. M. Alexander, Henry Loran (treasurer).

"A special meeting was called January 20, 1877, at which the following was resolved: "That there be submitted to the qualified voters of the district, a proposition to borrow the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a school-house. Said money to be borrowed by issuing negotiable bonds."

The election was held February 8, 1877. The vote stood—"For bonding," 244; "Against bonding," 59 votes. C. F. Driscoll, of Omaha, got plans out and bids were received April 9, 1877. There were nine bids in, ranging from \$16,900 to \$23,000. The lowest bidder was J. E. Parkins, who was awarded the contract at \$16,900, but he failed to give bonds, and the next highest bidders, N. A. Olston & Co., were chosen to erect the building, at \$17,000. Work began June 1, 1877. The brick were secured of J. Crabill, who burned the same one mile east of the town.

The stone used were furnished by the Sagetown Stone and Lime Company, of Illinois.

The size of the building was 67x75 feet, and is built on a solid concrete foundation far below frost line. It is a high two-story structure of a most beautiful design and over-capped by a slightly dome, in which is suspended the "town clock," whose bell weighs 500 pounds, and is of pure bell metal. The clock was one purchased in the fall of 1878, at an expense of \$500.

This magnificent school-building is situated on South Promenade, fronting it on the north.

From the heating apparatus down to the cloak rooms, everything is well planned for comfort and economy. The total cost of

building and apparatus, furniture, etc., was \$22,449. The grounds upon which the building stands is 300 feet square, and is surrounded by a well-trimmed hedge of osage orange, and well supplied with great shade trees. The pride of Clarinda has ever been her beautiful school-houses and churches.

In 1884-'85 it was found that more school-room capacity must be provided, so another well-planned building was erected in 1885. Its cost, including steam-heating, walks, out-buildings, etc., was \$16,000. The architect was Nels Olston, and the contractor was George M. West, of Red Oak, Iowa. The building is a fine, two-story brick structure, and does great credit to the city. It was first used in the fall of 1885.

The present school board are: S. M. Crooks, (president), H. L. Cokenower, J. W. Osborne, John D. Jones, M. Enfield, R. R. Westcott, Walter W. Hill (secretary), and Henry Loran (treasurer). Mr. Hill has served for the past three years, while Mr. Loran has been treasurer for ten years.

At present there are about 800 scholars. The best of teachers are employed, and as a result good schools are kept up.

RELIGIOUS.

Clarinda is a town of churches and schools and has ever been noted for its good morals and progressiveness.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first to proclaim the gospel after the Methodist Episcopal faith, at this point, was Rev. Samuel Farlow, a Methodist preacher, who was also the first in the county. He preached here in June, 1853. In 1854, Rev. John Anderson formed a church at Clarinda, which had for its first membership four devout Methodist women. In 1857 a church was erected on the present site of the United Presbyterian church. Its cost was \$1,000. In 1863 an-

other church was erected, which stood where now stands the Linderman Hotel. Its cost was \$6,000. The present magnificent edifice was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$15,000. It has a seating capacity of nearly 700 and is built of solid brick masonry. It is a fine structure and is in a charming spot. A good basement serves for lecture room, class room, parlors for receptions and business meetings. The entire building is heated by steam, is lighted by gas and is neatly carpeted and furnished in modern style of church architecture. The audience room is provided with nicely cushioned pews and the lecture room with easy chairs. The belfry contains a 500-pound bell, costing \$150. This building was not dedicated and fully completed until January, 1888. It was dedicated by Rev. M. D. Collins.

The present (1889) membership of this society is 295. The church has been served by the following pastors in the order in which they are here given: Rev. Samuel Farlow, Rev. John Anderson, Rev. Richard Mulholland, Rev. William Howbert, Rev. Thomas Wallace, Rev. C. Woolsey, Rev. J. T. Hughes, Rev. Benj. Shin, Rev. William McCain, Rev. D. Thompson, Rev. A. H. Shafer, Rev. C. C. Mabee, Rev. A. Brown, Rev. J. M. Holmes, Rev. J. A. Wilson, Rev. P. F. Brazee, Rev. W. S. Hooker, Rev. W. Blodgett, Rev. B. F. W. Cozier, Rev. T. McStuart, Rev. H. H. O'Neal, Rev. W. F. Burke, Rev. M. D. Collins.

Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized August 25, 1855, by the Rev. L. G. Bell, of Des Moines presbytery. The original members were: B. B. Hutton, Mrs. F. A. Hutton, Miss Mary I. Hutton, John McLain and Mrs. Melissz J. McLain. B. B. Hutton and John McLain were chosen elders. The Rev. D. A. Murdock preached during the fall and winter of 1855-'56. The church

was without preachers from 1856 to 1860, when the Rev. W. U. Stryker was chosen to supply the church. During that year a frame building was erected, size 36 x 40 feet, and costing \$1,800. It was dedicated during the month of February, 1861. In 1864 the Rev. H. H. White was chosen to supply the pulpit. In two years he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Clark, whose ministry lasted until the spring of 1869, when he resigned and removed. In the spring of 1879 he passed from the scenes of earth. In 1869, Rev. Robt. R. Westcott commenced his labors, continuing until the spring of 1879. During his ministry the church became a self-sustaining body. In September, 1879, Rev. J. E. Williamson was called to the pulpit for six months. March 31, 1880, followed Rev. J. H. Malcolm, who was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Smith in April, 1887, who is the present pastor.

In 1880 the church found their building too small and not in keeping with the times; so they sold the old frame building erected in 1860 to J. S. McIntyre, who still uses it for a residence. It was removed a few blocks to the north from the original site.

While the new church was being erected, services were held in the opera house.

The new and present church edifice is a magnificent structure, located on the corner of Sixth and North Promenade streets, fronting the east. Its material is brick and stone; in size it is 40 x 60 feet, with two slight recesses. Its cost was (including furniture) \$11,000. It is heated by a superior furnace, and is seated in a modern manner, with a capacity of about 600. Beneath the superstructure is a large basement, a part of which is employed as a lecture room and parlor.

The belfry contains a clear-toned little bell, which, of itself, has quite a history. It was first used at Madison, Indiana, and from that

place removed to Lewistown, Illinois, and served a long time in calling the devout worshippers to the Presbyterian church of that town and was then donated to the Clarinda church. A. Loran, a pioneer, brought it overland, in 1863, to Clarinda, where it still sounds forth each week.

The present membership of this society is 220. Its Sunday-school numbers 150 scholars. Henry Loran has been its superintendent for the past four years. His assistant is J. A. Woods. J. H. Dunlap is present librarian.

The present church officials are: Elders—T. S. Morris, J. A. Woods, V. Graff, G. W. Richardson, Henry Loran. Deacons—J. H. Dunlap, F. W. Parish, Ira Morain, R. H. Fulton.

The Baptist Church of Clarinda was organized in the spring of 1857 by Rev. Jas. Smith, of Bedford, Iowa, and had eleven members. They soon purchased the frame chapel, built in 1857 by the Methodist people on the site of the present United Presbyterian Church. This served them until 1868, when the present beautiful church structure, standing on East Promenade street, was erected. It is a large brick building, costing, all told, not far from \$11,000. It has an ample basement, and the church proper will seat 500 people.

The present membership is fifty-two. The pastors who have served are: Rev. James Smith, Revs. Hall, Beard, Seay, Cakes, Stitt, Barr, Fostett, Cloyd, Tucker and Eddy. The present pastor, Rev. A. K. Myattway, came to the church May 1, 1889. See sketch elsewhere.

The Universalist Church was organized January 28, 1859, with twelve members: Job Loy, A. Loy, Sally Pfander, Charles Pfander, Sarah Pfander, Catharine Loy, Sr., Albert Heald, Jacob Loy, William Loy, Rachel

Loy and Catharine Loy, Jr. In its early days this society was very flourishing, perhaps due largely to the fact that other denominations are to-day far more broad and liberal-minded, thus taking in as members many who would under all teachings have united with the Universalist Society.

In 1864 this organization erected a church edifice, a frame structure, costing about \$6,000. It was dedicated by T. C. Eaton and W. W. Merritt in 1865. The following have served as pastors in their regular order: Rev. T. C. Eaton, Rev. J. R. Baker, Rev. W. W. Merritt, Rev. James P. Sanford, Rev. A. Vedder, Rev. J. Bishop, Rev. Miss Whitney and Rev. B. F. Snook. The latter named came in the autumn of 1884, and is still pastor, doing a noble work in preaching the great and *universal* love of an Allwise Creator and kind heavenly father.

During the past decade very many prominent members of this society have died; yet the church to-day is in a flourishing condition, and doing its share of the work in making men's lives purer and better.

The present number of the society is sixty.

A Sunday-school is sustained, the present membership of which is forty.

The present superintendent is S. W. Hurlbut; assistant superintendent, Mrs. C. Lyman.

See pastor's biographical sketch elsewhere.

United Presbyterian Church was formed February 22, 1863. Its original members were: John R. Knox, James J. Knox, Mary Knox, William Alexander, Sannel Murphy, E. A. Murphy, Mary A. Duncan, Jane Lawrence and Sarah Gray.

The first minister was the Rev. D. C. Wilson (stated supply), until July, 1865, when he removed to other work in Wisconsin, and Rev. John S. Hadden filled the pulpit until January, 1866. In November of that year a

call was given to the Rev. D. C. Wilson, who accepted and was installed in October. He served the church until March 30, 1887. He is at present financial agent of Tarkio (Missouri) College. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. V. Pringle, pastor, as a supply, from June, 1887, to November, 1887, when he was installed pastor. He is a man of much ability, and has built his congregation up to a harmonious working order. They purchased the old Methodist church in 1864, and the same served until 1886, when the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$7,000. It is a beautiful brick building, heated by furnace. Its seating capacity is about 400, exclusive of gallery. It was dedicated October 3, 1886. The society is now free of any debt, and numbers about 110. The church is at present in a good, flourishing condition. A Sabbath-school in connection, with an average of 100 scholars, is sustained by the church. W. B. Craig is superintendent. The Ladies' Missionary Society and the Children's Early Effort Society are great blessings to the church. The present officers are: Elders—R. C. Murphy, James Keener, Rob Ross; Trustees—William Nelson, J. V. Pfander, W. B. Craig, William Wilson and R. P. Douthit.

Christian Church of Clarinda.—This church was organized November 26, 1880, with thirteen members. There have been added since 174 members. There have been removed by death and discharge 144. The present membership of the society is forty-three.

At first they met in the Universalist church up to 1885, and then used a room at the court-house to January, 1887. They built a neat frame edifice in the summer of 1886, which was dedicated January 9, 1887, by J. H. Garrison, the editor of the *Christian Evangelist*. The size of this building is 36 x 48, with an addition of 12 x 30 feet. It

comfortably seats 300. Its cost was \$2,640, the lot costing \$450.

Those who have served as pastors are: W. Lee Dunlavey, James A. Shepherd, L. V. Berry, A. J. Garrison, J. C. White, E. T. Russell, A. Q. Wilson, James H. Ragan.

The present elders are: C. W. Bisbee, F. A. Cook. Present Deacons: D. L. Pugh and C. C. Claytor.

A Sunday-school was organized December 5, 1880, with William Orr as superintendent. The pupils numbered forty-two, which now number 125. They have a library of 259 books—all standard works. Mr. Orr is still superintendent, with John Van Cleve as assistant.

The church also has a young people's society, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Mission Band of children.

No more devout people are found in Clarinda than those in this church, which includes some of the most intelligent, highly respected citizens of the place. While their numbers are at present quite small, yet they are doing anoble work which will tell in the near future.

The United Brethren in Christ society was organized in April, 1883, by six members, as follows: A. B. Brown and wife, Father Mead and wife, William Weaver and wife.

The first services were held in the Methodist chapel. In 1885 the society bought of the United Presbyterians the frame church erected by the Methodist Episcopal society and which stood where now stands the United Presbyterian building. It is now located on East Main street and seats about 120 persons.

The present membership of the society is thirty. The pastors serving have been as follows: Rev. Thomas Lincomb, Rev. William Clausen, Rev. D. B. Long, Rev. W. D. Fie, Rev. D. B. Clark.

The present (1890) trustees are: William Owens, Mrs. E. J. Sims, Mrs. Congdon.

The society own their parsonage, which was built in 1880. Their present Sunday-school numbers about forty pupils.

The Free Methodist Church of Clarinda differs in belief from the Methodist Episcopal branch, only in the following: They are radically opposed, and ever openly denounce, human slavery (the Methodist Episcopal was divided on this in the days of negro slavery in America), and are also opposed to all kinds of secret societies.

The first Free-Methodist to preach his faith in Page County, was A. W. Perry, in 1863. Several converts were made, but soon became scattered.

In 1870 Robert Ellis, a blind preacher, came from New York and occasionally preached here as well as in the country. In 1871 A. W. Perry returned to the county and commenced labor three miles north of Clarinda. In 1872 Rev. William Cooley moved to Hawleyville and there organized a class of twelve. He also held meetings at different places in Clarinda, including A. W. Perry's house on North Promenade street. In 1874 Cooley removed to Nebraska, leaving but three members to sustain the work. In 1885 Rev. William Holmes was sent here by the West Iowa Conference. He held meeting in an old store and re-organized a class of twenty. Rev. John Chamberlain and Rev. George Booton held services at private houses. Next came Rev. E. N. Miller and erected a tabernacle, continuing two months. Rev. W. Vinson came in 1888, remaining one year. The present pastor, Rev. M. D. Myers, came in the fall of 1889, and November 24 preached the first sermon in the new church. This edifice is a good-sized frame house; seats 200. More than 200 persons have paid toward this building, in sums from 5 cents to \$200. Its cost is \$1,600.

The present trustees are: John Mead,

Mat. Casy, R. Nason, Clara M. Henshaw, Laura A. Perry. John Furgeson is class-leader.

The ladies are entitled to the greater credit, as they have been the main-stay of the work. Especially credit is due to Mrs. L. A. Perry and Mrs. C. N. Henshaw.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at this point in 1875, by Rev James L. Marley, with a membership of twenty persons. A church building was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$450. The same has a seating capacity of nearly 200. The present membership of this society is thirty-eight.

The following have served as pastors over this people: Rev. James L. Marley, one year; Rev. Clark, two years; Rev. William R. Alexander, two years; Rev. J. W. Malone, two years; Rev. T. Reeves, one year; Rev. William Coles, one year; Rev. T. J. Marshall, one year; Rev. Brown, one year; Rev. J. T. Nease, one year; Rev. I. N. Daniels, present pastor.

Colored Baptist Church of Clarinda.—This is the outgrowth of what was a Union (colored) Church, which society erected a frame chapel in the east part of the city about 1880. It was not paid for, and a mechanic's lien rested on the property. It was used in common until the membership wished to divide by denominational lines; neither party wanted to take the church, so finally James Shambaugh paid off the lien and then sold the building to the Baptist portion of the society. They removed it to the place where it now stands, on Main street, and paid off the debt and organized a Colored Baptist Church. It has never been large, but they have usually had services. Rev. Harris is their present pastor.

Seventh-Day Adventists.—This church was organized September, 1889, by thirty-five

members. A building was erected in November, that year, which was 30 x 50 feet. It fronts on Douglas street. About 400 can be comfortably seated. The society was organized by Rev. J. S. Washburne, of Hawleyville, who still presides as minister.

Services are held each Sabbath (Saturday), and prayer-meetings every Tuesday night

The church now has forty members, and is in a flourishing condition.

SECULAR SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Order.—The first secret society to occupy our attention would naturally be the order of Free and Accepted Masons. The traditions of Freemasonry form a species of precious heritage. Rightly understood and interpreted, they are as beneficent as they are authoritative. This ancient and honorable order rests on a foundation as broad as human sympathy. Its objects are, by precept and practice, to foster virtue, to inculcate charity, and to bind the members together in enduring bonds of brotherly love. It is a professor and teacher of every moral and social virtue.

This institution has its foundation deeply laid in the hopes, aspirations and affections of man, or it never could have come down to us through the ages, evolving and developing with the lapse of time, adapting itself through revolving centuries to the changes of religion, civilization and enlightenment, ever retaining its hold upon the human heart.

All political agitation is excluded from its action and consideration. The very character of its membership is a guarantee not only of its freedom from aught that is harmful, but of its possession of much that is laudable and desirable. Members of this order are to be found in every land and clime; it is not confined to sect, station, people or tongue;

neither does it show preference for members on account of wealth or high social standing. Rich and poor, statesman and warrior, scholar and laborer, men from every honest class and honorable calling, meet upon one common level and clasp each other's hands in fraternal grasp.

Masonry has grown and flourished to a wonderful extent in Page County; it has a very large and active membership, embracing within its folds many of the very best citizens of the county, who are enthusiastic and zealous workers in the glorious cause.

Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation September 10, 1858. There were just enough to properly fill the offices. They were: Jacob Sinninton, W. M.; A. H. East, S. W.; C. Winkler, J. W.; J. H. Powers, Treasurer; C. W. Hendricks, Secretary; C. Creel, S. D.; D. C. Ribble, J. D.; John Perkins, Tyler; J. H. Conine, Steward.

The present membership of Nodaway Lodge is ninety-five.

The officers holding in December, 1889, are: R. Loranz, W. M.; T. J. Bracken, S. W.; R. H. Chamberlain, J. W.; Charles Linderman, Treasurer; W. L. Lundy, Secretary.

Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered June 4, 1866, with the following appointed officials: E. L. Grubb, H. P.; Thomas Wallace, K.; W. R. Harrell, S. The original membership were: E. L. Grubb, T. Wallace, W. R. Harrell, J. H. Powers, J. S. McIntire, J. J. Round, William McCain, J. A. Butler, John Bixby. Their first meeting was held June 13, 1865. By the records it is found that up to 1880 the lodge had enrolled 114 names, and at that date had forty-seven members and was in a flourishing condition.

The present membership is thirty-eight. The officers serving in December, 1889, are:

Companion D. C. Chamberlain, H. P.; Companion S. M. Crooks, King; Companion Solomon West, Scribe; Companion C. Linderman, Treasurer; Companion Thomas Evans, Secretary.

Pilgrim Commandery, No. 20, under dispensation held its first meeting September 7, 1870. A dispensation was granted to the following named persons: Samuel Stillians; N. B. Moore, T. J. Emerick, Jacob Butler, Abraham Bradfield, T. J. Bracken, J. H. Powers, William Butler, O. A. Kimball.

The first elective officers were: Sir Knight Jacob Butler, E. C.; Sir Knight N. B. Moore, Generalissimo; Sir Knight T. J. Bracken, Captain General. The appointed officers were: Sir Knight T. J. Emerick, Prelate; Sir Knight William Butler, Sen. W.; Sir Knight O. A. Kimball, Jun. W.; Sir Knight J. H. Powers, Treasurer; Sir Knight Samuel Stillians, Sentinel.

The Commandery received its charter November 28, 1870. Its present membership is twenty-eight. All but two have fine uniforms.

The 1890 officers are: Sir Knight O. A. Kimball, E. C.; Sir Knight T. J. Bracken, Generalissimo; Sir Knight A. T. Clement, Captain General; Sir Knight Jacob Butler, Prelate; Sir Knight Charles Linderman, Treasurer; Sir Knight Thomas Evans, Recorder; Sir Knight D. C. Chamberlain, Sen. W.; Sir Knight T. H. Bedwell, Jun. W.; Sir Knight F. W. Parish, S. B.; Sir Knight Solomon West, Sword Bearer; Sir Knight Raymond Loranz, Warden; Sir Knight Samuel Stillians, Sentinel.

The Commandery has had but two Records since its organization—A. Bradfield first, and the present one, Thomas Evans.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 109, Clarinda, Iowa, was instituted October 15, 1858, it being the first secret

society formed in Page County. The charter members were: C. Creal, J. R. Hinchman, William Butler, Jacob Simonton, and one more whose name cannot be recalled. From a membership of five in 1858 the lodge had grown to sixty-nine in 1880, at which date it had \$2,000 surplus money on hand.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war one of the members felt that the records of the lodge were in danger, owing to the border troubles with Missouri, and consequently he gathered up the books, etc., belonging to the lodge and placed them in a box which he buried beneath the soil. Rumor says they have never been taken up; at any rate no first records can be found now.

For many years this order owned and occupied the upper half of the Universalist Church, which they helped to build in 1865.

In 1888 the lodge erected one of the finest brick structures in this part of Iowa. It is located on the northeast corner of the public square, where once stood the pioneer hotel. The building is 26 x 100 feet, and two stories high. Its total cost was \$9,000, all of which is owned and paid for by the Odd Fellows. It is finely furnished above for lodge purposes, and the first story is leased for a furniture store and pays a handsome income.

Their old quarters over the church were sold in 1886, to the Knights of Labor.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge now numbers (January 1, 1890) 110 members.

The present officers of the subordinate lodge are: W. H. Hunt, P. G.; J. C. Marley, N. G.; F. K. Miller, V. G.; L. W. Ward, R. S.; S. B. Garman, Sec.; John Tidball, Treas.

Nodaway Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F., was instituted in May, 1868, by D. D. G. P. Robert McCormick, with the following charter members: Cyrus Creal, J. S. Cathcart, Jacob Butler, R. F. Connor, J. Simonton, J. W. Clark and S. G. Beam.

It now has a membership of forty eight, and its present officials are: A. P. Skeed, C. P.; S. B. Garman, H. P.; J. W. Webster, S. W.; W. H. Hunt, J. W.; F. K. Miller, Scribe; Daniel Coutts, Treasurer.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Union Lodge, No. 38, was instituted December 3, 1875, by J. M. Chrissinger, D. G. M. W., of Dubuque, Iowa. The charter members were: S. M. Crooks, W. E. Webster, Thomas Evans, J. P. Burrows, W. P. Hepburn, Eli Yetter, W. F. Thummel, W. M. Alexander, W. C. Stillians, J. N. Miller, V. Graff, J. H. Dunlap, T. B. Chamberlain, E. Stoney, J. Loy, Henry Loran, J. E. Hill, F. Parish, J. L. Brown, William Butler, P. W. Lewellen.

The objects of the association are largely protective, but look also to the morals of a community, since its rules only admit those of good moral character.

The first officers were: S. M. Crooks, P. M. W.; W. E. Webster, M. W.; J. P. Burrows, Foreman; Eli Yetter, Overseer; W. C. Stillians; Valentine Graff, Financier; J. H. Dunlap, I. W.; T. B. Chamberlain, O. W.; Jacob Loy, Guide; William Butler, Ed. Stoney and Frank Parish, Trustees.

At first they met in the Odd Fellows Hall, but in 1884 they went to the K. of P. Lodge room, which is still their home. The present membership of the lodge is seventy-two. At the time of the difficulty over the yellow fever plague at the South, which caused a division of the lodge, this lodge was among those which seceded.

The present officers (1890) are: Warren Hulbert, P. M. W.; J. H. Dunlap, M. W.; C. J. Orth, Foreman; J. Tidball, Overseer; C. M. Bisbee, Recorder; A. S. Boggs, Guide; James Cramer, Financier; F. W. Parish, Receiver; W. O. Hutchings, I. W.; A. B. Saun, O. W.; E. T. Farrens, Medical Exam-

iner; J. M. Miller, Raymond Loran, G. W. Burns, Trustees.

Modern Woodmen of America.—Camp Locust, No. 344, was organized May 4, 1887, by nineteen charter members, which have grown to forty-four. The first officers were: O. H. Park, Ven. Counselor; J. R. Good, Advisor; C. R. Stinson, Clerk; J. P. Brown, Banker; F. E. Andrews, Escort.

Those serving as present (1890) officers are: J. W. Osborn, Ven. Counselor; I. W. Burk, Advisor; J. P. Brown, Clerk; L. T. Phelps, Banker; A. P. Skeed, Escort; E. T. Farrens, Physician; W. H. Mason, Watch; T. H. Bedwell, O. H. Park and George Rogers, Trustees.

This is an order, the chief aim and object of which is to provide a cheap and reliable method of life insurance. It is growing rapidly in public favor and by many looked upon as being the best plan extant.

Knights of Pythias.—Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, was instituted by F. O. Jackson, Special Deputy, June 23, 1884.

The first officers were: William Butler, P. C.; R. Loran, C. C.; R. B. Leech, V. C.; A. W. Compton, P.; M. R. Ansbach, M. of F.; W. K. Ure, M. of E.; Lon Wilson, K. of R. & S.; L. Shaul, M. of A.; O. H. Park, I. G.; Ed. Maire, O. G.

The number of charter members was twenty-four. The present membership is sixty-five. The lodge met at first in Odd Fellows Hall, but now has fine rooms over Crabill's block.

The present officers are: B. F. Snook, P. C.; D. H. Skinner, C. C.; Charleron Swanson, P.; Ed. Maire, M. of F.; Charles Oaler, M. of A.; W. W. Rnbee, O. G.; C. J. Orth, V. C.; W. H. Pittman, K. of R. & S.; M. R. Ansbach, M. of E.; C. W. Cole, I. G.; R. Loran, D. D. G. C.

The "Uniform Rank," Division No. 14,

of the Clarinda K. of P. was instituted May 27, 1885, by Aide-de-Camp, E. H. Hibbens, with a charter membership of seventeen.

The first officers were: J. E. Hill, Capt.; G. L. Shaul, Lieutenant; M. R. Ansbach, Herald; J. L. Elgin, Sent.; W. W. Butler, Recorder; Roy Chamberlain, Treasurer.

The first meeting was held in "Castle Hall" of Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, K. of P.

The present (1890) officials are: Roy Chamberlain, Capt.; R. Loran, Lieut.; Ed. Maire, Herald; H. S. Henshaw, Recorder; A. W. Compton, Treasurer; Rev. B. F. Snook, Regimental and Brigade Chaplain. The present membership numbers twenty-five.

This order—the K. of P.—has come to be one of the most rapidly growing secret societies in America. It takes in a large number of young and middle-aged men and is an excellent order in all its teachings.

The Knights of Labor.—Clarinda Assembly, No. 3,760, was organized in April, 1885, by a charter membership of twenty-five.

The first officers were John G. Painter, Master Workman; W. O. Hutchings, W. F.; D. Vilet, F. S.; William Willson, R. S.; J. S. Walker, U. K.; H. Salsgiver, Treasurer.

At present this assembly numbers forty-six. They own the hall over the Universalist Church, and are in good working order.

The present officers are: Thomas Malone, M. W.; Charles Coalter, W. F.; J. S. Walker, R. S.; T. J. Bracken, Treasurer; P. G. Congdon, F. S.; R. S. Abbott, V. S.; Dr. M. Enfield, St.; William Dalrymple, W. I.; H. I. Whitehill, U. K.; J. Rhoades, I. E.; B. Toll, O. E.; William Dalrymple, T. I. Bracken, R. S. Abbott, Trustees.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Warren Post, No. 11, is the third G. A. R. post organized at Clarinda. In the earliest days of this national organization, and November 10, 1866, what was styled G. A. R. Post, No. 29,

was organized. It had seventy-seven members, with G. W. Burns as Commander. This did not flourish long, as it was worked under the old rules, and partook too largely of a political organization. Like all the early posts, it went down.

About 1876-'77 a new post was organized, known as Warren Post, No. 11, with Isaac Damewood as Commander. This was short-lived, for similar reasons to those above given.

This post was, however, re-organized, March 18, 1884, with a charter membership of sixty-two comrades, who commenced under the new rules of the order, and these prohibit all political work in the post. In common with all Iowa towns, this post took new life and advanced grounds, which they have succeeded under until the present time.

The first officers of this re-organized body, which took on the same name and number as the old society, were: G. W. Burns, Commander; W. M. Alexander, S. V. C.; James Sloan, J. V. C.; R. H. Lymer, Surgeon; W. W. Russell, Q. M.; S. M. Crooks, O. D.; J. C. Clipson, O. G.; J. N. Miller, Adjutant; F. M. Parish, S. Maj.; A. S. Boggs, Q. M. Serg't.

The post met at various places until February, 1889, when they leased the second story of the Clarinda National Bank building, and made a good, permanent post-room, which they share with the W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans. The post now has the highest number of members it ever had,—164. There have been 226 comrades in all connected with this post at different times.

The officers serving in 1889 were: R. H. Lymer, Commander; J. D. Jones, S. V. C.; S. M. Crooks, J. V. C.; J. H. Dunlap, Surgeon; John Tidball, Q. M.; M. Humphrey, O. D.; N. M. Hutton, O. G.; J. E. Hill, Adj't.; G. L. Shaw, S. Maj.; W. H. Mason, Q. M. S.; L. D. Phelps, Chaplain.

Sons of Veterans.—Camp T. O. West, No. 89, named in honor of a Mexican soldier who resided at this point, was organized by a charter membership of twenty-seven, sons of soldiers of the civil war. The date of this organization was July 27, 1886.

The first officers of this camp were: E. P. Stone, Captain; J. W. Wolf, First Lieutenant; John Gilchrist, Second Lieutenant; C. O. Boggs, Q. M. S.; Walt. W. Hill, O. Serg't.; Sherman Hall, Chaplain; Al. C. Trumble, S. of Gd.; S. C. Black, C. of Gd.

The present officers are: Walt. H. Hill, Captain; H. C. Roberts, First Lieutenant; L. H. Chamberlain, Second Lieutenant; C. J. Johnson, O. Serg't., C. Hatch, Chaplain; Al. Trumble, Serg't Gd.; Charles Hobson, Q. M.

The camp now numbers about fifty.

Walt. H. Hill has been Assistant Mustering Officer for the State for the past three years.

This society, together with the Woman's Relief Corps, occupy the hall used by the Grand Army Post.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

Clarinda is the location of the third insane hospital for Iowa. Although only forty-three years old the commonwealth of Iowa is now better prepared to care for its unfortunate citizens than any other in the Union. With the increase of years it was found necessary to erect a third hospital, and the Twentieth General Assembly passed an act determining that an additional hospital should be provided. Governor Sherman selected as a commission to locate it, Hon. — Bemis, ex-Senator E. J. Hartsborn and Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton. There was a great struggle and rivalry as between the towns of southwestern Iowa to see which would secure the new State institution. After a careful study of the va-

rious places the commissioners very wisely settled upon Clarinda, Page County, as affording the most advantages. It should be here recorded that the city and county are greatly indebted to local men,—citizens who took it upon themselves to show the commissioners the advantages; and through the untiring work of such gentlemen as the Hon. William Butler, who served three terms as a member of the Iowa Legislature, was there in 1870, and voted for the new State House, it came about that Clarinda got this State institution. His splendid management in the contest for this hospital was the subject of general remark, and much depended upon his efforts. It was he who, in the Legislature in 1885, fought manfully, in order that the bill asking for an appropriation to complete the building might not be defeated.

The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$180,000. The next Legislature appropriated \$103,000. On account of the too small appropriations, the work of construction dragged heavily. Upon the election of Governor Larrabee, the commissioner turned the work over to his charge, and he with the legislature selected a board of trustees, as follows: E. J. Hartshorn, of Emmetsburg; L. B. Raymond, of Hampton; J. H. Dunlap, of Clarinda; J. D. M. Hamilton, of Fort Madison; Edward H. Hunter, of Corning. That Assembly also appropriated the sum of \$102,000, to be expended in the completion and furnishing of the building.

The board met and organized by electing E. J. Hartshorn, President; L. B. Raymond, Secretary; Lew E. Darrow, of Corning, Treasurer. As resident officers they elected: Dr. P. W. Lewellen, Superintendent; J. M. Aikin, M. D., Assistant Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Steward; Mrs. Alice W. Lewellen, Matron. There has been no change in officers to this

day, January 1, 1890, except by Miss Annie E. Creswell, of Ottumwa, succeeding Mrs. Lewellen as Matron, July 1, 1889, and Dr. P. G. Ibach, as Assistant Physician in place of Dr. Aikin, resigned, December, 1889.

In a work of this character it can hardly be expected that much detail regarding a State institution can be given; but for general purposes it should be stated that this concern, though now having been in operation but a year, is second to none in the land, in point of management and final results. Dr. Lewellen, the Superintendent, is gifted by nature and aided by careful acquirements to fill the place he holds. He has given these matters special attention for long years, and believes that the day is near at hand when all insane hospitals will have attached to them large farms, gardens and numerous workshops, wherein the greater portion of the unfortunate inmates will be allowed to work, which thing he claims is their quickest cure. At the same time they will thus make the hospitals nearly, if not fully, self-sustaining. He desires to see broom factories, shoe shops, sewing rooms, brush factories, novelty shops, etc., all coupled to the hospital; and he affirms that *ninety per cent.* of his present inmates need such work and can do it to the betterment of themselves and thus pay their own way.

According to secretary Raymond's report to Governor Larrabee, it is found that this hospital cost the State, as it now stands, \$385,000. It was designed by architects Foster & Libbe, of Des Moines, Iowa. It is of solid brick masonry, and is perfectly fire-proof throughout. It stands about a mile to the north of the heart of Clarinda, in a commanding position. The institution is lighted throughout with our modern light,—electricity. Seven hundred incandescent lamps are now in use. It is heated by steam, and

each ward is a model home of comfort and cleanliness by itself.

The farm upon which the hospital is located contains 519 acres of land. As soon as the State improves this tract, it will produce most of the staples used by the hospital.

It was completed and ready to receive inmates December 15, 1888. Upon January 1, 1889, the number of inmates was 241. At present the wards contain about 300 persons.

The district from which patients are received here includes twenty-six western Iowa counties.

One hundred and ten newspapers are given free to the hospital, so that every patient may each week read the local news from his home.

The clergy from the various churches of Clarinda, take turns in preaching to those who care to hear them, in the chapel each Sunday.

A better diet cannot be found in any pub-

lic institution in our land; invalids have a special care in this respect, and they seem to duly appreciate this too.

The building is now only one-half the size designed in the plan. Another wing will be added soon. When this is brought about women will be taken, whereas now all are male patients.

Too much cannot well be said in praise of the present officers in charge. Dr. Lewellen seems to have perfect control of even his worst patients; he treats all with a kindness and true sympathy scarcely ever found in public institutions. And no better man can be found for an assistant physician than Dr. Ibach, who has been connected with like concerns most of his life.

The responsible position of steward is ably filled by M. T. Butterfield, who held a similar place in the State Prison at Fort Madison for six years.





NEBRASKA TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XIX.

THIS subdivision of Page County is situated in the eastern tier of townships and is in congressional township No. 69, and is part of range 36, being the smallest township of the county. It was among the first townships organized into a civil municipality. It presents an excellent diverse surface, due to the Nodaway streams—one of which flows southwest, throughout the entire extent of the township. It is a rich, highly cultivated and thickly populated township and contains the oldest village in Page County—Hawleyville.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of making the first settlement in this township belongs to Joseph Buckingham, who together with John Buckingham, John Daily and Aaron Vise came in about 1845. Joseph Buckingham died in the vicinity of Hawleyville, in 1872.

In 1849 Elisha Thomas built the first mill at the present site of the Hawleyville Mills. It was here where Sylvester Thomas, the first county treasurer and recorder, lived.

In 1848 A. B. Quimby settled on the farm now owned by Charles Hakes. This was the

most northern settlement in Page County at that time.

John Rose and John Ross both came in during 1847-'48. Men named Gregg and Henry Martin settled in 1849 in the north part of the township.

In 1850 George Baker purchased the claim afterward constituting the farm of John McDowell, on section 3.

Edward Hollis made a settlement at the same time in Valley Township.

In 1850 A. B. Quimby and James Foster went to St. Joe, Missouri, to mill, the high water having washed out the mill in Page County.

Henry McAlpin came in and settled near Hawleyville, in 1851; also Claiborne McBee and William Robbins. The last named was the second sheriff of Page County.

McCagy Thomas, son of Elisha Thomas, committed the first suicide in Page County. He shot himself with a gun in the mouth, out in a secluded brush patch, in 1849.

Rev. Carl Means, afterward a member of the Iowa Legislature, lived on the road to Clarinda and kept a few articles of merchandise for sale at his residence: these were

truly the first goods sold in Nebraska Township.

From 1850 to 1860 a majority of the following made settlement in Nebraska Township—all named came prior to 1860 and a few, perhaps, even prior to 1850:

Daniel McAlpin, settled at Hawleyville.

Robert McAlpin, settled at Hawleyville, in 1854.

Thomas McAlpin settled a half mile south of Hawleyville, in 1854.

C. G. Hinman started a wagon and blacksmith shop at Hawleyville about 1855.

John Whitcomb settled at Hawleyville and opened the pioneer hotel, and his brother Joel Whitcomb was among the early blacksmiths there, coming in 1854-'55.

D. Q. Kent located a short distance up the Nodaway from Hawleyville. He is now deceased.

Warren Hulbert, now of Clarinda, was among the early comers.

Nat Shurtliff operated a steam saw-mill during that decade.

J. M. Hawley (from whom Hawleyville was named) came from Missouri, in 1853, and opened the first regular store in Page County.

E. M. Gilchrist, Stephen E. McAlpin, D. A. Thompson, Dr. A. H. East and his brother, T. H. East, were connected with the milling interests at Hawleyville. They are now both dead.

Luke Rawlings, Wash. Rawlings and Thomas Schooley all came during the above named period; also B. R. Tanner, David Morgan and J. M. McFarland.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school of Nebraska Township was taught in a log building erected for school and church purposes, at Hawleyville, in 1854. The contrast between that day and this, in educational matters, has been great.

In 1889 the township contained three sub-districts and as many excellent school-houses. The number of pupils at this date is 104. It should be remembered that Nebraska is only about one-half the size of the average township in Page County.

VILLAGE OF HAWLEYVILLE.

This is the oldest village in Page County. It is situated on the northwest quarter of section 13, township 69, range 36 west of the 5th P. M., and is in the civil township known as Nebraska. It is a quaint, old-fashioned place with the waters of the East Nodaway River flowing upon its western limits. It is upon ground sufficiently elevated to prevent overflow from high waters. It is seven miles to the northeast of Clarinda, the county seat.

The first attempt at business at this point was in 1853 and during the month of January, when James M. Hawley, who had been in trade in Andrews County, Missouri (and sold out on account of having a two years' siege of fever and ague), came to this section with a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, loaded upon a wagon and drawn by a fine team. He came into the county for the purpose of trading his goods for venison, furs, game, etc., with which the country then abounded. But upon arriving where Hawleyville now stands he concluded it a good point at which to open a general store, which he did. His first goods were sold from an improvised counter made by placing a slab or plank across the heads of two barrels. For some time Mr. Hawley was the only dealer in general merchandise in four counties, viz.: Adams, Taylor, Montgomery and Page. He did a large and paying business, laying the foundation for the good fortune he afterward possessed. He had his goods, which consisted of everything from a cambric needle to a cook

stove, cradle or bedstead, freighted by team from St. Louis, St. Joseph, Missouri, or Ottumwa, Iowa. He frequently paid \$5 a barrel to have salt brought from one of these three points. He sold the same salt at \$9 per barrel. His stock consisted of enough fabrics of one sort and another to keep his few customers clothed, and he also made out to supply them with sugar, tea, coffee, "lasses" and tobacco, with a small supply of patent medicines, of the Jaynes and Ayers variety.

The above formed the beginning of a village, which was platted in 1853 by Henry McAlpin and named in honor of Mr. Hawley, the pioneer merchant of the county, who still is one of its honored residents, living at Clarinda. No record appears of a platting until May 17, 1855, when James M. Hawley and Mr. McAlpin owned the plat. Hawley's store was about all there was to give the spot a village-like look for a few years.

In 1856 John Whitcomb bought a log-house, which Elisha Thomas built in 1848, and converted it into a hotel, in which he cared for the weary travelers who chanced that way.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at this point in 1854 or 1855, and James M. Hawley was appointed postmaster. The mail was at first brought from Quincy, Adams County, Iowa, by a carrier who walked and carried the mail in a hand-satchel. John Whitcomb succeeded Mr. Hawley, and since that day the following have served as postmasters: George Macomber, D. A. Thompson, Ruth Bros., Alvin Guild and the present incumbent, E. O. Guild.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first merchant at Hawleyville was James M. Hawley, in 1853.

The first blacksmith was Thomas Good-

man, who came in 1853. He removed to California years later and there died.

The pioneer wagon-maker was C. G. Hinman who, came into Hawleyville in 1854.

The second and present school building was erected in 1861 by Thomas Goodman. It is a two-story brick building and will be replaced by a new one in 1890.

THE MILLS.

The first mill in this part of Page County was a sawmill erected about 1849, by Elisha Thomas, on the north bank of the East Nod-away River, which at this point gives a head of nine feet. In 1851 Henry McAlpine and A. M. Collier purchased the site and added rude grinding machinery, including a run of buhrs and a home-made bolt, which was run by hand. In 1854 the mill was sold to Dr. A. H. and Thomas H. East, and from their hands went, after several changes, to Truman Curtis and Thomas East, who, in 1859, erected a new flouring mill from which they took flour by wagons to St. Joseph, Missouri, and sold it there at \$1.50 per hundred.

In 1866 A. M. Collier purchased the whole mill, and is still operating the same. In 1889 he added steam power and put in the "roller system," with a daily capacity of fifty barrels. The engine is a 30-horse power, which, with the Leffell turbine water-wheel, affords a sufficient power to run at all times of the year. The old sawmill attachment still stands, but is not employed now.

RELIGIOUS

The first preacher to proclaim Gospel truth in these parts was Rev. Samuel Farlow: some claim Carl Means. Farlow was a Methodist and succeeded in forming a class at a very early date. Rev. James ("Uncle Jimmy") Stockton, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, living in Taylor County, also

preached to the people at Hawleyville. There was one laughable scene at the old log church away back in the "fifties:" After forenoon services all ate dinner, and within the pioneer assembly might have been found a dozen rollicking girls, of marriageable age, who planted their robust forms outside the log "meeting-house," and all provided with clay pipes, took their usual after-meal smoke!

The Methodist people held meetings in the log church school-house until 1870, when a frame chapel was reared, in which services are conducted still.

The Seventh-Day Adventists organized at Clarinda and here in the fall of 1889 the meeting commenced in tents, conducted by Elder Washburn and C. B. Gardner, and from these meetings the two societies were formed. Service is held every Saturday: this, being the seventh day, is considered the only proper one to keep. This being a branch church, there is but one church building and that located at Clarinda (see Clarinda history).

The present officers are: J. H. Beach, College Springs, Iowa., Elder; Thomas Henry, College Springs, Iowa, Deacon; W. Wood

Bute, Bingham, Clerk; R. M. Rawlings, Samuel Westopher and F. M. Cooper, Clarinda, Trustees.

HAWLEYVILLE IN 1890.

Owing to the fact that other towns have sprung up all around Hawleyville, and it has been missed by all the lines of railway so far, the place has gone back to a great extent, and what was Page County's brisk pioneer trading point has now come to be a dull, prosy hamlet, which is made up of a couple of hundred people and the following interests:

General Store—G. W. Dudley.

Grocery and Hardware—E. O. Guild.

Hawleyville Mills—A. M. Collier, proprietor.

Wagon Shop—David Morgan.

Blacksmith Shop—Joseph Thomas.

Shoe Shop—A. F. Frank.

Restaurant—Mr. Matsell.

Postoffice—E. O. Guild, postmaster.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Adventists' Church.

Public Schools.





CHAPTER XX.

DOUGLAS, one of the best townships in Page County, is on the north line and the second tier from the east side. It comprises congressional township 70, range 37 west, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery County; on the east by Valley Township; south by Nodaway Township, and west by Fremont Township. It is the only township in the county but what has a line of railroad touching some part of its domain, or a village. This part of the county is the divide between the Nodaway and Tarkio rivers. It is noted for its most excellent farms and thrifty foreign farmers, who are among the best citizens in the county. Nearly all came here poor, and are to-day wealthy. This single six-mile-square township contains more actual wealth than many whole counties in some States. See township organization chapter for organic information.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to locate in Douglas Township was Levi Reeves and Henry Otte, in 1856. The latter came to the township in the fall of 1855 and took up land, to which he moved the following year. He located on section 34, where he still lives, one of Page County's best farmers. Reeves settled on section 12

in the spring of 1856. James Black also came in 1856.

Henry Sundermann settled on section 27 in 1855. He made his home at Henry Otte's seven years, during which time he improved his farm.

Hiram Ward located on section 9 in 1855. Mrs. Ward died the following August, and this was the first death in the township.

George Newsom came in the autumn of 1857, and is still a resident of the southeast of section 12.

David Margeum located on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2. He died in February, 1889.

Alexander Mains came in the fall of 1856, and settled on section 2. He sold some years later and removed to Kansas, and finally died.

Thomas McNeal settled in 1862 on the southwest quarter of section 11.

John Strickland settled in 1862 on section 11.

Other pioneers in this township were Major Cramer, from Indiana; a family named Dirum, N. C. Winter, George Robinson and James McIntosh. About 1870 the Swedes commenced coming in very rapidly, and now are very numerous.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were Henry Otte and Levi Reeves in 1855-'56.

The first death was Mrs. Hiram Ward, in August, 1856.

The first male child born was William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Reeves, October, 1857.

The first female child was Lucinda Otte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otte, born in 1856.

The first marriage in Douglas Township was Cyrus Dinwiddie to Miss Hannah Ward, in 1859.

The pioneer sermon was preached by Rev. Doughit, a United Presbyterian minister. It was in a log house, built on the present site of James Black's farm house, on section 2.

The first school was taught by Miss Hester Sayers. This was about the close of the Rebellion, perhaps 1864.

The first regular school-house was of logs, and put up by volunteer work upon the part of the pioneers. It stood on section 12, and was used for both school and church purposes.

The only three fatal accidents now recalled by the early settlers are these: In 1872 John Swanson, who at the time was caught in a fearful storm near Laporte saw-mill, and while taking refuge beneath a large tree, was killed by a falling limb. He left a family to mourn his loss.

The other cases were a Swede boy who was drowned in the Nodaway River at the close of the war, and a man who was killed while loading a huge rock upon a wagon.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872, by the following membership: James Black and wife, James Pollock and wife, C. C. Moore and wife, William Wolf

and wife, Clara Wolf and Isaac Schofield. They met at the residence of Mr. Pollock on section 1. The name of this branch of the church is styled "North Page." Rev. D. C. Wilson was the organizer, and the first elders were James Pollock and William Wolf. The first services were held at the school-house in District No. 1. A frame church was erected in 1874 on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 70, range 37. It is 28 x 36 feet, and cost about \$1,200. John Brown was the builder. It was dedicated by Rev. D. C. Wilson, of Clarinda. At the time this church was built, the society numbered forty. Its present membership is about 100, some of whom reside in Montgomery County. The present officers are James Williams, James Milford, Abner Briggs, James Pollock and A. L. Brownlee. At first the society was supplied with ministers from various points, but about 1878, Rev. David Dodds came from Pennsylvania, and was made pastor both of the Hepburn missions and this church. He is still pastor. A Sabbath-school with ninety members is now kept up. James Williams is the present superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates from 1868, when a class was formed at the Cramer school-house on section 5. The first members were George W. and Sarah Hogan, Major J. Cramer and wife, J. H. Cramer, D. W. Cramer and J. Lytle.

In 1882 a Methodist church was erected on the northwest of section 9. It is a frame building 28 x 60 feet. It seats about 300 people and cost \$2,400. The present church membership is about sixty, while the average of Sunday-school attendance is forty-five. Levi Dirum is superintendent. The class-leader is now George King. Among the pastors who have served this charge—the "Cramer Appointment,"—are Revs. Reed,

Prince, Newman, Delong, Smith, Lynn and Johnson; many others have served, however. Rev. Johnson, the present pastor, resides at Yorktown, attending to numerous appointments.

The Christian Church was formed in 1886, at the school-house in district No. 2, by thirty-eight members. Rev. Mr. Hardman, of Glenwood, organized the church, and now preaches for them once a month. A Sunday-school is kept up, with Holmes Taylor as superintendent.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in December, 1870, with seven families. In 1877 a frame church was built, at a cost of \$4,000, inclusive of the parsonage. The church was dedicated December 31, 1877, by Rev. B. M. Halland. In 1880 the church had a membership of 184, and is now much

larger. This society has been the means of much good among the Swedish population, who pay liberally and are devoted to their faith to a high degree. The influence of the church upon the masses is indeed wonderful.

SCHOOLS.

Educational matters have always held a high place in the minds of the population of Douglas Township. The first school-building, built by a subscription of work, among the first few settlers, was a log structure "raised" on section 12. As soon as the settlement increased and taxes could be levied, school-buildings went up all over the township, as the necessity demanded. To-day there are nine excellent school-buildings, and 140 pupils.





CHAPTER XXI.

FREMONT comprises congressional township 70, range 38 west, and belongs to the northern tier of civil subdivisions of Page County. It is bounded north by Montgomery County, east by Douglas Township, south by Tarkio Township, and west by Pierce Township. Topographically speaking Fremont is gently rolling, well watered and extremely fertile. Section 10 of this township reaches the highest altitude, from sea level, of any portion of the county. Its population are very largely foreigners, and the greater portion of this element is of the Scandinavian order.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to invade the prairie wilds of this goodly section of Page County, was a man named John Pelham, who came from the South and located on section 18, in 1850. He sold his claim four years later to John Rodman, and removed to Arkansas. The same year, 1850, John Hadden effected a settlement. John Stafford located about that date at what is known as "Stafford's Grove." Pelham operated a horse-mill, and thus supplied the few pioneer families.

Another early comer was Mr. Martindale, who improved a small farm near "Hadden's Grove." Henry Binns came from Pennsylvania in 1854, and entered the east-half of the northwest quarter of section 3. It was soon after that Aaron Stafford moved in from Montgomery County, and claimed land on section 6. In 1855 came Jonathan and George Binns, John Hall and Benjamin Davis.

It should be remembered that at this time Fremont Township was on the wild frontier and infested with wild beasts, against which the early settlers waged a successful warfare. In the single winter of 1855-'56, William D. Chamberlain alone killed forty-six deer. The winter was a very severe one, the thermometer registering from twenty to thirty degrees below zero for fully six weeks.

The suffering among early settlers was indeed great; clothing was scarce, the nearest store a long ways distant; the mill equally far, roads bad and consequently the store of provisions grew low. For many weeks the few pioneers had nothing upon which to subsist save the corn which was ground in coffee-mills. Men who could survive through such a trying ordeal are not the men who fail;

what wonder then that the broad expanse of beautiful prairie lands have come to be so well developed and cultivated?

From 1870 the growth of the township was gradual but sure. It was during that year a new factor marked another era in this section of Page County—the advent of the Swedes. Aside from a small settlement in the south part, of the county, there were no Swedes here. Among the first to settle in Fremont were: P. J. Peterson, Isaac M. Johnson, C. J. Eckeroth, N. P. Larson, J. P. Nelson, John Anderson and C. A. Falk.

But now a new movement was set rolling. In the spring of 1871, at the house of P. Heglund, near New Windsor, Henry County, Illinois, a meeting of the Swedish settlers there was held and it was then determined to come to southwestern Iowa. A committee of C. A. Johnson, P. Heglund and C. J. Bjorkgren was appointed to obtain rates for transportation. As a result of their labor thirty-three cars were chartered, in which 300 persons, with their effects, were placed, when all embarked for the “Kingdom of Page.” They nearly all became settlers of Fremont Township. In 1880 there were over 900 Swedes in the township. With but a few exceptions they were all poor people, but by their hard work and saving qualities most of them have come to be wealthy and all possess good comfortable homes, which are free of any mortgaged indebtedness.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first two settlers were John Pelham and John Hadden, who came in 1850.

The first church was erected in 1871.

The first physician to practice was Dr. Brackner, of Essex.

The first male child born was Emil, son of John and Louisa Anderson, born October 12, 1870.

The first female born was Ella S., daughter of Isaac and Fredrika Johnson, born October 10, 1870.

RELIGIOUS.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran was formed in 1870, by the following members: N. P. Larson and wife, C. A. Falk and wife, J. P. Nelson and wife. Rev. B. M. Halland, of Stanton, Iowa, was the first pastor. He was followed by Rev. A. G. Skeppstedt, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. N. G. Dahlstedt. In 1872 the congregation erected a frame church building, which soon proved too small for the rapidly growing attendance.

In 1876 a more spacious and imposing structure was built, capable of seating 600 people. The last structure is 44 x 88 feet, with a tower ninety-nine feet high. The cost of the building was \$8,000. In 1880 there were about 700 members in the congregation. At present (1890) there are 336 communicants, representing 638 souls, in the congregation. The church is one of the most prosperous in all Page County, and its influence is felt far and wide. The church property all told cost \$14,600. It consists of a fine frame edifice, provided with the only pipe organ in Page County—cost \$1,600; a two-story parsonage; a residence for the use of the organist and school teacher. January 1, 1890, the society had on hand \$500. The pastors have been: Rev. A. G. Skeppstedt, Rev. N. G. Dahlstedt, Rev. C. Walleen, Rev. A. F. Nelson.

The church supports two parochial schools—one by the church and one on section 17. The total attendance is 120. John A. Ahlstrand has served as organist and parochial teacher since 1885.

A *Methodist Episcopal* society was formed many years ago in the north part of Fremont Township, and a neat church built in the grove, but on account of foreign element and

removals the society does not hold services now. Most of the members reside in Montgomery County.

SCHOOLS.

Fremont Township is populated for the most part, at present, by Scandinavians, who have as finely improved farms and beautiful homes as almost any other part of Page County. The greater number are intelligent and kindly take to American institutions. The church of their choice seems pre-eminently the Lutheran. In school matters, at times, the Swedes and Americans do not always agree, the former contending and voting for less months in the school year than is deemed well by the Americans. The Swedes have schools in connection with the church which are attended well, and this detracts from the common public somewhat; however,

as a general rule these foreigners believe in educating in the English as well as their own tongue, as may be evinced by considering the fact that Fremont Township to-day supports nine district schools, upon which there is an average attendance of over 300 pupils.

NYMAN POSTOFFICE.

The only postoffice or trading point in Fremont Township is Nyman, in the north part of the territory. It was established January 10, 1887. Mail is received and sent to and from Red Oak each Wednesday and Saturday. Joshua Tridolph is postmaster. He also operates a general store, which was first opened in November, 1886. A blacksmith named John O. Anderson is also located here. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated at Nyman, thus making it quite a trading point for the residents of north Fremont.





PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXII.

PIERCE is the northwest corner township of Page County, with Montgomery County on the north, Fremont Township on the east, Grant Township on the south, and Fremont County on the west. It is congressional township 70, range 39, west. Its only town is Essex, situated on sections 26 and 27. It is a magnificent agricultural district, its first settlement being made at Franklin Grove. But little effort was made to improve it until the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy branch of railway passed through its fair domain in 1870. The only stream worthy of special note is the Nishnebotna River, which courses through the eastern and central part, leaving a very productive and large valley on either side. The only native timber is found at Franklin Grove, on the northern line; but hardy pioneers have planted out thrifty groves, which now tower high and serve as monuments to good sense and culture.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIC.

The first actual settler in Pierce Township was made by a man named Dexter Stillman about 1850. He was a Mormon, who with

thousands of others would not go to Utah with Brigham Young, on account of polygamy, hence sought for himself a home in what was then a howling wilderness, with Indians and wild beasts on every hand. He did not live many months, however, and his claim was sold to Aaron Kinyon, who, with a man named Martin A. Jones, planted what is known as "Franklin," on sections 2, 3 and 10 of Pierce Township. This was in 1860.

Nathan Lewis came about 1850 also.

A. C. Gilmore removed from Hawleyville in 1853, and he says at that date the following were the settlers of Pierce Township, as best he can recall them:

Lewis Hunt came in 1852. He had five sons, and all were in the Union army during the civil war; he tried to enlist but was rejected. Two sons lost their lives in the service, and one was crippled for life. The father now lives in Nebraska.

Doran T. Hunt, a large land-holder here at an early day, removed to Nebraska, where he died in 1885. His son-in-law, J. M. Davis, settled on section 5. He now lives in Oregon. He, in company with a large number of others, came to Page County from

Ohio early in the fifties, and were all radical Democrats. They were bitterly opposed to going to war, and when it was enacted they nearly all sold out for what they could get, and removed to Oregon, not wishing to take part in so unholy a thing! Mr. Davis vowed he would never shave his whiskers or cut them until a Democratic president was elected, and he kept sacred that rash vow until Grover Cleveland was seated. He came all the way across the western plains, and on to Washington, to take part in the ceremonies, after which he shaved!

Another pioneer was W. C. Goff, of section 7; he is still a resident.

Aaron Kinyon and John Kerns located on section 11 in 1853; they were of the Ohio band and moved to Oregon.

Joseph Ross also selected a part of section 11 and remained until his death, many years afterward. His wife survived until 1884.

Hamilton Miller came in prior to the rebellion and took land on section 2, but later removed to Oregon.

Asel and George Martin located on a part of section 11. George went to Montgomery County afterward and there died about 1880. His brother Asel died on his farm, before the close of the war.

Job Morris came in about 1852, locating on section 22.

Other early comers, of some of whom mention has been made, were: Levi and Marion Hunt, Benjamin Kinyon, Martin A. Jones (who opened a general store at a point where A. C. Gilmore now lives). By reference to the biographical department of this work, much can be gleaned of early and more recent settlers.

Pierce Township was organized January 20, 1858.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white man to improve the land

of Pierce Township was Dexter Stillman, about 1850.

The first birth was probably Frank Stillman, who died when a child. A rough stone slab marks the resting place bearing the inscription Frankie Stillman.

The first death was in the Stillman family, either the father, Dexter Stillman, or the son Frankie.

The first marriage in the township was Robert W. Soward and Rhoda Martin, in 1858.

Andrew R. Martin and Miss M. I. Tabor were united about the same date.

The first term of school was taught by Miss Emily Ripley, in 1856, in a log cabin built by Dexter Stillman. The first school-house proper was built in 1857, at Franklin Grove, on section 3. It was a frame house and the best in Page County for many years. A. C. Gilmore taught the first term in this house. He was paid \$15 per month and had a large school of big scholars, some of whom wore the "loyal blue," from 1861 to 1865.

The deep-seated moral tone of this school district began away back in those early days and has ever been noticeable. The "bad boys" of other schools have never found company here, and much of the mean capers of pupils elsewhere has never annoyed this part of Pierce township.

The first religious services held was by the Ohio colony, who were Methodist people. I. C. Hunt was their preacher.

The first brick house in the township—in Page County also—was built by A. C. Gilmore, who burned the brick and erected the same in 1866. It was built on section 3.

A postoffice was established in 1860, known as "Franklin Grove." M. A. Jones was postmaster. The office was discontinued about 1878.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The Christian (Disciple) Church was organized in 1867 by Elder Cook, with nineteen members, who worshiped at Franklin Grove school-house. Its present membership is about twenty. Many have removed and died.

A Sunday-school was kept up until 1889. A. C. Gilmore was for many years its superintendent.

The "New Light" Christian Church was a society organized at an early day.

A Baptist society has recently been formed in the western part of the township. They, in company with the "New Light" church, purchased a school-house and rebuilt the same, and hold services there at this time. The building is on section 8.

SCHOOLS.

No part of Page County has been blessed with more perfect schools than Pierce Township. Beginning in 1856 in a rude log cabin, with Miss Emily Ripley as teacher, the school system has broadened and deepened in scope of magnitude and perfection until to-day (1890) we find the township to contain seven excellent school buildings, and a total average enrollment of 137 pupils. The good management of these various public schools has given an educational turn as well as a moral tendency, which has given rise to a noble type of character among the young of the township.

THE TOWN OF ESSEX.

Essex is a small but thriving incorporated town of about 700 population, which is located on section 26 of Pierce Township, and which was platted by J. N. Denison, trustee, September 15, 1870. It is an important station on the Red Oak branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. It was

incorporated in 1873. The first commercial interests of the place were as follows:

The first hotel opened was conducted by John Dempsey; the first hardware sold was handled by Day & Maloney; the first to deal in furniture was John Lagerquist; in general merchandise, Jones & Brackney were the pioneers at Essex. The first to deal in drugs was Dr. Burhans. The first grain elevator was erected by J. W. Alden, and the first lumber was handled by John Falder. The legal profession was at first represented by L. Q. Hanna, while Dr. Bracken was the first to practice medicine. The pioneer liveryman was Patrick Gillighan.

The pioneer society interests were as follows:

The first religious denomination to erect a house of worship was the Baptists, in 1876.

The pioneer schools on the town plat were taught by George Thomas and John Dragoo.

Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges were soon instituted.

Essex Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F., was organized under a grant of October 21, 1875, with the following charter membership: J. N. Page, I. B. Chrissinger, J. M. Falder, J. D. Smith, Aaron Morris, G. S. Green, G. B. Stanfield, T. E. Burdick, C. C. Wilson. J. N. Page was the first Noble Grand; G. S. Green, V. G. In 1880 the membership was fifty-five, with D. H. Still as Noble Grand.

The present membership is thirty-six. The present officials are: W. E. Keister, N. G.; Thomas McMaster, V. G.; N. C. Nelson, Sec.; John Lagerquist, R. S.; A. M. Stearns, Treas. The order is in a prosperous condition.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Hercules Lodge, No. 36, was formed November 29, 1875, by the following charter members and officers: I. B. Chrissinger, P. M. W.; P. H. Dunlap, M. W.; Noah Fairber, C. F.;

J. N. Page, O.; J. P. Cook, Recorder; J. W. Alden, Fin.; M. A. Jones, Rec.; H. T. Burdick, Guide; J. H. Teachout, I. W.; N. W. Nelson, O. W.; Z. Anderson, P. R. Granger, A. J. Anderson, H. P. Taylor, C. Nichols, O. A. Rogers. In 1880 the lodge had thirty-three members.

At this date (1890) it numbers seventeen, and has the following officials in charge: Joseph Buck, M. W.; E. A. Poe, Rec.; G. B. Jennings, Fin.; Lavene Anderson, Recorder.

Mountain Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 7, 1876, by the following members: B. M. Webster, O. M. Burhans, B. S. Pendleton, O. A. Rogers, C. B. Pendleton, H. T. Burdick, H. D. Graves, J. Caldwell, R. Holland, R. Fallers. In 1880 the lodge numbered forty-four. At present the lodge has thirty-two members, and the following are officers: W. N. Maloney, W. M.; B. S. Pendleton, S. W.; G. B. Warner, J. W.; C. B. Pendleton, Treas.; J. P. Nye, Sec.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

As was common in other portions of Page County at an early day, the first religious services were held at private homes and in school buildings.

The Baptist Church was formed January 15, 1876, by Rev. E. D. Lockwood, with nineteen members. In 1877 a church edifice of fine proportions and good size was erected at a cost of about \$3,000. The society grew to be quite strong, both in membership and spiritual power; but as the foreign element came in and purchased property of many of the members, who in turn removed, while others passed from earth, we find at present no regular society; yet about twenty persons hold the property. The church stands idle, a monument to the devotion of other days. The pastors who served were: Rev. E. D. Lockwood, Rev. Morgan Edwards, Rev.

R. J. Reynolds, Rev. H. B. Foskett. The last named served six years, retiring in 1883. Rev. Shoemaker (supply).

The first deacon was G. A. King.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in the autumn of 1876, with thirteen members and forty communicants. The same year the old frame school-house was purchased and remodeled at a cost of \$1,000. In 1880 the membership was 200 souls. The present number of communicants is 158. The total membership is 344. The church, parsonage and grounds are valued at \$2,250.

Rev. J. E. Rehnstrom, who resided at Red Oak, was pastor nearly from the formation of the church to November, 1884, when Rev. C. G. Widen took charge of the congregation and became the first installed pastor.

There are two ladies' aid societies connected with this church, which do good charitable work. Also a young people's society of forty members. This is of a Christian literary character.

The Presbyterian Church at Essex dates its organization from November, 1878, with O. A. Rogers, J. B. Baird, W. H. C. Moore, Mr. Portlock, Miss Portlock, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Flemmer, and a few other members, in all numbering twenty three.

In December, 1879, a frame edifice was built at an expense of \$2,500. The same was dedicated in January, 1880, by Rev. J. R. Brown, assisted by Rev. A. R. Baird. It was free of any debt at the time.

Rev. J. R. Brown served the church until in April, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Jones; then came Rev. E. Middleton, Rev. T. C. Smith, Rev. J. T. Killen and Rev. A. M. Barrett. The present membership is thirty-five. Many have sold out and removed, and most of those who left sold to foreigners of other religious faith.

The Swedish Methodist Church was formed July 3, 1884, with eight members. The present membership is thirty. The pastors who have served are: Rev. Olin Swenson, Rev. H. L. Lindquist, Rev. C. T. Livin, Rev. C. J. Anderson. An edifice, costing \$2,000, 30 x 45 feet, was erected in 1886.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates from February 22, 1873, when Essex charge was formed. Rev. J. W. Prince was placed in charge. The first services were held in the depot, no other place being obtainable. At first there were but six members.

In 1879 a church was built, costing \$2,400.

The following have served as pastors at Essex: Rev. J. W. Prince, Rev. J. A. —, Rev. J. W. Wharton, Rev. T. C. Barnhart, Rev. Charles Leach, Rev. Marks, Rev. C. W. Brener, Rev. E. E. Lymer, Rev. Stahl, Rev. F. T. Stephenson.

The present class-leader is David Bass. The trustees are: M. F. Banister, David Bass, S. N. Anderson, J. W. Simpson.

INCORPORATION.

December 10, 1875, Essex became an incorporated town. On the vote to determine whether such a step should be taken the returns proved that twenty-eight opposed, while fifty-four favored the measure. The first election was held in March of the following year. The first officers were: H. T. Burdick, Mayor; C. Cummins, Recorder; O. A. Rogers, Treasurer; N. Fanber, Assessor; W. H. Guston, Marshal; James Martin, W. Maxwell, J. M. Page, William Maloney, Councilmen. The mayors are given by years below:

H. T. Burdick	1876	D. P. Poe ..	1883
I. B. Chrissinger	1877	C. P. Nelson.....	1884
I. B. Chrissinger	1878	Al. Halberg.....	1885
W. N. Maloney	1879	James Martin.....	1886
W. N. Maloney	1880	D. S. Pendleton....	1887
C. M. Falk	1881	John Lagerquist....	1888
P. J. Quist.....	1882	John Lagerquist....	1889

The present officers are: Mayor, John Lagerquist; Recorder, G. B. Jennings; Treasurer, N. C. Nelson.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF ESSEX.

This was organized in the spring of 1875, by B. M. Webster, in a frame building. The present fine brick building was erected in 1880. The capital of this concern is \$15,000. Their corresponding banks are the Chemical National, of New York, and the Omaha National, of Omaha. The present officers are: B. M. Webster, President; James Martin, Vice President; H. I. Foskett, Cashier. They do a general banking business, and stand well in financial circles, by reason of able management.

SCHOOLS.

Essex is fully up to the high standard of Page County schools. The first school was held in a building purchased for that purpose. In July, 1875, a new school-house was projected, and in July, 1876, bonds were issued to the amount of \$4,100. The contract was awarded to James Wellwood, of Chicago, at the contract price of \$4,850. To complete and furnish the house required \$2,600 more. The structure is a large, well-planned brick building in a sightly place and is still used. There are four departments, and each is provided with excellent instructors. The present school board are: Joseph Buck, President; D. A. Poe, J. P. Nye, P. Pearson, W. H. C. Moore, C. B. Pendleton, Directors; T. K. Elliott, Secretary; G. B. Jennings, Treasurer. The present enrollment of pupils is 136.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established in 1871, with R. B. Wood as postmaster. He was followed by M. A. Jones, C. J. Amos, R. B. Wood, William Maxwell, H. I. Foskett, I. C. Pres-

ton, A. A. Borden, Richard McCall. The last mentioned was appointed January 1, 1890. It became a money-order office in October, 1877, the first order being sent by Aug. Marks, for the sum of \$50, to William Marks, Murray, Iowa. The office had, up to January 20, 1890, issued 12,021 money orders and 6,581 postal notes.

ROLLER MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

J. W. Lyons erected a mill in 1877. At first the old-fashioned stones were employed, but in 1886 C. M. Falk, who had purchased the plant, changed it to a roller mill of fifty barrels capacity. It is propelled by steam power and does excellent work.

In 1879, C. M. Falk also erected an elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity. The pioneer elevator, however, was removed to Essex from another point in 1875 by Thomas Cone. Both the milling and grain interests of Essex are extensive.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1890.

Attorneys—G. B. Jennings.

Agricultural Goods—W. N. Maloney, P. J. Quist.

Bank—"Commercial."

Blacksmiths—Osterholm Bros., W. H. McMaster.

Drugs—A. W. Barlow, G. B. Ericsson.

Express Company—American.

Furniture—N. J. Gronberg.

Groceries—Nelson & Preston.

General Stock—Halberg, Anderson & Pierson, J. J. Johnson, John Lagerquist, Joseph Tavener.

Grain—Faulk & Nelson, Linstrom & Maloney.

Hardware—W. N. Maloney, P. J. Quist.

Hotel—"Lindell," William Appleton, proprietor.

Harness Shop—A. Brodeen.

Livery—George Raph.

Lumber—D. A. Poe.

Postoffice—R. McCall, postmaster.

Millinery—Josie & Selma Falk.

Merchant Tailor—P. O. Elmquist.

Mills—"Roller."

Meat Market—Nelson & Preston.

Opera House—Martin's Hall.

Physicians—Dr. W. H. C. Moore, Dr. W. T. West, Dr. A. M. Stearns.

Real Estate—"Commercial Bank."

Shoemaker—William Nelson.

Wagon Shop—J. M. Carlson, T. H. McMaster.

To M. A. Jones attaches the honor of being the first one to engage in general mercandise at Essex. He built the first dwelling-house in 1872, and is the father of the first child born here—Louie Arverta Jones.

The first store was erected by Dr. Bracken, and rented to M. A. Jones.





CHAPTER XXIII.

GRANT is on the west line of the county, with Fremont County on the west, Pierce Township on the north, Tarkio Township on the east, and Morton Township and about half a mile of a lap-over of Fremont County on the south. Its towns are Shenandoah and Bingham. According to Government surveys this subdivision of the county is described as congressional township 69, range 39. This was originally a part of Tarkio Township. It was one of the last organized in the county, but by no means of the least importance. It has some of the finest farming land in all Page County. Since the completion of the Nebraska City branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway system in 1870, the growth has been steady and rapid, both in wealth and population.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first man to effect settlement in Grant Township was J. F. M. Porter, on section 4, in August, 1855; he came from Cass County, Iowa, and is still a resident of the township, now owning a farm of over 1,000 acres.

The same year Nicholas Taylor settled on section 31.

The next to come was Edward Whiting, who in 1856 located on lands near present Shenandoah.

About that time came Reuben Oakes, locating near the present site of the Wabash depot at Shenandoah.

In 1858 Charles Le Baron settled on section 30; Dan Jones located on sections 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Without special regard to dates and locations it may be stated the following were among the pioneer band: Henry Weech, section 8; Patrick Porter and his brother Claude, came in 1857, locating lands on section 9; William North settled on a part of his present farm in 1870; Jeff Williams settled on section 32 in 1868-'69.

From the date of the construction of the railroad through this portion of the county, settlement was effected very rapidly and all lands were soon taken up and improved, giving the country an older appearance than its real age would indicate.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Grant Township was held in John F. M. Porter's house and taught

by Salina Sanford during the year of 1869. The first building was erected in 1871 on section 5. Aside from the splendid college advantages had at Shenandoah, the whole township educational matters have been fully up to the standard. According to the last annual report of the superintendent of public schools, the township in 1889 contained 918 scholars. The township then contained nine district school buildings.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township was not until about 1869, by traveling ministers of different denominations. At present the following denominations are represented in society form, outside of the towns:

CITY OF SHENANDOAH.

This charming little city, though young in years of existence, is replete with events of historic interest. Its name, poetic and significant, means, *Daughter of the Stars*. Its geographical location, relative to Page County, is section 19, township 69, range 39, and is in the southwestern portion of Grant Township. It is purely a modern town, with all the features which go toward making up an attractive place, to which live business men and the better, more refined and cultivated class of people naturally gravitate towards as a fit place in which to permanently locate.

Its commencement dates from the platting, September 15, 1870, which was accomplished by J. N. Denison. It has a commanding and beautiful view of the picturesque Nishnabotna Valley, and is to-day one of the best commercial points of its size in all southwestern Iowa. Its population, mostly American, now numbers about 2,700, aside from college students, numbering 900 more.

Its present population is based on a recent school census.

Its railroads are the Nebraska City branch of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, the Humeston & Shenandoah road (owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Wabash companies), and the Omaha & St. Louis line (owned by the Wabash company).

The place is known, far and near, as one of unusual educational advantages, having, as it has, the splendid public schools, together with one of the best colleges in the great northwest.

The religious denominations represented by active societies are the Methodist Episcopal, Free-Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Latter-Day Saints, Swedish Mission, Swedish Lutheran, Christian, Baptist and Catholic.

To find the beginning of all the various departments of commercial, social, religious and educational institutions in this bristling little city, one must needs take a retrospective glance, and by so doing will find that the first house erected in the place was completed August 6, 1870.

The pioneer hardware store was that of J. H. Shngart & Co., which opened its doors October 10, 1870.

During the month of August that year two firms started lumber yards—Brison Bros. and J. J. Kaster & Co.

The first to embark in the drug trade at this point was W. E. Webster, who opened a store in September, 1871.

S. P. Carpenter opened up what was then the finest hotel in Page County—the Shenandoah House.

The first general stores were those removed from Manti, Fremont County, three miles distant. The firms were Metolman & Crose and O. S. Rider & Co., who came the same season the town was laid out.

The first to deal in furniture was J. S.

Johinson; in an exclusive grocery, Mentzer Bros.; in clothing, John Desh.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

As soon as Shenandoah was platted a post-office was petitioned for and obtained. The postmasters below served in the order given: Stephen Spurlock, J. H. Shugart, T. J. Warren, A. J. West, H. P. Duffield, J. R. Ratekin, Col. T. N. Pace. The last named and present worthy, efficient postmaster took the office August 1, 1889, under order of Pres. Benjamin Harrison. He at once removed to the new Bender block, on Sheridan avenue. The office is finely planned, contains all modern-style furniture, combination lock-boxes, etc. This office is the best paying one to the Government of any in Page County, the receipts last year being \$6,476. It was made a money order office July 5, 1875. The first order was for the amount of \$15, sent by Wilford Quimby to A. H. Wickoff, Hamburg, Iowa. The serial (total) number of money orders sent from this office up to January 20, 1890, was 32,540. Total postal notes, 12,822.

BANKS.

The First National Bank, the oldest of the city, was the outgrowth of a bank started in a frame building used for a drug store by Mr. Webster. In 1877 it was bought by Thomas H. Read and made a national bank. Read was president and A. J. Crose cashier; the last named resigned in 1880 and Richard Carey was elected, serving until 1887, when Frank Hooker took his position. The cash capital is \$50,000. A general banking business is transacted and a \$10,000 surplus is carried.

Shenandoah National Bank was established May 4, 1882, succeeding the business of the Page County Bank, a private concern, organ-

ized at Blanchard by Straham, Davis, Bentley & Co.

The president of the Shenandoah National is George Bogart. The cash capital of \$50,000 was raised to \$60,000 in 1889. The surplus profits are now \$10,000, deposits \$75,000. The bank building is 25 x 60 feet—a two-story brick structure. Every precaution is taken against accident by use of the best vaults, time-locks, etc. Their corresponding banks are First National Bank, of Chicago, and Importers and Traders', of New York. The directors are D. S. Priest, Z. D. Mathews, A. J. Crose, A. W. Murphy, George Bogart, H. H. Ferris, W. D. Whaples.

INCORPORATION.

Shenandoah became an incorporated place in 1871. The first election was held August 22, 1871, when sixty-one votes were cast and the following officers elected: J. H. Shugart, Mayor; W. E. Webster, Recorder; B. M. Webster, Treasurer; T. J. Warren, Marshal; S. P. Carpenter, Benjamin Lake, R. B. Crose, J. S. Johnson, A. J. West.

The following have served as mayors to the present date:

J. H. Shugart.....1872	W. P. Ferguson.....1881
G. W. Gunnison.....1873	G. L. Coleman.....1882
A. S. Lake.....1874	J. W. Ladd.....1883
E. S. Arthur.....1875	J. B. Carter.....1884
W. C. Martin.....1876	J. B. Carter.....1885
J. C. Cheshier.....1877	J. B. Carter.....1886
J. H. Shugart.....1878	J. B. Carter.....1887
W. C. Mathews.....1879	J. B. Carter.....1888
S. S. Wilcox.....1880	J. B. Carter.....1889

In 1887 it became a city of the second-class, then having a population as required by law, of 2,000 people.

The present city officials are: J. B. Carter, Mayor; Joseph Emery, Clerk; A. W. Murphy, Treasurer. The city is made up of three wards, with the following councilmen: William Priestman, C. W. Conway (1); D. S. Priest, Cyrus Reed (2); R. W. Morse, C. W. Fishbaugh (3).

In 1883 perhaps an unwise expenditure was the erecting of a city hall, costing the city \$10,000; still the city has no system of water works.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1890.

Agricultural Implements—Kaster & Kaster, A. L. Ernst, Cleveland & Phillips.

Attorneys—W. P. Ferguson, Benjamin Todd, James McCabe, C. S. Keenan.

Art Studio—W. H. Brewer, Ira B. Hamilton.

Butcher Shops—William Priestman, Fred Rockafellow, Harrison & Wilson, Oday & McMahill.

Blacksmiths—J. F. King, John Carey, Hagler & Arvidson, S. Caldwell.

Brick and Tile—Rankin Bros.

Boots and Shoes—G. A. Pulley, H. S. Holcomb, D. W. Miller, G. C. Pearce.

Banks—First National and Shenandoah National.

Canning Factory—Mentzer Bros.

Contractors and Builders—George F. Cotrill, Reed & Taylor, John Ericsson, J. W. Linthicum, Hamilton & Son.

Clothing (exclusive) — Chicago Clothing Co., Needham & Mill, A. J. Crose.

College—"Western Normal."

Dry Goods—A. McCormick, Pace, Wilcox & Company, Young & Co.

Drugs—H. P. Duffield, J. C. Stevens, Jay & Murphy, J. C. Webster & Co.

Dentists—Dr. J. S. Stevens, Dr. E. G. Woodrow.

Express Lines—American and Pacific.

Furniture—M. C. Johnson, Medford & Son.

Foundry—Benjamin Smith.

Grocery—Mentzer Bros., E. I. Lancey & Co., Woodford Bros., Jones Bros., Sullivan Bros., B. B. Johnson, Trotter Bros.

General Stocks—R. B. & C. F. Crose, Irwin & Ferris.

Grain—J. W. Chase Grain Company, Joseph Van Buskirk, Joseph Auracher.

Gunsmith—Thomas Ross.

Hardware—Murphy & Crose, J. M. Phillips.

Hotels—"Delmonico" and "Park."

Harness—J. B. Armstrong, Jacob Bender.

Jewelry—C. V. Mount & Co., Frank Anshutz.

Ice—Frank Burkhard.

Lumber—Green Bay Company, George Palmer & Co.

Loan Associations—Citizens' Savings Association, Shenandoah Mutual Loan Association.

Livery—Noble & Garrett, J. L. Giles, Ed. Moore, E. Cleland.

Laundry—Clines, Steam, C. E. Fletcher.

Mills—"Shenandoah Roller."

Marble Works—Spooner & McCormick, A. McCormick.

Millinery—Mrs. L. Young, Mrs. Ray.

Merchant Tailoring—J. S. Schneider.

Newspapers—"Sentinel," "Post," "Fire-Brand."

Nursery—D. S. Lake, Howard & Lattimer.

Opera House—J. H. McComb, proprietor.

Physicians—Dr. E. K. Bailey, Dr. F. E. Stevens, Dr. J. W. Humphrey, Dr. H. P. Duffield, Drs. Whiting & Sutton.

Post Office—Colonel T. N. Pace, postmaster.

Real Estate—Dall Riseley, Jeff. Williams, Webster & Foscett.

Stock Dealers—Joseph Van Buskirk, Fred Rockafellow, Jacob Rockafield, Carey & Chandler.

Shippers of Produce (wholesale)—Simon Toay, Wingert & Co.

Veterinary Surgeons—Dr. J. M. Jacobs, Dr. James Vincent.

Wagon Shops—J. F. King, Hagler & Avidson.

Wood & Coal—T. S. Bower, Gaylord Bros., William Ledingham.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By far the most important among the necessities which spring up and demand public attention, in any new town, in these days of enlightenment, is the common public school. In direct proportion to the attention paid to it, does the common school add to the sum of human happiness, by increasing the sphere of human usefulness and duty. The history of education is the history of that long struggle by which human intellect arrived at just conception of its native powers; a struggle in which we all felt deep interest; a struggle that comes to us laden with accumulated facts of ages, heavy with years, yet beneficent in influence. As a result the scope of the educator has been enlarged, he partakes, very much of the relation of an advisor, as well as an instructor of youthhood. The great mass of human information is gained when our school days are ended and the teacher and text book are replaced by life's stern activities and that harsh old pedagogue—experience. This is now recognized in modern education, and the common school adapts itself to the needs of the present hour. It is the educational factor of this age, the moulder of the nation's future, and in its recognition the city of Shenandoah has cause for self-congratulation. It is a proud feature of the place that she sustains good schools and able teachers—made more effective by the enthusiastic and liberal minded board of education.

The school of Shenandoah belonged to the common-school system of Grant Township, until 1872, when the independent district of the city was organized. The first regular directors of this district were elected in March, 1873, and were as follows: R. B.

Croze, J. Swain, A. J. Welty, J. Stokes and A. B. West.

In 1871 when the first schools were organized, there was no building they could call their own. Mrs. S. E. Field taught the first term of school, which had an enrollment of forty pupils. She taught in a barn building which was 12 x 24 feet.

In 1873 a brick school building was erected at a cost of \$3,040. It soon became necessary to enlarge the building, which was done by placing two wings to the former building. This was done at an outlay of \$7,000.

In 1880 the schools were divided into six departments and superintended by C. H. Guernsey. At that date there was a daily attendance of 200. The male teacher received \$100 per month, while the females received \$43.

In 1882-'83 another brick school building was elected in the same block with the other. This is 30 x 70 feet and two-stories high. Its cost was about \$5,000.

The present school board are: John Mentzer, president; Jacob Bender, F. S. Burkhard, George Castle, D. S. Lake and A. J. West; Directors—Jacob Emery, Secretary; T. H. Read, treasurer.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

From the great number of church edifices here, the stranger takes it without questioning that the people of Shenandoah are of a moral and religious type, and in this conclusion they are not mistaken.

The first religious services held at this point was in the fall of 1870, when pioneer Rev. Samuel Farlow, who also preached the first sermon at Clarinda, spoke to a few who had assembled in a box-car, before the station-house was yet finished.

The First Presbyterian Church, the pioneer society of Shenandoah, was organized

June 4, 1871, by ten members, Rev. George R. Carroll officiating. The present membership is 140. The following have served as supplies or regularly installed pastors, and in the order in which they are given: Rev. Ferguson, a supply for three months; Rev. A. B. Struthers, supply, one year; Rev. J. W. Clark, supply, three months; Rev. J. M. Morrison, supply, two or three years; Rev. A. X. Miron, supplied for one year; Rev. W. H. McKee, supply, one year; Rev. T. E. Smith, pastor four years; Rev. J. L. Killen, supply, six months; Rev. A. M. Barrett, the present pastor, installed October 1, 1888.

The first church was erected in the summer of 1877; it was 25 x 50 feet, had a seating capacity of 150, and cost the society \$1,200. It was finally sold to Page County for a pest-house, and removed in 1885. It stood on Thomas avenue, the site of the present church, which is an imposing structure, erected in 1884 at a cost of \$6,100. Its corner-stone was laid the day of President Cleveland's election in 1884. The main audience-room is 32 x 55 feet, with two spacious wings. The society is all out of debt, and owning a handsome church of a 400 seating capacity.

The present elders are: Joseph Stokes, E. K. Bailey, Frank Woodford, Emmet Jones and A. T. Morris.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870, with the following members: Stephen Spurlock, Albert Blake, A. J. Welty and wife, Miss Ella Welty. The society is now the largest church organization in Page County, numbering as it does in 1890, 450. In 1873 a frame church was erected at a cost of \$2,500; it was dedicated the same year, by Bishop E. G. Andrews, of Des Moines.

In 1888 a new building was completed, which is 50 x 75 feet. It stands on Thomas

street, and is among the finest in Shenandoah. It is heated by furnace, and will easily seat 500 people.

Since the institution of Methodism at Shenandoah, the following have served as pastors: Rev. Samuel Farlow, Rev. J. P. Evans, Rev. G. C. Waynick, Rev. Fred Harris, Rev. W. S. Hooker, Rev. J. M. Conrad, Rev. W. J. Beck, Rev. L. H. Woodworth, Rev. Bennett, Rev. Eckles, Rev. Hull, Rev. Allen, Rev. Wickerman.

Present stewards: J. M. Jones, T. S. Bower, Mrs. G. E. Trotter, Mrs. Ed. Woodford, Mrs. Isaac Stoddard, J. W. Ladd, C. E. Fliesbach; recording steward, J. W. Ladd; superintendent of Sunday-school, Joseph Needham. The average of pupils in Sunday-school is now 275. The church and all of its auxiliary societies are in an excellent condition.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized at this point by eighteen members, in 1875. Presiding Elder S. S. Wilcox officiated, and still holds the position as presiding elder. This is sometimes styled the "Mormon Church," but erroneously, from the fact that these people—about 7,000 in number—started with Brigham Young for Salt Lake in 1846, but upon arriving at Kaneville (now Council Bluffs) it was made known to them that President Young would thenceforth make polygamy a rule of church faith, and it was then that this vast army of men, women and children became discontented and went no farther, but made for themselves homes along the Missouri River as far south as St. Joseph, Missouri. Many located in Fremont and Page counties. In most things they believe as Mormons do, but are despisers of polygamy, and are trying to uproot the evil by work in Congress.

In Shenandoah this peculiar sect held services at private homes until 1880, when a

church was erected; it was 26x40 feet, and together with lots cost \$1,300. The church now numbers 110 souls. The present priest is J. B. Cline; teacher, William Gaylord; presiding elder, S. S. Wilcox.

The Congregational Church at this place was formed April 8, 1877, with twenty-two members. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor, Iowa. The first board of trustees, also building committee, was: John Spencer, A. S. Lake, J. S. Johnson, W. C. Martin, George A. Quimby; first treasurer, A. J. West; first clerk, A. S. Lake; first deacons, John Spencer, J. N. Lincoln; first superintendent of Sunday-schools, A. S. Lake, who has served ever since.

During the summer of 1877, before engaging a minister, the church erected and dedicated, without debt, a frame building 35x48 feet, with a lecture-room attached thereto 15x25 feet, all at a cost, with furnishing, of \$3,400. Audience-room seats 220; gallery, sixty; lecture-room, recently enlarged, 100. The building is provided with a good bell, weighing 800 pounds.

The first to become pastor was Rev. William Plested, of New York city, who was invited February 17, 1878, and resigned September 1, 1879. The next pastor was Rev. J. O. Stevenson, from Connecticut; he began January 4, 1880, and resigned October 24, 1886. The third pastor was Rev. J. H. Boggess, beginning January, 1887, and closing July 31, 1887. The next was Rev. E. C. Moulton, from Ames, Iowa, who came January 1, 1888, and closed his labors January 1, 1890.

The parsonage was erected in 1880; is a frame, two-story building, costing \$1,800. It was first used in October, 1880.

The present (1890) membership of this church is 148. Average in Sunday-school,

100. The Ladies' Aid Society has been very efficient in raising funds, and have contributed many hundred dollars since the time of organization. The Society of Christian Endeavor meet each week and do much noble work.

The officers of the church are now: Deacons, A. J. Crose, W. A. Wagoner, J. L. Sholl, C. F. Crose; clerk, E. S. Ferris; treasurer, J. C. Webster; superintendent of Sunday-school, A. S. Lake; trustees, T. H. Read, J. T. Stuart, A. J. Crose, A. S. Lake, George A. Quimby.

The First Baptist Church of Shenandoah was formed June 18, 1871, with a membership of six persons: F. H. Alden, Mary B. Alden, James W. Alden, D. C. Harrell, G. W. Gunnison and Hattie L. Gunnison. Since its formation the society has been served by the following pastors: Rev. J. W. Roe, Rev. Amos Pratt, Rev. R. J. Reynolds, Rev. H. B. Foskett, Rev. F. N. Eldredge, Rev. O. T. Conger, Rev. A. B. White, Rev. L. J. Shoemaker, and the present pastor, Rev. C. W. Riches. The present trustees are: R. B. Crose, P. H. Mentzer, J. E. Stevens, R. W. Morse, A. B. Woodford; deacon, C. V. Haskins; clerk, Milo Bryte; organist, May Morse.

A frame edifice was erected in 1880, costing \$3,500. It is on Thomas avenue and seats 200 persons. A fine-toned bell of 1,040-pound weight calls the worshipers of this faith together; this bell was not put in until 1888.

The present average of the Sunday-school is ninety. Margaret Rees is superintendent. They have a library of about 200 books.

Emanuel Swedish Lutheran Church was formed January 22, 1883, by Rev. I. E. Renstrom. There were forty-four charter members. At present they have only thirty-four, owing to removal. Rev. C. G. Widen has

been the only pastor and is still serving. The trustees are John Ericsson, John August Honet, N. P. Miller. Deacons: N. P. Miller, C. W. Johnson, John Polson. Their first meetings were held at private houses and they rented for special occasions. In the summer of 1883 they purchased of the Methodist Episcopal society their old church, giving a contract for \$1,500, paying \$450 down. They had misfortunes and were unable to meet the terms of contract and tried to get a compromise with the Methodists, but the officers of that church saw and acted as business men *alone would*, in such matters, and took the building back but paid no money back. So in 1889, through much self-sacrifice, the Swedish society "put their shoulders to the wheel" and bought a lot on Thomas avenue for \$325 and erected thereon a neat chapel, 28 x 36 feet, at a cost of \$1,225, including lots. It was dedicated January 22, 1890, by Rev. C. A. Hemborg, president of the conference, assisted by Revs. Widen of Essex and A. T. Ryden of Red Oak. They still have a debt of \$200 against their property, but expect to raise the amount the present year.

A Sunday-school of an average attendance of seventeen, with O. Sund as its superintendent, is maintained.

The Swedish Mission was organized November 17, 1885, by eighteen members. At this time there are twenty-five in the church. G. P. Peters of Red Oak, a tailor by trade, holds service for this society, once in three weeks. They own no building, but meet at private houses. However, the present year they anticipate erecting a frame chapel to cost \$700.

The Free Methodist society was formed April 10, 1887, by nine members—C. S. Hanley and wife, A. P. Sanborn and wife, G. B. Casey and wife, Frank Woods, Charles

Huey, Rose Gibson. The present membership is forty-five. A church was bought in 1888 and dedicated January, 1889. Its size was 25 x 50, and its cost was \$1,200. They also own a parsonage property valued at \$800. The first pastor was J. M. Reilly, who remained six months and was succeeded by J. G. Stanard and he by Rev. C. S. Hanley, who preaches and edits the odd newspaper styled the *Fire-Brand*.

The present stewards are: Maggie E. Stephens, Moroni Fletcher, William Griffith, William Briggs and Minnie Hanley. A day and Sunday-school is sustained by this people, who teach the same doctrines as the Methodist Episcopal, except that they are strong advocates of "perfection," and live up to the rule against the use of tobacco and the "wearing of costly apparel and jewelry." They are devoted Christian examples.

St. John's Church, of the Roman Catholic faith, was organized in 1874, with Edward Ryan, James Sloan, Michael Mahenney, Patrick Sims, John Gilmore and John Gleason. The society erected a building the same year, at a cost of \$1,000, the same being dedicated by Rev. Father F. W. Pape. In 1880 the congregation numbered 150, but at present is not in so good a condition. Occasional services are held by neighboring priests.

Christian, or Church of Christ, was formed with twenty-three members, January 7, 1874. No building was erected, but regular services held at Mentzer's and Williams' halls. At one time they numbered 100. The present condition of the church is not flourishing as at an earlier date. The exact history was not obtainable by the historian; however, some of Shenandoah's best people belong to this denomination.

SECULAR SOCIETIES.

While nearly all communities have those who are anti-secret society in their belief, no

thinking man of to-day can fortify himself against the plain fact that much of the success and harmony existing between business men is due largely to the secret tie which binds them together. We come now to speak of the Masonic fraternity of Shenandoah.

Tricentum Lodge, No. 300, began by working under a charter granted June 7, 1871. They worked under dispensation from February 4th of the same year. The charter was granted to W. E. Webster, W. M.; L. B. Alexander, S. W.; Albert Blake, J. W., and several others. Beginning with a few members in 1880, they had increased to seventy-one. The present membership is sixty.

The present officers are: H. P. Duffield, W. M.; J. A. Congers, S. W.; Joseph McKee, J. W.; William Donald, Sec'y.; Alonzo Williams, Treasurer.

They first met in Jones' Block, but in 1880 moved to finely furnished rooms in Crose Block.

Royal Arch Masons, Sheshbazzar Chapter, No. 82, worked under dispensation from July 29, 1876, to October 18, 1877, when the chapter was organized under a charter granted by the Grand Chapter, with the following officers: H. P. Duffield, H. P.; G. A. Quimby, King; Amos Cox, Scribe; C. S. Chase, Secretary. This chapter started by a membership of thirteen. In 1879 it had a membership of twenty-eight, and January 1, 1890, it had fifty members. The officers in 1890 were: G. A. Quimby, H. P.; G. F. Cotrill, King; R. W. Morse, Scribe; J. G. Schneider, Treasurer; J. W. Linthican, C. of H.; Lon Williams, P. S.; A. J. Crose, R. A. C.; John McKee, J. S.

Both the Blue Lodge and Chapter are sustained by men who meet on a common level, and who are among the most influential and enterprising men of the city.

Odd Fellows.—Shenandoah Lodge, No. 261, works under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, October 25, 1873. The following were the charter members: J. J. Manker, J. L. Morris, R. N. Moffit, M. E. Wallace, H. C. Reed, Samuel Farlow, Thomas Roberts, M. L. Morris, J. C. Adams and U. Eggleston. In 1880 the lodge numbered seventy-two; its present membership is seventy-seven.

The true spirit of Odd-Fellowship pervades the Shenandoah brotherhood, and unity of action and earnestness of purpose in their efforts to carry out the grand principles of the order are manifest. They are inspired with a high appreciation of the advantage they enjoy in holding membership in an order banded together for mutual relief, the preservation of manhood, and the elevation of the human race.

The present officers of the subordinate lodge are: W. H. Hughes, N. G.; O. T. Rankin, V. G.; A. T. Irwin, Secretary; A. W. Murphy, Treasurer.

At first Jones Hall was used for lodge room; from there they moved to M. C. Johnson's block, and are now back in Jones Bros.' building.

Shenandoah Encampment (I. O. O. F.) No. 79, received its charter, September 1, 1875. There were seven charter members: W. H. Copson, D. R. Graff, J. W. Holden, G. T. Ross, Thomas Roberts, C. I. Spere and I. B. Chrissinger. It now has a total membership of thirty. Its present officers are: J. B. Mariner, C. P.; F. P. Humphrey, H. P.; J. G. Schneider, S. W.; Jacob Emery, Scribe; J. M. Jones, Treasurer.

Knights of Pythias, Juniata Lodge, No. 195, was instituted April 5, 1888, by a membership of thirty-three. The first officials were: A. A. Tompkins, P. C.; T. J. Morrow, C. C.; J. A. Wagner, V. C.; A. W. Murphy,

P.; F. O. Strong, K. of R. and S.; D. B. Brubaker, M. at. A.; L. D. Fowler, M. of E.; George Jay, M. of F.

The present membership of the lodge is seventy. At first this lodge met at Odd Fellows' Hall, but now have a well-furnished home of their own (leased) in Hedge's Block.

The present—1890—officers are: A. W. Murphy, P. C.; A. Palmer, C. C.; D. B. Brubaker, V. C.; Phillip Coleman, M. at. A.; L. N. Wilson, K. of R. and S.; C. Reed, M. of E.; I. B. Hamilton, M. of F.

Ancient Order of United Workman, Fair-oak's Lodge, No. 37, was instituted in November, 1875, by thirty-four charter members. After about a year's existence the charter was surrendered, and the work abandoned. A part of the members were transferred to Riverton Lodge, and thus ended the history of the first A. O. U. W. lodge at Shenandoah.

June 18, 1884, Deputy G. M. Harding instituted a lodge of forty-three members, known as Nishna Lodge, No. 249, which took in most of the best business men of the city. It has forty members at present, having only lost one—Mr. Ristine—by death. The lodge has paid out \$2,052, since organizing, and the community has received back \$2,000 in the death above named. The first corps of officers were: C. H. Gurney, P. M.; J. C. Stevens, M. W.; L. W. Davis, F.; T. S. Bower, O.; C. S. Hanley, R.; T. T. L. Jackson, F.; Josiah Needham, R.; J. B. Evans, G.; D. F. Ristine, I. G.; G. T. Vaughn, O. G.

The officers for 1890 are: W. H. Harrison, P. M. W.; Zack T. Kestler, M. W.; Dr. E. K. Bailey, F.; I. O. Mullison, O.; George W. Ladd, R.; N. M. Bryte, F.; T. S. Bower, R.; Reuben Mullison, G.; A. P. Stevens, I. G.; Charles Swanson, O. G.; George W. Ladd, G. R.

The lodge meets twice each month, and is now one of the recognized institutions of the

town, and is recognized as a benefit both to its members and the community.

Company "E," Fifth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, was organized in May, 1878, numbering at that date forty-three men. The company were well drilled, and equipped with Springfield breech-loaders. Most of the company were young men—a few old civil war soldiers belonged. The Captain was C. J. Ross; First Lieutenant, George H. Castle, who finally has command of the regiment. The present officers are: Charles V. Mount, Captain; Walter W. Young, First Lieutenant; Horace G. Mace, Second Lieutenant. They now number forty-four.

Burnside Post, Grand Army Republic No. 56, was organized September 16, 1882, by fifteen members. The first officers were: Colonel T. N. Pace, Com.; Dr. H. P. Duffied, S. V.; James McCabe, J. V.; Joseph Stokes, Adj't; P. H. Mentzer, Q. M.; A. J. West, Chaplain.

The Post now musters eighty-five members. The officers of 1890 are: T. P. Lattimer, Com.; C. P. Coloneus, S. V.; W. H. Harrison, J. V.; P. L. Brown, Q. M.; J. F. Rockafield, Adj't; Whitney Jewell, Chaplain.

At one time this Post was in bad condition, but finally revived, leased a building and at once set about making a "Memorial Hall," wherein they meet. It is finely arranged and there one views scores of life-sized portraits of Union Generals of the late Rebellion, together with many cabinets of members and officers of the Post. It is also used by the Sons of Veterans, who, as the veterans themselves drop away will doubtless take more pride than ever in keeping this collection of war relics together.

The Sons of Veterans, W. E. Ellis Camp, No. 166, was formed December 18, 1888, by eleven members. The officers were E. A. Carter, Captain; Fred Harrison, First

Lieutenant; Charles Benford, Second Lieutenant; Herb. Foskett, Chaplain; Elmer Thomas, Q. M. At the time twenty-seven names were enrolled, but at present it is at a stand still: however, it will soon be re-enforced.

Citizens' Savings, Loan and Building Association is the name of a home loan company incorporated under Iowa laws in 1884. Sixty-three of Shenandoah citizens belonged to the same. Its first officers were: T. C. Smith, President; K. A. Pence, Secretary; T. N. Pace, Treasurer.

The present officers are: George A. Quimby, President; A. T. Erwin, Secretary; J. C. Webster, Treasurer. All the stock was soon taken, and as it was limited, another similar company was organized known as the *Shenandoah Mutual Loan Association*, which was incorporated in January, 1889, by eleven persons. The authorized stock is \$500,000, in \$200 shares. The first officers were: George A. Quimby, President; A. T. Irwin, Secretary; F. C. Woodford, Treasurer.

Those serving in 1890 are: George A. Quimby, President; Jacob Emery, Secretary; F. C. Woodford, Treasurer.

These two concerns have done, and are destined to do, much for the city.

MANUFACTORIES.

In no sense does Shenandoah claim to be a manufacturing town. She depends mainly on two resources—her magnificent farming country adjacent, and her great Normal College with its thousands busy students. But it must not be inferred that nothing is home-made, for one here finds an excellent plant known as the “Shenandoah Roller Mills,” erected in 1879, by Burr & Randolph. That is, a mill, from which this plant is the outgrowth, was built by them. It was a small, old-style buhr system, propelled by steam

power. Burr finally owned it all, and in 1883 enlarged it and placed the modern roller process in the old mill, remodeled. In 1886 it passed into the hands of Joseph Van Buskirk, who again made great improvements in 1887, expending fully \$2,500. It is now the “full roller” system, with a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels. He uses a Cooper engine and is turning out a most excellent grade of flour, which finds ready sale at home. Mr. Van Buskirk also owns a large grain elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity, in which George H. Castle had an interest until 1888.

Among other industries should be named the canning factory, now operated by Mentzer Brothers, who do an extensive business during its season.

Also the brick and tile works of Rankin Brothers,—O. T. & F. B. Rankin,—which was established in 1889, succeeding Chris. Johnson in a small business. The grounds join the city on the east and comprise five acres. The plant contains a \$5,000 investment, and has three kilns and four drying kilns—the latter have a drying space of 4,000 square feet. It has a capacity of 16,000 brick per day, and is propelled by a twenty-five-horse power engine. The first kiln was burned May 20, 1889, during which year the output was 1,000,000 brick and 50,000 tile.

Both of the proprietors are practical brick masons, and one remains at the yards, while the other attends to the contracting and building outside. They employ from fifteen to thirty men, with many teams. See sketch of the Rankins.

Another important plant to be mentioned in this connection and duly appreciated in mid-summer is the ice manufactory of Frank Burkhard, who produces ice after a novel plan. He constructed a very large basin in the earth by excavating a large surface—making a tank of the earth and then bricking and

cementing the same. A huge well was then sunk in the center, and fortunately an underground stream was incepted and from it a large steam pump forces a supply of the purest water obtainable to the giant cistern. The tank is ten feet deep and many rods in length. When filled, he allows the frigid weather of this climate to produce a sufficient thickness of ice, which is then sawed in the ordinary manner, when another day or two produces another supply.

NURSERIES.

"Mount Arbor" nursery was established in 1875, by T. E. B. Mason, who operated successfully twelve years. He commenced on forty and increased to 146 acres. January 6, 1887, it passed to C. T. Howard and L. B. Lattimer, who have an investment of \$30,000, exclusive of real estate. They employ fifteen salesmen and keep twenty-five men in the nursery, also ten horses. They do an extensive wholesale and retail trade. J. L. Howard is the assistant manager and gives his whole attention to the work. He has been connected since 1880, having been with the first proprietor of the nursery—Mr. Mason. The products of this nursery go all over the great north and southwestern country.

The "Shenandoah Nursery" is another one of the thriving concerns of southwestern Iowa. It was established in the spring of 1870. That year David S. Lake, the proprietor, planted out ten acres to stock and seedlings, and he now has 400 acres. At first he was solely retail, but long since became an extensive wholesaler and shipper to all parts of the West. He does a \$50,000 business annually, and employs from twenty-five to sixty men. His investment is placed at not far from \$50,000. He has a general stock, including 4,000,000 hedge plants. He sells

from six to eight hundred thousand grafts per annum.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE.

The genesis of the Western Normal College affords a forcible illustration of the truth of the scriptural adage, "Despise not the day of small things." It had its inception in the following communication received by W. P. Ferguson, mayor of the city, February 12, 1882:

BUSHNELL, ILLS., February 10, 1882.

To his Honor, the Mayor:

What inducements can your place offer to a reliable institution of learning. Our school has now allied itself with a medical college, and will not, probably, build in Bushnell, as was designed. Write me immediately possible inducements.

Yours truly,
I. E. WILSON, *Principal*.

On receipt of this letter, Mayor Ferguson promptly replied, inquiring on what terms the location of the college here could be secured, and setting forth the superior advantages of Shenandoah, for its beautiful and unequalled location, and the high moral and educational tone of its society, as a city preeminently adapted for the site of an institution of learning.

The correspondence which followed disclosed the fact that an institution of learning termed the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, under the exclusive management of I. E. Wilson, Principal, and his associates, J. A. Lyons and E. P. Farr, had been established in Bushnell, Illinois, in August, 1881, under an arrangement in which the city had agreed to furnish temporary rooms for the use of same rent free for one year, then, if the school prospered, to erect permanent and substantial buildings therefor.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Wilson had matured a plan for a new college building on

a more extensive scale than had heretofore been contemplated, which to complete and furnish was estimated to cost \$30,000. This building Wilson proposed to erect and furnish at his own expense, provided the people of Bushnell would donate the sum of \$10,000 and suitable grounds for its location.

This project was not received with much favor, and Mr. Wilson was compelled to look elsewhere for a suitable location to establish his future college; hence the correspondence above referred to.

When it became generally known that the Mayor was in correspondence with some one in regard to securing a normal college in the city, much interest was manifested, and for some weeks thereafter Ferguson's office assumed the appearance of a reception for discussing the merits and prospects of the coming of the future college.

At a public meeting held at the Opera House, Mayor Ferguson presiding, after reading all of the correspondence pertaining to the college, followed by a public discussion of its merits, it was the unanimous voice of the meeting that an effort should be made to secure its location here on the terms offered to and rejected by Bushnell.

An executive committee, consisting of W. P. Ferguson, Z. D. Mathuss, G. J. Ross, J. C. Stevens and C. S. Burr, were appointed to enter into negotiations with Mr. Wilson for that purpose.

The committee acted in the matter with great earnestness and energy. In response to an invitation and earnest solicitation of said committee, and payment of his expenses, amounting to \$20, which was advanced by J. H. W. Bennett and W. P. Ferguson, Mr. Wilson was induced to visit Shenandoah, March 24, 1882, where he received a most cordial welcome by the committee.

The conference which followed was one of

great interest, and eminently satisfactory to both parties.

The committee were fully convinced of the great benefits to be derived from the establishment of such an institution in the city, and that no sacrifice demanded would be too great to secure it, while on the other hand Mr. Wilson was fully impressed with the superior advantages and inducements offered by Shenandoah, which met his highest expectations.

The result was that that evening he expressed his intention of making a proposition the city next day.

The report spread rapidly, and the next day, March 25, at the hour appointed, the Opera House was well filled by the representative men of the city. After the meeting had organized by choosing George H. Castle chairman, Mr. Wilson was called, and after thanking the committee and citizens for the kind reception he had received, he explained the character and design of the proposed school, which he said was to be modeled after the normal colleges at Valparaiso, Indiana, and Lebanon, Ohio, and others of like character, all of which had achieved wonderful success. He expressed his great satisfaction with Shenandoah as a most desirable place for the establishment of such an institution.

He then made the proposition that for a donation of \$10,000 and suitable grounds therefor, he would remove the Western Normal College from Bushnell to Shenandoah, and erect a college building here already referred to, to be built of brick, four stories high, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide at one end and 60 feet wide at the other end, as shown in cut in College album, and in accordance with the plans and specifications of C. Ulrick, architect, Peoria, Illinois, at an estimated cost of \$30,000.

This proposition was well received and

londly applauded, as all felt sure that the conditions could be met and the college secured.

A college fund committee, consisting of R. B. Crose, P. H. Mentzer, D. S. Priest, T. J. Williams and Z. D. Mathuss, was at once appointed to solicit, receive and disburse all subscriptions for the college fund. These arrangements having been made, Mr. Wilson returned that evening to Bushnell.

The report of what had taken place at Shenandoah preceded him there, causing great indignation, in which Mr. Wilson and his associates were severely denounced and condemned.

Every possible device was resorted to in order to obstruct, and, if possible, to prevent the removal of the college. Vexatious litigation was instituted, evil reports of every kind were set afloat, and efforts were made to alienate Professors E. P. Farr and J. A. Lyons from the enterprise by holding out false promises and inducements of a new college to supplant the old.

For a time these measures seemed to have the desired effect. Not only did they paralyze Mr. Wilson in his efforts to remove the school, but they soon reached Shenandoah, where the effect was soon manifest in a feeling of distrust and want of confidence, which paralyzed all further efforts to raise the necessary subscription fund.

This was aggravated by the failure of Wilson to make a satisfactory showing as to his ability to make good the \$20,000 required on his part. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties and discouragements, the enterprise was not given up nor abandoned on the part of the committees, which finally resulted in Wilson's return with satisfactory assurances that all difficulties had or would be overcome, and that the college would still be located at Shenandoah on the terms first proposed. A new and more vigorous effort was now made,

and within a few days the whole amount was subscribed and guaranteed payable on demand in two instalments, one-half June 1, 1882, the other half August, 1882.

The question of the college fund being settled, the next important question to be met and settled was its location. Public sentiment at once crystalized around two locations, one on Priest's Park and the other at some point on the hill at or near its present situation. At first Mr. Wilson favored the park, which was tendered to him by the city relinquishing all its claim by ordinance, and Mr. Priest agreeing to do the same on his part.

Later, however, when the hill people organized and tendered the present location at an expense to them of over \$1,300 Wilson changed his views, thereby giving preference to the hill, and accepted the offer of its present site in May, 1882.

The announcement of this selection was a bitter disappointment to many who had had high expectations, and, as claimed by some, assurances of the park location.

Whatever differences or doubts that might have existed then as to the best place for the college, time has justified the wisdom and correctness of the decision as being for the best interests of both city and college.

As soon as the location had been determined upon and the feeling of disappointment had somewhat subsided, steps were at once taken to carry out and execute the plans already adopted. The lots above referred to were conveyed first to the College Fund Committee, then by them to I. E. Wilson, on condition that the same should be used and maintained as a non-sectarian normal college for ten years, after which the title to pass in fee simple to I. E. Wilson and his grantees.

The contract for the building was let to J. W. Rhodes, and work commenced without

formalities, and occupied the fall and summer for its completion.

On November 14, 1882, the building was so far completed as to enable the school to open at the time advertised, in the chapel, in presence of a goodly number of visitors and friends of the institution, with about forty-seven students, some of whom had followed from Bushnell.

The opening exercises were without programme or formality, there being neither time nor opportunity for either in the hurry and incomplete condition of the building. The exercises consisted in singing a few familiar selections from the Gospel Hymns and reading a portion of scripture, and prayer by I. E. Wilson, Principal.

This was followed by Mr. Wilson with a brief statement of the work to be done and the objects and purposes of the College.

Thus, for a time, seemed realized Mr. Wilson's high ambition, and successful completion of an exceedingly bold, well-planned and far-sighted undertaking.

The school opened with the following faculty:

I. E. Wilson, Principal; E. P. Farr, Professor of Mathematics; J. A. Lyons, Professor of Commercial Department; L. M. Disney, Professor of Natural Sciences; V. P. Wormwood, Professor of Fine Arts; Miss Emma Felton, Professor of Language, Grammar and History.

All of these were thoroughly competent and capable of the work entrusted to them of laying the foundations of a new college, though destined ere long to engulf them in financial ruin, then, in other hands and under a different management, to arise in a few years to the front rank among the colleges of the land, and more than realize the high hopes and expectations of its founders, and show the wisdom and sagacity in which it was first conceived.

The above is the history of the Western Normal College as written by W. P. Furgerson, up to the time of its purchase by its present owner and superintendent, William M. Croan, who purchased a one-half interest in the college of J. H. W. Bennett, January 9, 1884, and assumed the position of treasurer and secretary. In addition to the faculty already employed, the following additions were made: Cuthbert Vincent, a graduate of the State Agricultural College, took charge of the commercial department; some classes were taken by E. S. Clark, of Stanberry, Missouri, and O. H. Longwell, who had been for five years the principal and manager of the Bloomfield Normal School,—a small school located at Bloomfield, Iowa. Matters went along in this way until the business management became satisfied that Mr. I. E. Wilson was hopelessly involved, and that the school could not long survive. Mr. Croan purchased Mr. Wilson's half, and thus became the sole proprietor, February 14, 1884, and conducted the business of the institution with L. M. Disney as principal until July of that year. I. E. Wilson and wife retiring. July, 1884, Mr. Croan leased the business to L. M. Disney and V. P. Wormwood for a period of one year, with the privilege of two. At the close of the first year it became evident to Mr. Croan that if he would save the school from utter ruin he must again assume entire control and management of it. The school had decreased from something over 200 at the time the lease was made to sixty-five students at the close of the year. In order to properly reorganize the school required an expenditure of something near \$4,000, to say nothing of the mortgage and existing indebtedness against the property. Up to this time Mr. R. W. Morse had been one of the staunchest friends Mr. Croan had had in connection with the college, and at histee

time he was assisted in his undertaking by the following prominent citizens of Shenandoah; D. S. Priest, A. J. Crose, C. E. Smith, Chris. Fishbaugh, Jacob Bender, William Priestman, Andrew Bowman, George H. Castle, J. H. W. Bennett, Evan D. Van Pelt, George L. Coleman, D. S. Lake, J. C. Wilson and S. E. Fields.

The outlook was not only not promising, but to Mr. Croan's friends and well-wishers seemed hopeless—not so to Mr. Croan and wife, who had been associated with him in all of his business difficulties here. With a courage equal to the occasion, and a sublime faith in the ultimate success of the school, they associated with them the following corps of teachers: O. H. Longwell, Principal; A. H. Conrad, of Bloomfield, Natural Science; George H. Colbert, of Lebanon, Ohio, Mathematics; W. J. Kinsley, of Poughkeepsie, New York, Principal Commercial Department; Miss Nellie Dodds, of Dixon, Illinois, Elocution, etc.; W. F. Strong, of Akron, Indiana, Musical Director; F. O. Strong, Art Director; Mrs. Mae E. Black, Voice Culture. There was nothing in the surrounding circumstances that augured success. A scourge of small-pox had just devastated the little city; the farmers from over the country, from whom Mr. Croan expected to derive his greatest patronage, were disheartened by drouth, and the outlook was gloomy indeed, and all over the great West the school was under a cloud, because of former mismanagement, not even commanding the confidence and support of a great majority of the citizens of Shenandoah.

When the fall term opened in September, 1885, sixty-seven students enrolled,—seventy-five less than to pay the running expenses of the school. Hopeful and cheerful, and with an indomitable purpose to succeed, Prof. Croan pushed steadily forward, and the re-

sulting success and growth of the institution, both in numbers attending and in its power and standing among the people, has been marvelous to the observer, and almost exceeded the brightest expectations and hopes of its proprietor. Early in the year 1889 it became evident to Mr. Croan that the school had outgrown its surroundings; that new buildings were a necessity, in order to accommodate the steadily increasing attendance. A land syndicate of Des Moines, Iowa, offered handsome inducements to Mr. Croan to locate the school there, but it was against his best judgment to do so, provided suitable buildings could be secured.

A mass meeting was held at the Opera House early in March, 1889, which was largely attended. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on Prof. Croan, and ascertain what would be necessary to induce him to remain in Shenandoah: D. S. Priest, Thomas H. Read, C. E. Smith and John T. Stuart. Prof. Croan assured them of his desire to remain in Shenandoah could suitable arrangements be made to accommodate the students. He offered that if the citizens would subscribe \$5,000 he would also furnish \$5,000 to erect new buildings. In addition to this Prof. Croan also invested \$2,000 in furnishings and heating apparatus. Nobly did the citizens respond to the call made upon them by the committee, and within ten days the required amount was subscribed, and it was decided that the school would remain in Shenandoah. The buildings were ready for occupancy November 5, 1889, and by the following January they were completely occupied. Already it is apparent that additional buildings will have to be erected to accommodate the increasing attendance.

At the present time the faculty is composed of the following able instructors, who

are greatly aiding Mr. Croan in building up the largest independent normal school in the West:

George H. Colbert, A. M., charge of classes, Higher Mathematics and Astronomy.

Charles Eldred Shelton, A. M., English Grammar and Classics.

J. F. Saylor, B. S., Natural Science and Arithmetic.

Lucia W. Raines, A. B., Elocution, Geography, Orthography and Letter Writing.

W. J. Kinsley, Master of Accounts, Science of Accounts, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

C. W. Wallace, B. S., Language and Literature.

Mary Adamson Colbert, B. S., Orthography and Assistant in Latin.

T. D. Davis, Musical Director, Voice, Piano, Harmony and Counterpoint.

Mrs. Kate Myers Kinsley, Voice Culture, Theory, Piano and Organ

Miss Alice L. Burton, Art Director, Oil Painting, Crayon, Portrait Drawing, etc.

W. T. Larimore, Manager, Department of Shorthand and Type-writing.

J. L. Stephens, Mrs. Rosa L. Larimore, John M. Davis, Assistants in Shorthand and Type-writing.

G. A. Spelbring, Band and Orchestral Instruments.

Colonel Charles V. Mount, Military Tactics.

George C. Reams, Manager, Department Telegraphy.

James R. Hanna, B. S., History and Geography.

Harry Wilson, B. D., Theory of Book-keeping.

M. S. King, Assistant, Commercial Law and Actual Business.

Hattie Strong, Private Secretary.

Walter Stephens, Librarian.

The Western Normal College, under its present management, is not only an honor to Shenandoah and Page County, but to the State of Iowa as well. It is well and favorably known throughout the great West, and its growth has been phenomenal.

VILLAGE OF BINGHAM.

Bingham is a little station and trading point on section 36 of Grant Township. It was platted December 12, 1879. It is on the Wabash route, the Omaha & St. Louis road. It was named by Colonel Baker, in honor of his old home town—Bingham, Maine.

Early after the village was platted, a general store was opened by Joseph Starbuck. He moved to Yorktown when that place was platted as a station point on the H. & S. Railroad line.

The next to deal at Bingham was the firm of Peck & Reitseltz, in 1882. Peck withdrew, and his partner carried on considerable business two or three years, but finally failed. The next goods were owned by Mentzer Bros., of Shenandoah. They were succeeded by Will Flickinger, who remained until the winter of 1887-'88. O. H. Frink started a general merchandise store soon after the last-named left the field open, and continued until November, 1889, when he was elected County Treasurer, and sold to John Baynes.

Eddie & Smith erected a large steam grain elevator in 1880, which was finally burned in 1887-'88.

The present grain dealers are Joseph Aurcher and Rose & Co.

A general repair shop, doing wagon-work, blacksmithing, etc., is among the long-established concerns of value to the village. J. S. Cuttall is its proprietor.

Henry Reid, who runs Rose & Co.'s elevator, also deals in coal, fence posts, etc.

Colonel Baker, who named the place, owns

a good farm on section 36, and is an extensive commission dealer in hard-wood lumber, piling, plank, etc., and sells largely to railroad companies throughout the western States. He represents large Arkansas mills.

A postoffice was established in 1880 at Bingham, with Joseph Starbuck, postmaster. The office has since been in the hands of Miss Alice Baker, Henry Rieseltz and O. H. Frink.





CHAPTER XXIV.

TARKIO is the second from the west, as well as second from the north line of the county. It is now described by congressional township No. 69, range 38, but formerly took in nearly the west half of the county. Everything considered, in the light of agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising, this is looked upon as one of the finest portions of Page County. Its domain, fertile and rolling, and watered by the East, Middle and West Tarkio rivers. Along the two former named there is considerable native timber. As one passes through this goodly land and views its fine farms, with large, well painted farm houses and out-buildings, they are at once struck with the thrift and success attained by the early settlers, who, with but a few exceptions, came to the country poor men.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As early as the autumn of 1852 Isaac Miller settled on a claim on which "Tarkio City" was afterward platted. B. Harrill came at about the same time, and settled on section 25. He died a few years ago in Missouri.

But prior to these was a man named Jeffer-

son Phillips, who came to Tarkio in 1850, settling on section 22. He soon sold and went to Kansas, where he subsequently died.

Samuel Peters settled in 1850-'51 on section 35, but remained only a short time.

P. A. Griffy came from Platte County, Missouri, April 7, 1852, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 26, where he still resides. He is the only member of the first pioneers of his township.

In 1852 came Isaac Miller; William Miller, who settled on section 20, on West Tarkio River; Elijah Miller, afterward county surveyor and school superintendent. He also platted "Tarkio City."

The subjoined came to the township prior to the civil war—1861: W. Jefferson Phillips, Samuel Peters, P. A. Griffy, Isaac Miller, William Miller, E. Miller, George Miller, Dan. Cheshire, David Smith, David Loy, B. Harrill, Thomas Weaver, N. Snodderly, Henry Snodderly, John Stewart, the McDonald family, William Floyd, Stephen Reasoner, C. C. McDonald, Isaac Loy, H. N. McElfish.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death now recalled by old settlers was that of Matt. Branham, in 1853-'54.

The first birth was William Griffy, born in December, 1852.

The first marriage was that of Elijah Miller to Miss Aletha Loy, in 1852.

The first school was the one held at Tarkio village. It was taught by D. Miller, in a log house built in 1856.

The first religious services were held at the log school-house at Tarkio village, by Rev. Samuel Farlow, the pioneer Methodist minister.

The first frame house erected in the township was that built in 1859 by Peter A. Griffy. It was of hard native lumber, sawed at a mill on the Tarkio.

The first postoffice was at Tarkio, kept by Isaac Miller. Mail came over the route from Hawleyville to Sidney. "Jim" Hawley was among the favorite and young mail-carriers.

SCHOOLS.

As before mentioned, the first school was held at Tarkio, in a log cabin, with D. Miller as instructor. As the township settled and developed, great attention was paid to school matters, and at this date we find a high standard of public schools in nine districts, and an enrollment of over 252 pupils' names.

VILLAGE OF NORWICH.

Norwich was platted in November, 1882, on section 29. It is a station on the Humes-ton & Shenandoah Railway, and only has a dozen or so houses.

The first to embark in trade at this point was J. H. Neeley, in the fall of 1882. He had been similarly engaged at Tarkio village, and at once moved his frame store building to the plat and added thereto. The same still serves him as both store and residence.

In the spring of 1888 came C. P. Hale, who opened a small grocery stock, which business he still follows.

The postoffice was established at Norwich in 1882, removed from Tarkio and renamed. J. L. Maxwell held the office at Tarkio, and also at first at Norwich. In 1885 J. H. Neeley succeeded him under Cleveland's administration, but when that ended so did Postmaster Neeley's duties as postmaster. In 1889 C. P. Hale was commissioned postmaster.

The business interests of the place in 1890 are the general store of Mr. Neeley, C. P. Hale's grocery store, the postoffice, a small grain business of Gwynn Bros., and W. S. Lillie's blacksmith shop.

The churches are the Methodist and Presbyterian, both having good buildings.

The Presbyterian Society was organized in 1882 with fourteen members, by Rev. William McKee. The church edifice was built in 1882, at a cost of \$2,100. Reed & Taylor, contractors at Shenandoah, built it. It is 32 x 44 feet, and seats 225 people. The present membership of the church is thirty-one. A Sunday-school is kept up, which now averages fifty-four pupils. The Superintendent is Charles Lingo. The present Elder is John Loudon. Among the ministers who have served are: Rev. Middleton, Rev. T. C. Smith (supply), Rev. O. H. Banard (supply), Rev. Milford (ordained), Rev. A. B. DeLong, present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at Tarkio village away back in the "'50s." A church was built by the society in 1888, at a cost of \$1,500. It stands in a commanding place at Norwich. A good Sunday-school is sustained. Mrs. Isaac Loy is the present superintendent. George H. Ferris is the class-leader. Early meetings were held at the old log school-house.

TARKIO VILLAGE (DEFUNCT).

According to the county plat books, a village was platted by Robert Miller on sections

34 and 35, on August 26, 1859. The name appears on the first plat as "Tarkee City." It was located eight miles west and one mile south from Clarinda. In July, 1860, it contained five houses, one school-house, one church, three dwellings. The plat was laid out with two squares—one for business purposes and the other for a church square. Notwithstanding the fine farm section envi-

roning this place, it did not bloom into anywhere near the airy hopes of its projectors, and when the real object for which it was started had failed (the location of the county seat), it fell into a dreamless sleep and is now only known in the record-book and in the memory of a few pioneers: it has gone back to the native elements; or, as has been said by another, "It has *quit!*"



NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXV.

AS now constituted, Nodaway Township is described as congressional township 69, range 37 west, and a fractional half of 69, range 36. In all, its territory contains about fifty-eight sections of land. Originally it took in all the north half of Page County. Much of its history is interwoven in the Clarinda City history, and also in the county chapters of this work.

The surface characters of the eastern and western halves of this long township are widely at antipodes, and the geological features correspondingly diverse.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As it now stands, Nodaway was first settled in 1850 by Isaiah Hulbert, on what is now known as the Neff farm. In the spring of 1852 came Henry D. Farrens, and soon thereafter Messrs. Stafford, W. Lavinger and John Dodson, who settled where Thomas Jones (colored), now lives. In 1854 came Isaac Van Arsdol, who is still an honored resident. See personal sketch regarding his settlement. In 1856 came "Sol" Round, Cyrus Creel, James McCowan, Alexander Davie, T. T. Pendergraft, Henry Hakes,

Henderson Cooper, James Jackson, John Thornberry and a great many others—good and true men, even the mention of whom space forbids.

For "first events" the reader will please refer to city chapter.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school of the township was taught at Clarinda: see city history. As the country has developed decade after decade, school-houses have been provided of an excellent style. The best of teachers have been employed and good progress the happy result. To-day Nodaway Township has, within its borders, fourteen school-houses, and a total enrollment of 1,120 pupils.

CHURCHES.

Aside from two churches at the village of Yorktown, in the western part of the township, and those found in the city of Clarinda, Nodaway has a large German society and five church edifices on its extreme northern line; also a Methodist Episcopal church on section 18, called Summit Church.

The German Lutheran Church (Evangelical)

cal) is known as Emanuel Church. This society was early in the field. The few families of this faith held services at private houses; one would read a sermon, and then prayer and social exercises were had. This commenced in 1868. It was no hard matter to conduct such services, for all the older ones had been trained to worship from their infancy in their fatherland.

In the fall of 1868 Rev. Landgraff, from Atchison, Kansas, came to the township and conducted the first communion service; it was at the house of Fred. Sundermann. In August, 1869, an Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, with the following as voting members—heads of households: Henry Driftmier, Henry Sunderman Fred Sundermann, John Groeling, William Sundermann, Henry Otte, Fred Kneust, Fred Barthel.

In the fall of 1869 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$1,000—\$600 in cash and \$400 in work contributions. Each member owned timber land and each agreed to furnish so many logs and timbers for the frame. The house was 16 x 32 feet and fourteen feet high. It was arranged so that the pastor lived in the lower story. It stood where now stands the present magnificent church building—on the northwest corner of section 2, of Nodaway Township. In the spring of 1876 it was totally destroyed by fire, and in just two months, to a day, a new building was ready for the pastor to live in. The cost of this parsonage was \$740. In 1877 a school-house was built, costing \$700. Its size being 24 x 34 feet. This served for both school and church purposes, until 1885, when the present church was erected at a cost of \$4,460. It is 40 x 60 feet, with twenty-foot posts. Its spire is ninety-eight feet high, and can be seen for many miles around. It towers up, a practical monument to the devotion and christian liberality of the German people of

this section of Page County. It was built by Welch & Bridgeman, contractors at Clarinda. Its seating capacity is 380 persons. It was handsomely furnished and paid for by the day of dedication. The boys of the congregation purchased the two fine-toned bells, now swinging in the belfry: one weighs 340 pounds and one 730 pounds. The cost of both was \$214. Besides these the boys carpeted the aisles, while with funds raised by the girls of the congregation an eight-day clock was purchased. The ladies furnished the means with which to carpet the altar and pulpit, besides doing other material help.

The pastors of this church have been: Rev. Louis Hanniwald, Rev. Augst Lohr, Rev. C. F. W. Brandt. The last named is the present pastor: he came in September, 1877. He serves also at Red Oak and Page Centre, each month, and has charge of the German day-school about three days per week. The present number of scholars is forty-three. Each pay \$2.50 per year, tuition fee. The common branches are taught in German: also religious training is given.

The present membership of voters in this church is thirty-six, while the number in the congregation is 363.

The present trustees are: Fred Sundermann, Henry Graebert, Harmon Freudenburg. The present school directors are Fred Vinthaus, Harmon Sundermann and Henry Goecker.

Summit Methodist Episcopal Church, on section 18, is another church edifice of Nodaway Township. This society was formed with about sixteen members, in 1874, during the month of May. The first class-leader was D. H. Payton. At first services were held in Summit school-house on section 17. In 1882 a frame church was built, at a cost of about \$2,600. The same was dedicated, January 27, 1883, by Rev. H. H. O'Neal, of

Red Oak, Iowa. The present membership of this church is about thirty-two.

The present class-leader is D. Gifford. A Sunday-school is sustained, which now numbers about twenty; its superintendent is Mrs. Elizabeth Jewell.

The following have served as pastors to date: Rev. H. J. Everly, Rev. L. P. Crouch, Rev. James Prince, Rev. J. T. Wornum, Rev. J. B. Bartley, Rev. J. F. Campbell, Rev. Charles Burley, Rev. D. Pruitt, Rev. Frank Beckwith, Rev. Amburn, Rev. R. E. Carter, Rev. J. L. Johnson.

VILLAGE OF YORKTOWN.

This is a station on the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad, five miles west of Clarinda. It is situated on section 31. It was platted April 3, 1882, by C. E. Perkins. It only contains a few dozen houses, and the present business interests are as follows: Joseph Morley, dry goods and groceries; Scales & Ernst, drugs and groceries; Steve Patton, hardware and harness shop; C. P. Haley, blacksmith; Steve Patton, postmaster.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in the fall of 1884, by a dozen members; at first they held services at the school-house. They have no building as yet. The present membership is about thirty persons.

A Sunday-school, superintended by D. Ridenour, averages an attendance of forty.

The pastors who have served this charge are: Rev. D. Pruitt, Rev. Beckwith, Rev. Amburn, Rev. R. E. Carter and Rev. J. L. Johnson. The present class-leader is Frank Patterson. The present pastor has charge also of the work at Norwich, "Summit," "Cramers" and Page City appointments.

The Presbyterian Church at Yorktown was formed early in the spring of 1884, by Rev. J. H. Malcom, with twenty-four members. The present membership is about forty. The first Elders were Oscar Borthwick, Sharp McClellan and J. M. Campbell; Deacon, D. A. Wiles.

In 1883 a neat frame church was built; its size is 30 x 40 feet and its cost was \$1,500, without furniture. One lot was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, a railroad town plat man, and his wife, and the other lot was purchased for \$125 cash. Johnson Clark, of Coin, built the house.

A good Sunday-school is maintained, averaging about thirty-five scholars. Oscar Borthwick is the present superintendent. The same pastor of this church also has charge of that at Norwich. The pastors have been: Rev. J. H. Malcom, one year; Rev. O. H. Banard, two years; Rev. T. J. Milford, one year; Rev. T. C. Smith, and Rev. A. B. De Long, who came October 1, 1889.





VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VALLEY, the extreme northeastern township of Page County, is congressional township 70, range 36 west. It is situated with Montgomery County north; Taylor County east; Nebraska and Nodaway Townships south, and Douglas Township west. It is a very well improved section, having many of the wealthiest farmers in the whole county. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway traverses the township from north to south, en route from Villisca to Clarinda, with the village of Hepburn located on section 20.

The Nodaway river courses its way in a direct north and south direction. Along this stream is found, here and there, considerable timber. The broad valley on either side is an excellent and well improved farm district.

Valley was at one time known as Dyke Township, after one of the first settlers within its limits. It has been known as Valley since 1858, when it was changed by County Judge S. F. Snider.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to invade Valley Township for the purpose of making for himself a

home, was Alexander Dyke, who came in the early part of 1850 and settled on section 16, where he remained until his death, in March, 1880.

The next to settle was (Judge) S. F. Snider, who came in 1851 and settled for a time on section 28. He was afterward elected County Judge, and is now living at an advanced age in Colorado.

Reuben Trout came from Ohio, September 28, 1853, and is still a resident. He says that when he came to the township, in 1853, that there was then already here Dr. Graves, on the north line of the county; he afterward moved to Hawleyville and practiced a while, and from there moved to Indiana.

Tilman Loveless also settled on the north line and remained until 1864, when he removed to Missouri, and there died.

A. M. Tice settled in 1853 on section 36. He died in 1887, on section 22.

Ezra Heady took land on section 27.

F. W. Higgins settled in the north part of the township, and is still a resident.

Reuben Coffman settled on section 16, remained several years, but finally removed to Kansas, where he has since died.

A. J. Petty was also a settler of section 16. Later he moved to Indiana.

James Insko and Louis Van Devener came about 1854.

Henry Beavers settled on section 21, and in 1862 he removed to California.

Hugh Moffitt came as early as 1854, while William Copeland came about 1852. "Copeland's Grove" was named from him.

In the fall of 1856 Nathan and William Orme came in. William Orme was known as Square Orme, he being a justice for many years; he died in 1868. Jesse Orme came in 1856, and is now living in Nodaway Township.

Napoleon Swim came prior to 1855, settling on section 25, remained five years and removed.

Jonathan, son of Judge Snider, was an early settler also.

L. H. Wilder came in 1856, to the center of the township. He was an early county clerk.

The Rounds family came in 1856—Solomon, Levi and James. The father also came; he was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Joshua Rounds came a year later.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was held in a log cabin built for that purpose, on section 27, in 1853. Miron Quimby was the first teacher. As the township settled up much attention was paid to educational matters. The wages then paid were from \$15 to \$20 per month.

Many of the brave soldiers who went forth from Page County lived and attended the pioneer public schools of Valley Township. Many went forth to do battle, and many are now slumbering in a soldier's grave in a southern clime. At this date, 1890, the township is well provided with good school buildings. There are nine in all, and the

superintendent's report shows an enrollment of 272 pupils.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Valley Township has always been guided by a moral and religious element.

"North Grove" *Methodist Church* was formed in 1859. The original members were William and Elizabeth Orme, J. A. Busey and wife, Henry Beaver and wife, A. Beaver and wife, C. Kennett and wife, O. F. Henshaw and wife, Mrs. Caroline Osborn. Originally services were held at the school-house, but in 1877 a church was completed, and dedicated by Rev. B. F. Crozier. Its cost was \$2,000. Among the pastors who have served are: Revs. Samuel Farlow, Martin, Smith, Reed, Thorn, Lovejoy, Kern, Gibson, Brand, Everly and Bishop.

In 1880 the church numbered seventy, and it is now in a good condition.

Rose Hill *United Brethren* church was formed in 1868 with nine devoted members: George Hagley and wife, S. Markel and wife, William Sullivan, Maria and Sarah Shepherd, L. Markel and Samuel Wolf.

In 1873 a frame chapel was erected in the southwestern part of the township, at a cost of \$600. It is still in use, though the hand of the elements has marked it for speedy decay.

Hepburn *United Presbyterian* "Mission" was formed March 16, 1879, under pastoral care of Rev. D. Dodds. There were nine original members. In 1878 a church edifice was erected at Hepburn at a cost of \$1,700. It is a two-story structure, 22 x 40 feet. The present membership is about twenty. Rev. D. Dodds is still the faithful pastor. A Sunday-school of thirty-five is sustained, with W. J. Williams as superintendent.

A *Christian* church was formed in 1889, with thirty-two members. Rev. Isaiah Moffitt is the pastor. This society is east of

Hepburn a mile or so and they thus far have met at a school-house, but are now planning to erect a church building.

The *Methodist* church was formed at Hepburn in the fall of 1887, with a membership of twenty-five persons. Services were held in a school-house, which is still continued. A parsonage was furnished in the autumn of 1889. This is "Hepburn charge," with George Wasson as class-leader. A Sabbath-school is kept up in warm weather only.

MILLS.

At an early day there was a steam saw-mill located about a mile northeast from present Hepburn. It was on section 21 and called the Latty steam mill, and from it came much of the early-day hard-wood lumber. It went down over twenty years ago.

The only mill in Valley Township is a steam saw and feed mill below the village of Hepburn. It is owned in Council Bluffs and run by Olof Leden.

E. P. Bager built a water buhr mill, south of Hepburn, in 1875, which in 1881 was burned. It was rebuilt, a very large mill, with six run of improved buhrs. This was destroyed by fire in 1887.

VILLAGE OF HEPBURN.

Hepburn, named in honor of Colonel "Pete" Hepburn, of Clarinda, is a station on the Clarinda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway. It is eight miles north of Clarinda and some less south of Villisca. It was platted in the month of January, 1873, on section 20. It is of but little business consequence, yet makes a good small market and trading point for the farmers of Valley Township. Its population will not exceed 100.

The first to engage in merchandising at this point was Messrs. Growling & Sundermann.

The first house was erected by Mr. Field, the same is now owned by Mrs. E. Tice.

POSTOFFICE.

Prior to railroad days there was a post-office established northeast of Hepburn, known as Meed postoffice, with O. G. Robbins first postmaster. The office at Hepburn was opened in 1873. The following, perhaps one or two others, have served as postmasters: John Groling, Fred Fisher, John Hulgren, Frank Shum, George Davis, George Robb, A. J. Heady, C. J. Carlson, Winfield Tufts, C. B. McColin, George Robb (second term), John Langford, A. J. Heady (second term), Alfred Falk.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE.

Hepburn I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 482, was instituted in January, 1885, by six persons. The first officers were: H. Reed, N. G.; C. J. Carlson, V. G.; C. B. McColin, Secretary; S. S. Heady, Treasurer.

The present membership is twenty-seven. The lodge room is at this time over the Tice store building. The 1890 officers are: John Brady, N. G.; A. J. Beavers, V. C.; John W. Moore, Secretary; John Sullivan, Treasurer.

BUSINESS OF 1890.

C. J. Carlson, general dealer.

J. E. Guild, general dealer.

G. F. Beavers, grocery.

Hasty & Neeley, grocery.

A. W. Spargur, blacksmith.

Woodworth & Pierce, grain dealers.

Drs. Sams, Dodds and Mrs. Carlson, physicians.



CHAPTER XXVII.

EAST RIVER Township is located in the eastern tier of the congressional subdivisions of Page County, and is the second township from the southern boundary line. It is south of Nebraska Township; west from Taylor County line; north of Buchanan Township, and east of Harlan Township.

From north to south its territory is traversed by the sparkling waters of the East and West Nodaway rivers, and derives its name from the first mentioned river. It is also watered along its eastern boundary by the Buchanan Creek, and through its interior by smaller streams.

The surface of the land in this township is beautifully undulating, and the water-courses are skirted by a fine growth of natural timber, embracing nearly all the kinds common to this climate and soil.

The soil is a dark rich loam, from two to three feet in depth, having a firm yellow clay for a subsoil, which prevents what is usually styled "washing." All the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables grown in this part of the country abound here in abundance, and

are ripened into maturity with almost a certainty. The climate is healthful and invigorating. The timber serves as an excellent protection in mid-winter, as well as to stop the force of the high winds of the summer months.

This part of Page County was embraced in what was once the disputed territory between Iowa and Missouri, and for many years taxes were levied and collected by both States. This was settled, however, in 1851 in favor of Iowa. When the county was laid off into townships, that now embraced by East River was a part of what is known as Buchanan Township, and so remained until 1861, when the Board of Supervisors changed it, and East River was struck off into a civil township by itself.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By careful research it has been found that the first settlement in this township was made in 1843, by Jesse Majors, Robert Stafford, Lark and Moses Thompson, and Charles Gaston.

The following year came Jeremiah Teeters and Gideon Dougherty. These men, together with the families of themselves and those just mentioned, made up the pioneer band of

NOTE.—This township history is taken largely from the prize Centennial township history written by U. J. Terry, and read July 4, 1876.

East River Township, and had to be contented with and endure all the hardships coincident to those early days. Nearly all the goods consumed by these first settlers had of necessity to be freighted in by team from markets situated at a long distance, generally from St. Joseph or Marysville, Missouri. It should be remembered that this township was settled about sixteen years prior to the advent of a single mile of railroad within the State of Iowa.

The Pottawattomie and Musquankie Indians were encamped in considerable numbers on both branches of the Nodaway River, as well as along the winding banks of Buchanan Creek, as late as 1854, when they were removed to Kaneshville, now Council Bluffs. At that date (1854) there were five white families living in what was styled "the forks" in East River Township, and seven families additional in other parts of the township. Counting five persons to each family, it gave a population of sixty persons in 1854. Six years later (1861) when the township was organized under its present name, it contained a population of 260. Its population in 1876 was a few less than 900, while at present it contains not far from 1,000.

In 1860 the whole number of acres under cultivation was 5,960. In 1876 we find this almost trebled, there then being 16,000 improved. The value of real property in 1860 was assessed at \$162,047, and in 1876 it had increased to \$372,416.

The value of personal property in 1860 was placed at \$48,400, as against \$125,410 in 1876.

SCHOOLS.

At the time East River became a township of itself, the advantages for obtaining a good common-school education were by no means excellent, but as times advanced so did her school advantages. In 1876 there were with-

in this township 370 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the average daily school attendance amounted to 176 pupils. There were then eight schools.

David Ribble taught the first school in East River, in 1852.

RELIGIOUS.

It may in all candor be stated in this connection that in no one particular has this people made more rapid strides than in the matters pertaining to religious worship. In the early times the holy Sabbath was more frequently given over to carousing, hunting and fishing. The wild whoop of the Indians, answered by their white brothers, were then wont to break the stillness of the quiet Sabbath, instead of the voice of the man of God. To-day nearly every denomination of Christians are in some manner represented within the limits of the township, many of them having large societies and regular preaching services. The school buildings are usually used for this commendable and holy purpose.

The Methodist Episcopal is thought to be the strongest sect, yet others are large, and among them may be mentioned the denomination of the Church of God.

The first religious services held in the township was at Shambangh's mills, where William Rector preached in the fall of 1851.

THE "BANNER" TOWNSHIP.

It should here be made a matter of imperishable record that no township in all Iowa's broad domain shows a better war record than does East River, whose people won the silken banner, for furnishing more supplies and relief to aid the wounded soldiers in the field and to sustain the families they had left at home. Be it remembered that the heroes of Shiloh and Donelson were many of them from East River Township, of Page County,

Iowa. These men placed themselves between the awful storm of lead hail and the American republic, which they had been sworn to protect.

During those days of darkness and bereavement, the Governor of Iowa offered a silk flag to the county that should furnish the most of material supplies and relief for soldiers, and Page County bore away her justly won flag, and East River Township carried off the banner as being the most forward of all the townships in the county in that loyal movement.

SHAMBAUGH'S MILLS.

This was the first mill site improved in the county. Mr. Stonebreaker erected a saw-mill here in 1847. Some grinding machinery was also put in operation. In 1849 Stonebreaker died, and the following year the

mill passed into the hands of Captain Connor, who soon sold a half to one Reinhart, who later on sold to Philip Boulware, who also bought Connor out and run the mill until 1854, when Gordon & Shambaugh bought the property. In 1857 these gentlemen built a flouring-mill proper. This mill is on the West Nodaway River, from which it derives its power. It is on section 7 of East River Township and about two miles southeast of Clarinda. The river affords a seven-foot head of water. Steam was added in 1888. The saw-mill part was not used after 1870. In 1885 the patent roller system was put in, with a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. This mill is known in history as "Stonebreaker's mill," "Boulware's mill," and "Shambaugh's mill." The firm of Gordon & Shambaugh have been doing business here since 1854—thirty-six years.



HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THIS civil township includes congressional township 68 north, range 37 west. When the independent district of Clarinda was formed a small slice was taken out of the northeast corner. Harlan is situated with Nodaway Township on its north; East River on the east; Amity on the south and Lincoln on the west.

Its territory is chiefly rolling prairie land. It rises gradually from the Nodaway River on the east, and descends toward the Tarkio on the west. Sections 9, 16 and 21 are the water shed of the township. The west branch of Mill Creek rises on section 16, and running southwest passes College Springs on the west. The eastern branch rises on section 21 and runs nearly due south and passes College Springs on the east. "No Business" Creek takes its rise on section 22, running in a southeasterly direction, emptying into the Nodaway River about a mile and a half north of the south line of the township. For fear coming generations may wonder at the origin of the above creek's name it may be stated that William McClelland, who lived near the stream, once attempted to cross it on horseback but got mired; and upon getting home his wife asked him what stream he meant, whereupon he said that it had no

name and had *no business here*, and from that time on it naturally took the name of "No Business" Creek.

Olive Branch heads on section 15 and runs northeast, emptying into the Nodaway River about a mile and one-half south of the north line of the township.

Hutton's Branch rises on section 9 and runs first north of east and then south of east, entering the Nodaway River a little north of Olive Branch. There are smaller streams emptying into the above named streams, furnishing plenty of water for domestic and stock purposes.

Besides the Nodaway timber in the eastern portion of the township, there are groves of timber in other parts. The largest is Lee Grove on sections 10 and 11; also Pinkerton's on section 27. All of the streams have more or less timber along their borders.

There is a vein of soft coal about two feet thick. Among the banks already opened may be named, Aikin's Ribble's, McLean's and Pinkerton's. Extensive prospecting has proved that no very paying strata of coal are to be found in Page County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Harlan was settled in 1844, by Alexander Lee and by Alexander Tice, "Doc" Franklin

Parker, Ezra Heady, and Edward Chestnut in 1850. Chestnut was the pioneer who remarked that if he could not get more than \$2 per hundred for his bacon, he would "sit up nights and eat it himself."

In the summer of 1854 claims were taken by D. P. Robinson, William Whitehill, Robert Young, Thomas Toner, Charles Toner (a son), and John Stevenson. Of this number, Mr. Thomas Toner died March 20, 1884, and John Stevenson moved away a few years ago.

Prior even to the coming of these was Mr. Redferin, who claimed land, later owned by Mr. Annan.

Other early settlers were: David and F. H. Muller, Lewis Conner, W. G. Moreland, John Brown, Robert Murphy, David Porter, Samuel Pinkerton and William McClelland. The last named came October 17, 1854, and located where he still lives, on section 25. John Griffith was among the pioneers; his son Isaac served in the Union army, was taken ill and got within a few miles of his home, when he died at the house of Abe Nixon.

Messrs. Toner, Whitehill, Wilson and McClelland were of the original membership of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClelland is the only male member now living here of that band.

Elijah Scholes came in and settled on section 25, in 1855. "Nine" Butler settled on section 36, at a very early day.

Robert Young, now of Clarinda, came to Harlan Township in 1854. Also Archie Rodgers, the same year, who soon went West. William and Jacob Butler came in 1856. William Butler was the first to make a home on the prairie, four miles out from timber, on section 30. He thought he would go into stock-growing, and believed that he would be off by himself for many years, but it was not long until he was surrounded on every hand.

From the close of the war settlement was effected very rapidly.

FIRST EVENTS—FATALITIES, ETC.

The first death, as now recalled by pioneer William McClelland, was his son Willie, who passed from earth's scenes in the fall of 1855.

Among the first marriages were those of Robert Young to Sarah Whitehill, and James H. Wilson to Miss Esther Toner.

The first to preach the gospel was Rev. Joseph McCracken, of the Reformed Presbyterian faith.

The first school-house was of logs, built in 1856.

William McLean, a pioneer, met with a fatal accident in 1889. He was at a neighbor's, who was pulling stumps by a horse stump-puller, and Mr. McLean was standing just behind the sweep or lever to which the teams were attached. The horses were pulling every pound they could, when the clevis broke and the tension of the machine suddenly collapsed, the sweep coming with great violence against his legs, breaking both of them below the knee and throwing him with fearful force over on his chest, injuring him about the lungs. Blood poison soon set in and he died.

SCHOOLS.

The people have ever manifested a marked degree of intelligence in this portion of the county, and have been fully up to the standard in school matters. The first school-house was built of logs in 1856, in District No. 1. Thomas Toner, Aaron Wilson and William Whitehill were the chief builders. These gentlemen were all from Lee County, Iowa. Many of the most substantial farmers in Harlan Township caught the graduates of that old log school-house, and they have indeed made good wives. In 1867, the old log house gave place to a frame building, and that be-

coming too small the present large and commodious house was erected in 1877. It is a frame building, having a study room, a recitation-room and a lunch and cloak-room. It was at the time the best school-house in Page County for a country district.

Fairview school-house was built in 1857. This district included what is now Nos. 5 and 6. The house was located on the northeast quarter of section 28, near William C. Brown's residence. In 1868 the district was divided, and Mentor and Pleasant Ridge districts formed, and good buildings provided in each, which were 22 x 26 feet.

The McNutt school-house was built in 1871, that district then embraced what is now Nos. 3 and 4. It is now No. 2.

At present, January 1, 1890, the township is provided with six school-houses, and has an enrollment of 442 pupils.

RELIGIOUS.

Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Clarinda, styled "Covenanters," is one of the religious denominations of Harlan Township. For its full history, the reader may consider himself indebted to the Rev. David McKee, who principally compiled the following:

This congregation was organized December 17, 1855, with thirty-four members. Since its organization there have been received into its membership 395 persons, making a grand total of 429 members. Sixty-eight of this number have died; 196 have been properly dismissed to form new congregations, or enter those already organized; sixteen to form missionary stations; ten have left the bounds of the congregation, leaving a present membership of 149.

There have been 355 persons baptized in the congregation since its first organization;

178 males and 177 females. Of the baptized, twenty-eight have died.

The officers of the congregation have been: First pastor, Rev. Joseph McCracken, ordained and installed October 29, 1856. He remained two years and in 1858 accepted a call at St. Louis. The present pastor, Rev. David McKee, preached for this people in 1859 and finally accepted a call from them to become their pastor, which labor he commenced March 17, 1861.

The following elders have served: William Whitehill and Robert L. Wright, ordained December 17, 1855; James Hutchison and James H. Wilson, ordained February 3, 1859; James Linn, Robert Gilmore and James Caskey, ordained December 21, 1865; James Neil, Joseph McElroy, William J. Connery, ordained February 8, 1870; John C. Glasgow, John C. Aikin, Isaac B. Caskey and Charles Toner, ordained January 10, 1878; David G. McKee, February 15, 1883.

The deacons have been: Thomas Toner, John M. Stevenson, ordained December 17, 1855; William R. Tippen and Samuel Hutchinson, ordained February 3, 1859; Alexander McKeown, Wm. G. Moreland and Robert Ewing, December 21, 1865; William A. Wright, George W. Scholles and Joseph Caskey, ordained January 11, 1877; Samuel Pinkerton and William Glasgow, ordained February 15, 1883.

The present officials (January 1, 1890) are: James Linn, James Caskey, James Neil, John C. Glasgow, Isaac B. Caskey and David G. McKee, elders; William G. Moreland, Alexander McKeown, George W. Scholles, William K. Glasgow and Joseph F. Caskey, deacons.

Church Buildings.—For many years private dwellings and school-houses were employed as places for public worship. Soon after the first members settled they erected a

log school-house, which also served as a meeting house. In 1860 the congregation erected a frame building, which served until 1866, when it was found too small and the present large, well planned edifice was built. It is a frame structure 40 x 60 feet. It has a gallery 10 x 40 feet over the vestibule. It easily seats 500 persons. It is located in Harlan Township, four and one-half miles southwest of Clarinda and about seven miles northeast of College Springs. Most of the membership reside on farms near the church and in Harlan Township.

The congregation has a good Sabbath school of 240 members and supports a Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, besides a Ladies' Missionary Society.

The doctrinal principles of this sect are the same as those held in common with other churches bearing the name Presbyterian. They hold the Bible to be the supreme rule of faith and practice and also that the teachings of the same is summarized in the Westminster Confession of Faith. They differ from the other denominations in the practical application of their principles to the civil institutions of the country. They believe that civil government is an ordinance of God, ordained for man's good, placed under subjection to Christ and under obligation to take the moral law as taught by Christ. That this nation in its Constitution ought to acknowledge God as the primary source of all authority. They believe our forefathers when framing the Constitution made two serious mistakes. First, in legalizing human slavery. Second, it laid the foundation of Government on men instead of God. While they believe in the main our national Constitution to be right, they greatly regret that God is not more clearly acknowledged as the supreme ruler. By reason of man being the

law-making power, this sect claims that the postal and interstate commerce laws are contrary to God's Sabbath laws. For this reason the members of this sect cannot conscientiously vote for representatives who are to be sworn to uphold such laws. They claim to love their country more than others in that they deny themselves this right of suffrage, hoping the nation may see the error of their ways and incorporate God into its Constitution.

The history of this denomination would fail of being complete unless its war record be mentioned. Situated near the dividing line between slavery and freedom, it early took part in the defense of the right side. No congregation in Page County, perhaps not in all Iowa, in proportion to its numbers, furnished as large a number of volunteers. When the word came on Sabbath morning that Bedford was being threatened by invaders, the pastor announced the news from the pulpit and asked the men to go home, take their guns and proceed to that point at once. All, save a few men too old and feeble, went and the good women at once formed themselves into a commissary department and sent a wagon load of provisions.

The years from 1861 to 1866 were full of anxious cares to the mothers and wives in this congregation; some had their only son in the ranks, while others had two and some three sons in the Union army.

These times of trial had a bright as well as a dark side. Harlan Township seemed nearer to Clarinda than now; and when the women met to make garments for the Christian Commission, the men usually accompanied them; and any gathering that had Antony Loran and James D. Hawley in it was certain to be lively!

MENNONITES.

This peculiar sect have two societies, holding services at two school-houses, one in Har-

lan and one in Amity Township. They number about thirty persons. They are non-resistant and take no part in politics. They have similar belief to the Quaker-Baptist people. They make most excellent citizens, and are a self-sacrificing people, in that their membership, when called upon to give up home or religious belief, choose the latter as the most valuable to them.

"PAGE COUNTY MILLS."

This milling plant is situated on the west bank of the West Nodaway River, about six miles south of Clarinda, and on section 36 of Harlan Township, in the town of Shambaugh. Its early history is that in 1858-'59 a man named Richardson erected a saw-mill at this point which was propelled by the waters of the West Nodaway River. It passed through different men's hands, and a man named String, in company with another man, sold the mill to James Shambaugh, who added a small grinding concern which he ran until 1883, when the mill was rebuilt and the patent process—"roller system"—was placed in operation, having a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour. In 1888 steam power was added to the water power, which in some extreme seasons fails for power.

THE VILLAGE OF SHAMBAUGH.

This place is the first station south of Clarinda, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. It is located on the west bank of the West Nodaway River, on section 36 of Harlan Township. At about this point Nodaway Mills postoffice was established at quite an early day, but no effort was made to start a town until about the time of the building of the railway. It was in October of 1881 that James Shambaugh and wife platted a part of section 36, and at once lots were offered for sale. The first day fifty town

lots were sold. The advent of the iron horse gave all a new life, and quite a little village sprang up at once.

The first to sell goods here was the firm of Bracken & McLean, in 1878. They were in a store-room down near the mill: before the town was laid out. After three years the building was moved by its owner, James Shambaugh, to the newly platted town, and is now known as the "town hall" building.

John Tabor, who now lives on a farm near the village, operated Shambaugh's, then known as "Nodaway mills," and he kept a stock of tobacco and other staples, which he sold to the customers of the mill, hence he sold the first goods in the place. The post-office was also at the mill originally. William McLean, of Bracken & McLean, was the next postmaster. He was accidentally killed in 1889 while working a stump-puller upon his farm north of the village. D. Claytor was the next postmaster; he held until October, 1889, when C. T. Cox was appointed. Mr. Cox bought an interest in the general store of W. L. McLean in 1883, and is now connected with the store of D. Heidlebaugh.

The first hardware was sold by Ham & Potter, about 1882.

The first to deal in drugs was Potter & Large, who built a store in 1888, and embarked in trade.

The grain men have all been commission men, no elevator having been built. One year there was 80,000 bushels of corn bought at this point.

Among the blacksmiths who have stood beside the forge at this hamlet may be named Messrs. Rumsey, Jim Brown, C. H. Herryman, and J. F. Hay, the present blacksmith.

George Crabb operated a harness shop here about a year, but left in the fall of 1889.

The business of the little hamlet is at present about as follows:

General Dealers—D. Heidlebaugh, Gray & Clayter, F. S. Beery.

Hardware—G. W. Thorne.

Drugs—Potter & Large.

Hotel and Feed Barn—M. Woodruff.

Blacksmiths—J. F. Hay, James Ray.

Meat Market—L. F. Rouse.

"Page County Roller Mill"—Shambaugh & Son.

CHURCHES.

There are three religious denominations represented in the place, all of which possess good buildings. They are the Methodist, Church of God, and the Brethren of Christ.

The Church of God was organized about 1870. They had no church edifice until 1884, when they built a fine brick church, costing \$3,000. It is 40 x 56 feet. About ten years ago a parsonage was built, which was subsequently sold and the funds went toward the new church.

At one time this society numbered over 100 members, but at present has decreased to a very few active members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed by a class of nine, in 1883. W. M. Gray was the leader. At first they held services in other church buildings and in the town hall.

On December 9, 1889, work commenced on the new frame edifice, which was all finished and ready for occupancy in just one month from that date. It is 30 x 44, with fourteen-foot posts. Its cost is \$1,100. Its tastful belfry contains a good church bell.

The present membership of the church is forty-seven.

Preaching service is now held every other two weeks, by Rev. A. B. Buckner, of College Springs.

Of the Brethren of Christ church no reliable data could be found. No regular services are kept up.

PAGE CENTER.

This is near what was platted as "Page City" at an early day—1858—with the hope of inducing the county seat to be removed there. Page Center was platted upon the building of the "Denver Short Line" Railroad, in November, 1881. It is situated on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 68, range 37. It is a mere hamlet,—a post-office, a general store, a Methodist and United Presbyterian church organization and school.





CHAPTER XXIX.

LINCOLN is congressional township 68, of range 38 west, and is the second civil township east of the western border of Page County, and also second from the south. Tarkio is directly north, Harlan east, Colfax south, and Morton west.

The principal water-course is the Tarkio river, which flows through the central and western portion, entering the township on section 4, and leaving from section 32.

Until 1858, this subdivision of the county belonged to Tarkio Township, but in that year, what is now known as Lincoln and Morgan townships were organized as Lincoln.

No finer section of farming country can be found anywhere than the one of which we now write, and to give the reader an idea of what rapid development it has made, it will be best to go back and learn something concerning

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Ex-County Judge, S. F. Snider, was the pioneer who first set his claim stakes in what is now Lincoln Township. That was in 1846, and the same year came William Lavering. Judge Snider finally sold out to Joshua Aikin

and removed to Clarinda. He now resides in Colorado, with a son. Lavering first settled on land later known as the G. R. Davidson farm.

No further settlement was effected until 1850, when John L. King came.

In 1851 came H. H. Litzenburg, who settled on the claim taken by Lavering. William Loy settled on part of the Snider claim, and Joshua Aikin on the remainder. Samuel Phifer and Samuel Peters came in 1851 also, settling near the mouth of Snake Creek, and were soon followed by Joshua Skinner, who settled where he now lives. All of the above mentioned witnessed the Government surveyors cut their portions of the unsurveyed territory.

The next to come was James Haynes, who settled and still lives a half-mile east, across the river, from Coin. From the early '50s on a goodly number came in and took up lands, but no rapid growth was made until about 1870, when railways began to extend through this part of Iowa.

No positive data as to first events, including schools and religious services can, at this date, be procured: hence are omitted. How-

ever, in 1880 the township had six, more than ordinary school-houses, in which public schools were held, as well as the various religious denominations used them as meeting-houses. At present we find six school-houses and a total enrollment of 312 pupils.

In 1879 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company built the Denver Short Line branch, from Clarinda to Northboro, Iowa, and immediately a new era was begun. Hence, in this connection, we come to speak of the

VILLAGE OF COIN.

Coin, with a population of 400 people, the only village in Lincoln Township, is located on section 32, township 68, range 38, and about twelve miles southwest of Clarinda. It is a station at which the Wabash line crosses the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Denver Short Line. It was platted November 25, 1879, by the "Western Improvement Company of Iowa." At the first sale of town lots, sixty-four were sold to persons who at once erected dwellings and business houses. The earliest attempt at business was by the putting in of a general stock of goods, by S. M. Crooks & Co., in the fall of 1879.

The first hardware, sold exclusively, was that kept by W. A. Woodworth.

The first hotel was opened by J. A. Delk, the present landlord of the flourishing place, who was the second man to engage in business in Coin.

Wallace Brothers sold the first lumber at this point, in 1879. The pioneer furniture firm was Godfrey & Dowell, who embarked in business in 1883.

The first to handle agricultural implements was Elliott & Son. J. B. Dunmire was the first blacksmith, and R. E. Switzer was the first harness and shoemaker of the village.

The first to enter the livery business was Samuel Clark & Son.

The first tinner was J. G. Burgett.

The butcher business was at first conducted by Rouse & Myers.

The pioneer druggist was Jacob Loy.

W. C. Chesney owned and operated the first wagon shop.

Mrs. A. E. Neeley opened the first stock of millinery goods.

R. E. Switzer burned the first kiln of brick at Coin.

A banking house was opened by Webster, Bros. & Co., in 1880, now known as the "Bank of Coin."

R. E. Martin was the first man to ship stock from Coin.

BANKING.

The Bank of Coin was opened in 1880, by W. E. Webster, who conducted it until his death in 1882. In June of that year L. Van Arsdol purchased the property and is still doing a successful banking business. The building is a fine two-story frame structure, erected in the spring of 1882. All is complete, even to vaults and time locks. Both home and foreign exchange is issued. Up to January, 1890, the concern had issued 26,000 drafts.

SOCIETIES.

Coin Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 455, was instituted in the winter of 1882, by about enough members to fill the elective offices—one having to be borrowed from another lodge. The present membership is fifty-five. Its officials are: G. B. Van Arsdol, N. G.; J. D. Bollinger, V. G.; M. Warner, Recording Secretary; John Hayner, Secretary; S. M. Elrick, Treasurer.

They have a well furnished lodge room over the Bank of Coin, and are now in good condition.

The present officers are: G. B. Van Arsdol, N. G.; J. B. Bollinger, V. G.; Myron

Warner, Recording Secretary; S. M. Elrick, Treasurer.

Page Post of G. A. R., No. 65, was organized November 1, 1881, by eleven members. The first officers were: J. H. Palmer, Com.; M. Neely, S. V.; T. R. Shaw, J. V.; A. T. Rice, Surgeon; Daniel Polsley, Q. M.

The present number of the Post is forty-six.

The present officers are: Thomas H. Baldwin, P. C.; S. P. Case, S. V.; J. H. Palmer, J. V.; J. Gemble, Q. M.; T. R. Shaw, Adj't.

SCHOOLS.

The wide-awake populace of Coin have, from the first, sustained good public schools. A comfortable school-house was provided in 1880 at a cost of \$1,200. To this has been added a large portion, making the present a good-sized building. It is two-story and divided into four departments, each supplied with thoroughly competent instructors. As the building now stands its cost was about \$6,000.

INCORPORATION.

Coin became an incorporated town July 30, 1881, by a vote which stood sixty-seven to twenty-five. The first election was held, August 29, 1881, when the following officers were elected: Mayor—T. H. Baldwin; Recorder, Robert Wallace; Assessor, A. P. Anderson; Treasurer, A. T. Rice; Street Commissioner, B. F. Whitney; Councilmen, W. J. Clark, A. H. King, W. A. Woodworth, J. G. Spencer, David Polsley. The Mayors of Coin have been:

Thomas H. Baldwin..1881	A. G. Bacon.....1886
William Reeves....1882	A. G. Bacon.....1887
William McMichael..1883	A. G. Bacon.....1888
C. E. Kile. ....1884	Thomas H. Baldwin..1889
William McMichael..1885	

The present town officers are: Mayor, Thomas H. Baldwin; Recorder, G. B. Van Arsdol; Assessor, Burton Gross; Treasurer,

L. Van Arsdol; Street Commissioner, Fred Bishoff; Councilmen, W. H. Wheeler, A. P. Anderson, T. T. McIver, E. F. Rose, J. A. Ingelman, O. J. Eoff.

COIN IN 1890.

The following comprised most of Coin's business interests in the early part of 1890:

Drugs—Mrs. L. C. Hester.

Hardware—J. A. Engleman.

Agricultural Goods—A. P. Anderson.

General Merchandise—Hamilton & McKee, Love & Wheeler.

Grocery & Boots & Shoes—J. Prince.

Millinery—Mrs. J. H. Dowell, Miss Sue Scott.

Ladies' Fancy Goods—Mrs. A. E. Neeley.

Hotel—J. A. Delk.

Lumber & Grain—C. M. Rose & Co.

Bank—Bank of Coin.

Coal—W. J. McMichael.

Wagon Shop—J. B. Dunmire.

Harness Shop—L. E. Dredge.

Shoe Shop—Peter Yunmark.

Blacksmith—P. A. Switzer.

American Express Co.

Newspaper—"Coin Eagle."

Restaurant—Mackey & Co.

Railroads—"Wabash," Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Stock Dealers—William Wallace, L. F. Stitt.

Telephone Line.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Snow Hill postoffice was established in Lincoln Township, on a "star route," in 1875. Mails were carried tri-weekly between Clarinda and this point, which is about a mile from where Coin now stands. Upon the completion of the railway and the establishment of Coin, the office was transferred to the new village and in the fall of 1879 A.

G. Bacon was made postmaster. He served until October, 1885, and was succeeded by C. E. Kile, who held it until he resigned in favor of his daughter, who continued postmistress until October, 1889, when Mr. Bacon was re-appointed.

It was made a money-order office, August 15, 1881. The first order was sent by J. F. Reid to an insurance company: amount \$9. The last order issued to January 20, 1890, was numbered 4,114.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Coin was formed at "Snow Hill" school-house about 1870 by Rev. W. J. Beck and Chancy Carpenter, class-leader. A church was built at Coin in 1880, which will seat 300 persons; its cost was \$2,000. A parsonage was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$1,500. The present membership of the church is 200. The present official board are: William Goodman, J. W. Turner, George Webster, J. H. Palmer, Jacob Wolf, Thomas Reinhart, S. R. Franks, W. W. Morrison, T. R. Shaw, T. C. Boylan, Mrs. Sarah Davidson, George Loy, Mrs. Martha Boylan. The present average in Sunday-school is 100. The following pastors have served in regular order: Rev. W. J. Beck, Rev. W. S. Hooker, Rev. C. E. Lynn, Rev. J. D. De Tar, Rev. Samuel Farlow, Rev. J. M. Conrad, Rev. — Bishop, Rev. E. E. Lymer, Rev. L. B. Wickersham, Rev. W. H. Shipman, Rev. M. Stahl, Rev. J. R. Wellborn.

The United Presbyterian Church at Coin was formed June 12, 1880. The first meetings were held two miles northeast of Coin at the Monzingo school-house, Rev. William Johnston officiating. The first session consisted of George McCullough, James Hainer

and J. S. Thompson from College Springs. The enrollment of the first membership was twenty-eight members. The elders were: John Monzingo and S. A. Godfrey; trustees, R. B. Wallace, T. M. Monzingo and J. M. McKee.

The present membership of this society is eighty; total enrollment since church was formed, 127. The only death was that of Rev. Patterson. The total number of children baptized into the church is forty-three.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. R. M. Sherwood, who began in November, 1880, and left the work in May, 1884. He was succeeded by Rev. John Patterson, who remained until his death, January 30, 1887. Next came Rev. N. H. Brown, in September, 1887, remaining until July, 1889, since which time the pulpit has had no regular pastor.

The society held meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1881, when they erected one of their own. It is 34 x 54 feet and cost \$3,000. The well conducted Sunday-school of eighty pupils is superintended by W. P. Love.

SNOW HILL (DEFUNCT).

This was not a regularly platted village, but it was a small collection of houses and a postoffice called "Snow Hill." There was at one time—before Coin existed—a flouring-mill on the Tarkio River; a store operated by Crooks & Ausbach and a blacksmith shop. The location was about a mile north of the present Coin. The mill is still run, but not all of the time. A foundry was built in 1882 by Austin & Son, who still do a small business. Nothing else remains to remind the passer-by of a pioneer postoffice village.

MORTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXX.

MORTON TOWNSHIP was originally included in Tarkio, then in Lincoln, but is now described as congressional township 68, range 39 west. It is bounded on the north by Grant Township, on the east by Lincoln, on the south by Washington Township, and on the west by Fremont County. The only stream of any considerable note is the West Tarkio River. It is one of Page County's most excellent and highly cultivated agricultural section, where corn is king and farmers are prosperous Americans, who believe in good schools and good roads and the obeying of all wholesome laws.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In tracing out the pioneers of a township or county, one finds no easy task: many have removed, many died, and those yet remaining "this side the strand" have had their minds too full of life's realities to remember all those early happenings. From the best source we have been able to draw we conclude that the settlement of Morton Township was effected as follows:

In 1853 Calvin Fletcher made the first settlement. He was shortly followed by

Samuel Markham, from Kentucky. These both settled in the northwest corner of the township. The next settlement was made in 1867, on section 34, by H. A. Durbon.

In 1869, when S. R. Franks located in Morton Township, he says the following were then residents or came during that year: Henry Pierce, section 35; H. A. Durbon, section 34; Jacob Ernst and his son, A. L. Ernst, section 36; Cy. Cleveland, now of Nebraska, section 25; Evan Wilson, section 25; John M. Chambers, section 35; O. H. Frink, section 10, came in April, 1871; James Noble, section 9, now lives at Shenandoah; Isaiah Beam, section 7; Henry Wagner, section 19, still a resident; J. Roselle (came in 1871) settled on section 36. From that date on the township, in common with all western Page County, settled very rapidly, and now no wild land can be had.

THE FIRST EVENTS.

The first settler was Calvin Fletcher, in 1853.

The first child born was Fred. W. Franks, son of S. R. Franks and wife. His birthday was April 13, 1870.

Probably Mrs. J. M. Chambers was the first person to die in Morton Township.

The first marriage was J. M. Chambers, to his second wife, whose maiden name was Goode.

The first schools were taught in a building erected for that purpose in 1871, in "Pleasant Ridge" (No. 6), and White Cloud (No. 3). Phebe Ellis taught in the winter of 1871-'72 at the "Pleasant Ridge" school-house.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. James Lytle, in the spring of 1872, at "Pleasant Ridge" school-house.

The Methodist Episcopal people organized the first Sunday-school in Morton Township.

The first justices of the peace were J. M. Chambers and "Square" Beams.

RELIGIOUS.

At present there is no regular organized religious denomination in Morton Township. For such services the people go to Coin or Bingham. However, in the early part of 1872, both the Methodist Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodists formed each a class and held regular services at "Pleasant Ridge" school-house on section 36. Each was determined—all in good spirit—to gain the first organization, and if possible the first footing. Upon a certain Sabbath morning during the time above mentioned, Rev. James Lytle, the Wesleyan Methodist preacher, called his class together and preached for them on Sunday morning. He was aware that the Methodist preacher, Rev. L. W. Archer, was to preach in the evening: so he (Lytle) gave notice as follows: "I hereby notify this people that this society will hold services each Sabbath forenoon throughout the year, at this school-house," expecting to head his brother off; but Rev. Archer covered this appointment by giving out notice that

he would preach "afternoon and evening" during the year! Hence that pioneer school-house, around which so many fond recollections still cluster, was well supplied with "regular" services.

SCHOOLS.

As previously remarked, the first two school-houses in Morton were erected the same season—1871. In 1876 she supported six schools, having an enrollment of 168 pupils.

At the present—1890—the township is provided with eight excellent school buildings and an enrollment of 200 scholars. The best of teachers are engaged, and school matters are fully up to the Page County broad-gauge standard.

"LONE ROCK."

Before the reader passes from Morton Township, he is first invited to read concerning an object of natural curiosity, known as "Lone Rock," situated on section 15, about 100 rods southeast of Lone Rock school-house. This monster rock is of the boulder family, is about twenty feet long, ten or twelve feet wide, and stands about eight feet above the ground; how far it is embedded in the earth no one knows. It was discovered by Rev. William Rector, a Methodist minister, in 1851, while journeying from Fremont County to the Tarkio's country, and was perhaps the first white man to gaze upon its surface and query concerning its formation and original history. Whence did it come—from the north on an iceberg? Some mighty agency must have brought its hundreds of tons weight to this spot. Could we but hear its flinty tongue tell of this pre-historic journey, it would surprise and fill us with wonder, sublime! Like the marks of age on the

face of the aged person, does this ancient landmark declare the newness of the soil on which it now rests: the great difference between youth and old age is here illustrated.

For many things pertaining to pioneer

times the reader is referred to the index, where the sketches of not a few of the early settlers will be found and their sketches read with interest, in connection with this township history.





WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WASHINGTON is the southwestern corner township of Page County; it is east of Fremont County, south of Morton Township, west of Colfax and north of the Missouri State line. It is, strictly speaking, congressional township 67, range 39 west. The West Tarkio River is the only stream of any consequence. The soil of this section of Page County is rich of the richest, and from it is produced all kinds of grain, grasses, vegetables and fruits common to this climate.

In 1858 the records show that this township embraced all of congressional township 67, range 39 west, and a part of range 38, but subsequently it was cut down to the six-mile-square rule.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

was made in 1856 by B. C. Freeman, of Missouri; J. B. Van Sandt, of Philadelphia, and Alexander Van Sandt. Shortly afterward came Messrs. Mawhinney, J. S. Johnson, the Webb family, Charles Wilkinson, Mullen and a few others, "staked out" claims and at once began to build homes for themselves.

In 1862, when David Peck came into the township and effected settlement on section 21, he says he found living in the township: B. C. Freeman, on section 32; Father Clauser, section 32; John and Alexander Van Sandt, section 28; Harvey, Edgar and Leonard Webb, A. J. Mawhinney, section 26; Dr. James Hull, section 26, and a man named Ridgeway, on section 20. During the next four or five years there came Richard Dupray, Thomas Peter, P. S. Hunter, Sylvester Johnson, Isaiah Martin, Jack Dugan, S. Scram, E. W. Comfort, Jack and Henry Wiar, John Lee, J. M. Darbee, T. J. Gibson.

From the time the railroad was built through Essex and Shenandoah, in 1870, settlement was made very rapidly.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first school-house erected in Washington Township was the one at Union Grove, in 1861.

Miss Emeline Dupray taught the first school.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Stephen Blanchard, about 1862.

The first person to weave cloth in the township was Mrs. B. C. Freeman.

The first marriage was that of J. M. Kime to Miss Kate Hull, July 5, 1860.

The first male child born was to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Freeman, in September, 1856.

The first female child was Mary, daughter of Alexander and Susan Van Sandt, born in 1857.

The first cemetery was platted on section 21. It contained three acres, and was on Mr. Peck's land.

The first persons buried there were: George Peck, in 1865; Ida M. Peck and Clara Peck, in 1866.

RELIGIOUS.

However great the temptations of the early settlers might have been to forget their early training in sacred things, they did not yield, for we find that among the first enterprises they undertook was the providing of schools and church societies, which held services at private homes and at school-houses. The first sermon was preached in Washington Township by Rev. Stephen Blanchard, Wesleyan Methodist, in 1861 or 1862, at the Union Grove school-house.

The Methodist people gained early footing in these parts, as well as in nearly all western sections. What was known as "Union Grove charge" was for years a stronghold of Methodism. Another point where this sect were in early days and still have a society is at West Point, near the county line.

The Christian Church is an organization who hold services at Union Grove school-house, two miles west of the village of Northboro. The church was formed in 1887 by twenty-three members. The first deacons were: D. W. Flickinger and Isaac Speakman, who are also the present deacons. The elder is H. H. Whitney. The present pastor is Rev. P. Azbill. The first preacher to serve

was Rev. W. W. Hallem, who was succeeded by J. H. Painter, State evangelist. Next came Rev. Sibberel. The school-house at which they meet every Sabbath is the Union Grove building, on section 21. The present membership is twenty-four. A Sunday-school is carried on successfully, with J. Speakman as its superintendent. It has an attendance of thirty scholars.

A Baptist Church was formed in January, 1876, with C. P. Green and wife, G. E. Morrill and wife, R. F. Freeman and wife and Charles Cox. They worshiped at school-houses. Revs. Irely, Webb and E. N. Best served among other pastors. When Northboro village started the church was changed to that point.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school-house of Washington Township was erected in 1861 and since been known as Union Grove. Miss Dupray taught the first term in this house. As the years have rolled away and the country developed the people here have kept fully up to the standard of Page County's school system and at present the township is provided with six excellent buildings. The total enrollment in 1889, was 253.

POSTOFFICES.

The present postoffices within the township are Walkerville, in the southwest part of the territory, and the one at Northboro, on the railroad. At Walkerville Mrs. A. E. Corbitt is the present postmistress. I. R. Haywood also conducts a store of general merchandise at this point.

VILLAGE OF NORTHBORO.

This is a small station on the Denver Short Line (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) railroad, on section 23 of Washington Township. It was platted by the town lot company, September, 1881. It is finely located on a

hill and overlooks a magnificent rural district where all is thrift and prosperity.

The first attempt at business at this point was in the autumn of 1881, soon as the railway was put through. R. J. Mason put in a stock of groceries as the first store. Hill & Scott Brothers soon opened up a general merchandise stock. All of the following located in the fall and early winter of 1881: Henderson & Bunting, hardware; Blanchard & Peck, groceries and queensware; A. D. Kerr, groceries; R. J. Mason, blacksmith shop; hotel by McPherson, who soon sold to Mrs. McGinnes, the present owner; real estate, J. R. Montague; lumber yard, George Palmer & Co.

The first to deal in grain at Northboro was G. E. Morrill; first in the livery business, E. Benedict; first in the harness business, W. L. Dunmire; first in boot and shoe repair shop, S. Fields; first in millinery goods, C. M. Duprey; first to deal in drugs, J. H. Word; first agricultural goods, Furgeson Brothers & Wood.

BUSINESS OF 1890.

Blacksmithing—Fred Hirtz.

Coal—Scott Brothers & Co.

Hotel—Mrs. McGinnes.

Hardware—C. P. Green & Co.

Grain—Howard & Morrow.

General Merchandise—Scott Brothers & Co., A. E. Pratt.

Harness Shop—C. T. Long.

Postoffice—C. P. Green.

Livery—E. Benedict.

Shoe Shop—R. J. Carswell.

A postoffice was established here in 1881, and the same was made a money-order office in 1884. The first order was sent by James Anderson to Frank Day of Westboro, Missouri; amount \$22.50. The office had issued,

up to February, this year, 972 orders and 1,741 postal notes.

RELIGIOUS.

The denominations here represented at Northboro are the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, and each have church edifices.

The Methodist Society was the first to worship. Prior to 1882 there was a class at Union Grove school-house, but upon the platting of Northboro a church was formed. S. D. Blanchard, J. S. Wolf and H. A. Maxwell were the committee to arrange for building. They raised funds and had a frame edifice nearly completed when the terrible cyclone—wind and hail storm—of July 13, 1883, demolished it. The following year (1884) they built on the same foundation. The structure is 32 x 50 feet, and seats 250 people. Its cost was about \$2,000. A parsonage was soon after purchased in the country and removed to the church lots.

The present membership of this church is eighty. A Sunday-school of sixty scholars is sustained.

The various pastors serving this people have been as follows: Rev. J. B. Bartley, Rev. D. Pruitt, Rev. A. F. Conrey.

The Baptist Church at this point was formed by fifteen members, the winter of 1886-'87. The present membership is twenty-two. They have held services at the Methodist church until this date. They will dedicate a new and beautiful church edifice on the 23d of February, 1890. This is a frame house, built after the modern style of architecture. It is 28 x 44 feet, with an alcove and vestibule. It will comfortably seat 200 persons. Its cost is \$1,700. The lot was donated by the town lot company. Rev. I. M. Seay, of Clarinda, preaches for the society at this time.

Gettysburg Post, No. 241, G. A. R., was

organized at Northboro in the fall of 1882, by sixteen members. The first Commander was George E. Morrill. The post now numbers twenty-nine comrades. They own a hall of their own. The present officers are: George E. Morrill, Com.; George Thayer, S. V. C.; James Tarpenning, J. V. C.; J. H. Wheeler, Adjt.; James Winroot, Q. M.; George Wolfe, O. D.; C. T. Long, O. G.; O. W. Holcomb, Chap.; J. G. Bailey, Surgeon.

Sons of Veterans.—Shiloh Camp, No. 119, was organized July 1, 1887, by seventeen charter members. The first Captain was W. W. Creal; First Lieutenant, F. M. Jump; Second Lieutenant, O. W. Holcomb.

The present number in the camp is nineteen. The officers now serving are: W. W. Creal, Captain; W. W. Bailey, First Lieutenant; Lewis Wiar, Second Lieutenant; John H. Andrews, Q. M.; S. J. Turnbull, Chap.; Charles Wiar, O. S.



COLFAX TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXII.

COLFAX—named in honor of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, former Vice-President of the United States—is in the southern tier of townships in Page County. It is east of Washington, south of Lincoln, west of Amity Township, and bounded on the south by the State line between Iowa and Missouri. It comprises congressional township 67, range 38 west, hence is six miles square, except what it lacks of full sections along the State line. At an early day all the southern portion of Page County was claimed by and paid revenue to the State of Missouri. Colfax was at one time a part of Washington Township.

Tarkio River courses its way through this township, from section 5 on the north line to section 31 on the south. Along this beautiful stream one finds considerable valuable native timber land, in which the first settlers lived.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1850 Alexander Montgomery made the first actual settlement in what is now styled Colfax Township. He settled on section 5, and died in 1882.

Next came John Gillihan to section 8. They both came here from Kentucky. John

Iker came about the same period, locating on section 16. To these three pioneers should go the credit of effecting the first settlement in this now goodly locality. It was these three men who set the first stakes and gave tone and caste to the early affairs of the township. Soon sprang up good schools, good churches, pleasant homes, model farms, and all that goes toward making a county desirable.

Other very early settlers were Mr. Birdsell, Alfred Snodderly, Lewis Lowns, Jefferson Tibbitts, the Lynn boys, J. W. Calvert, Mr. Michael, James Bullock, David McCord, James Turner, Ed. Monzingo and James Hammel.

Frank Hitchcock came from Grundy County, Illinois, in 1869. Charles Whipp came about the same time. E. Cadwell, J. G. Johnson, J. Gamble, J. Hensleigh, A. Hill, E. Apley, J. M. Ferguson, O. Wetmore, J. H. Palmer and G. W. Bowman were all settlers prior to 1875.

THE FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the township was James M., son of Alexander Montgomery, born May 4, 1851. He now lives at Coin.

The first marriage was Oscar McCord to Miss Iker, in 1865.

The first school-teacher was Joseph Kempton, who taught in a log school-house, built by James Hayner on section 5, in 1856.

The first frame school-house was erected in 1861.

The first religious services were held in 1856, at the cabin of John Gillihan, by James McVey, who was a Christian minister.

The first female child born within the township was Onie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Montgomery.

Mrs. Montgomery also wove the first cloth in her township.

Joseph Kempton had the honor of being the first school-teacher in these parts. He taught in the first log school-house, built by J. Gillihan, one mile southeast of present Coin. At the first term of school there were twelve pupils in attendance.

THE TOWN OF BLANCHARD.

Blanchard is a flourishing town of about 500 population, on the Omaha & St. Louis Railway, on sections 32 and 33 of Colfax Township, and also a small portion extends over the State line into Missouri. It was platted in September, 1879, and lots sold in October. It is well located and is surrounded by one of the most fertile and paying agricultural districts in Page County. Its population are for the most part intelligent Americans, who sustain the best of all modern improvements and build up educational and religious societies very rapidly.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

An office was established in the autumn of 1879, with J. D. Parrott as postmaster. He was succeeded as follows: B. Thurman, J. R. Pruitt, O. Wetmore. It soon became a money order office. Up to February, 1890,

there had been issued from this office 7,697 orders and 5,306 postal notes.

INCORPORATION.

Blanchard became an incorporated town in 1880. The first Council were: T. F. Willis, Mayor; Samuel M. Zeluff, Recorder; A. J. Colton, Treasurer; J. A. Funk, S. W. Bird, C. G. Anderson, M. G. Blair, C. C. Hayes, G. A. Gattlin, Trustees. The mayors have been:

T. F. Willis	1880	J. W. Holliday	1885
C. C. Hayes	1881	N. J. Russell	1886
T. F. Willis	1882	J. D. Parrott	1887
J. V. Beghtol	1883	T. F. Willis	1888
J. V. Beghtol	1884	J. A. Funk	1889

The officers at present are: J. A. Funk, Mayor; C. C. Barker, Recorder; A. A. Lincoln, Treasurer; J. W. Vinacke, J. J. Bean, T. F. Maddock, U. T. James, E. L. Kennon, Trustees.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first child born at Blanchard was Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lincoln, born January 15, 1880.

The first school was taught by E. E. Benedict, in 1880.

The first house on the plat was built by John Mann.

The first goods was sold by John Mann, grocer; Fossett & Birdsall, hardware; N. G. Russell, A. A. Lincoln, Frank Gillmore, general dealers; Bower & Comstock, groceries and meat; J. D. Parrott, drugs; Mr. Clement, furniture; Anderson Bar, agricultural goods; J. Cole & Co., grain dealers; George Palmer & Co., lumber.

THE BANK.

Monk & Anderson Brothers established a banking-house at Blanchard in 1881. They commenced on a \$6,000 capital, and now carry a \$12,000 cash capital. They do a general banking business. Their corresponding banks are the First National, of Chicago, and the Chase, of New York. The concern has been

a great help to Blanchard, and its proprietors are well liked by the patrons.

THE CREAMERY.

Blanchard has one of the finest creameries in all this part of the State. A stock company was formed of the best business men in the community, and in 1889 a good frame building was erected, just north from the town, and all the latest butter-making machinery put in. It started up November 6, 1889, and is now doing a good business at producing a very superior quality of butter from milk delivered within a radius of eight miles. The incorporated name of the concern is the "Blanchard Butter and Cheese Company," which has a capital of \$8,500.

SCHOOLS.

From the first, Blanchard has been noted for her excellent schools. The first term was taught by E. E. Benedict, commencing September 20, 1880. This term was held in what was known as the "Milwaukee Beer Parlor," which building was erected for saloon purposes, but the agitation of the Prohibitory question and the high moral sentiment of the community would not long tolerate and support a beer saloon.

Other buildings were leased for schools, but in 1881 the present fine two-story brick structure was built, at an expense of \$9,000. It was erected by contractor Alex. Searcy. It is 40 x 60 feet, divided into three departments. The directors serving when it was built were: T. F. Willis, C. C. Hayes and Dr. Bechtol.

The present School Board are: J. A. Funk, J. J. Bean, A. W. Hawley. The present enrollment is 109 pupils.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here by a small class in 1881. A

frame chapel was built the next season. It was 38 x 50 feet, and cost the society \$2,600. On July 13, 1883, it was blown to pieces by a terrible cyclone, which swept over this part of Iowa. The church, however, was re-built on the same foundation, and still serves the purpose. The last building cost \$2,200. It seats 300 people.

The present membership of the society is 200. The average attendance in Sunday-school is 125. The present Superintendent is C. G. Anderson.

The pastors who have served at Blanchard are: Revs. Conrad, Bishop, Moore, Rawls, Brewer, Waynick and Wright.

The church built a parsonage in 1885, at a cost of \$1,000.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized at Blanchard in 1880 by twelve members. The same year a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. It is a frame house 30 x 48 feet, which seats 250 people. The first edifice was wrecked by a severe storm and rebuilt.

The present membership is thirty-two. At one time in numbered seventy. The present officers are: John Monzingo, J. W. Gibson, Elders; J. Adair, Francis McKee, Alexander Duncan, Deacons.

The pastors have been: Rev. R. M. Sherrard, Rev. J. M. Henderson, Rev. Thompson, Rev. David Inches, Rev. Brownlee, Rev. Richie, Rev. McNab.

A flourishing Sunday-school of thirty members is superintended by John Gibson.

SECULAR SOCIETIES.

Emanuel Lodge, No. 405 (Blue Lodge), of the Masonic order, was instituted at Blanchard in 1880 by the following charter members and officials: J. A. Funk, W. M.; A. E. Pratt, S. W.; E. E. Phillips, J. W.; S.

W. Bird, H. White, D. A. McDaniels, J. W. Dewey.

At present the lodge numbers thirty-two members. The 1890 officers are: E. L. Kennon, W. M.; J. A. Funk, S. W.; H. Scott, J. W.; T. J. Edmonds, Sec'y; J. R. Pruitt, Treas. They meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

Odd Fellows—State Line Lodge, No. 429, was instituted at Blanchard in 1882, by nine members. The first officers were: J. A. Funk, N. G.; E. E. Phillips, V. G.; John Jeffords, Sec'y; A. F. Fossett, Treas.

At one time the lodge had a membership of eighty-three, but at present has forty-two.

The present officers are: E. L. Kennon, N. G.; E. E. Kirby, V. G.; William Duherst, Sec'y; A. J. Scott, Treas.

In 1882 they bought a hall, which they have finely furnished and equipped.

"Blanchard Encampment," No. 167, was organized in the fall of 1888. There was only one charter member: the remainder were borrowed from neighboring towns. It now numbers twenty-five. J. A. Funk is C. P.; A. W. Hawley, S. W.; W. N. Duherst, Scribe, and Charles Ragan, Treas.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Rising Star Lodge, No. 180, was formed at College Springs in 1878, and afterward removed to Blanchard—about 1881. The charter members numbered twenty persons. When the division arose in the supreme lodge over the yellow fever trouble at the South, this lodge became dissatisfied and withdrew.

The present officers are: L. D. Hoag, M. W.; J. A. Funk, Fin.; A. W. Hawley, Sec'y. They now meet in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Grand Army Post (Blanchard, No. —), was organized, January 11, 1886, by John Spence, with fifteen charter members. The first elective officers were: T. J. Baggs, P. C.; R. D. Perigo, Adj't; F. M. Stevens, S. V.; W. C. Ross, J. V.; John R. Pruitt, Q. M.;

J. N. George, Surgeon; P. S. Davidson, Chaplain; J. A. Funk, O. G. The present number enrolled is about twenty. They have a post room and meet the second Tuesday in each month.

The present officers are: R. D. Perigo, P. C.; William Barnhill, S. V.; W. F. Culbertson, J. V.; E. J. Orr, Adj't; T. J. Baggs, Q. M.; J. N. George, Surgeon; S. W. Miller, Chaplain; B. U. Wilcox, O. D.; A. Londen, O. G.

BUSINESS OF 1890.

February 5, 1890, the following constituted the commercial interests at Blanchard:

Agricultural Dealers—Maddock & Bryant, A. W. Hawley.

Bank—Monk & Anderson.

Blacksmiths—John Black & Son, W. F. Berry.

Coal—J. C. Williams.

Drugs—G. A. Pruitt & Co., J. W. Holli-day, A. O. Mudge.

Furniture—W. H. Maddock.

General Dealers—A. A. Lincoln, J. J. Beam, John Sharp, McCord & McDaniels, Furgeson & Axtel, C. L. Roberts.

Grain—Cole & Co., J. C. Williams & Co.

Groceries—Johnson & Palmer.

Hotel—R. Joy.

Hardware—J. W. Vinacke & Son.

Harness Shop—I. T. Bull.

Jewelry—J. W. Howell, William Gilson.

Lumber—George Palmer & Co.

Livery Stables—Anderson Bros., D. A. McCord.

Millinery—Mrs. O. E. Comstock, Mrs. Durall, Messner & Kelso.

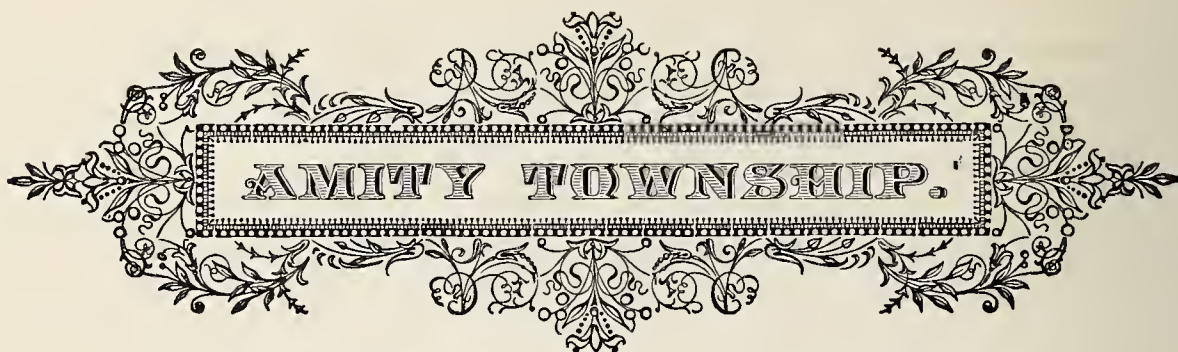
Meat Markets—John A. Palmer, Furgeson & Axtel, C. L. Roberts.

Newspaper—"Blanchard Sentinel."

Photographs—F. L. Green, William Gilson.

Shoe Shop—James McMichael.

Wagon Shop—Joseph Walle.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

THIS Township is the second from the east line of the county, and is bounded on the south by the Iowa and Missouri State line; on the west by Colfax Township; on the north by Harlan Township, and on the east by Buchanan Township. It is congressional township 68, range 37 west.

It is a most excellent section of the county, and is finely developed, and has a population chiefly of Americans, and which takes great interest in educational and religious matters. Amity College at College Springs is located in Amity Township, and is known far and near as one of great value. Its native and artificial groves, together with its vast amount of beautiful evergreen and ornamental trees, lends a charm indeed seldom found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in Amity Township in 1854, by Daniel Severs, in the grove south of College Springs, and at the same time by his brother and brother-in law, Mr. Wade. No others came in until the college lands were surveyed in 1856. The work began in May of that year and was completed in July. At that date, J. P. Don-

aldson stopped in a little log cabin, southeast of the village of College Springs. He boarded many of the surveying party. The papers, plats and field notes were turned over by Mr. Wanzer and Elijah Miller to the committee, Mark Morse, W. J. Woods, and Joseph Cornforth, in a board shanty, near Cornforth's residence, some two miles northeast of Braddyville, on July 4, 1856. The following autumn the school-house was built, and prior to that a public well was dug. Two sets of hands were employed in the survey: among the number may be mentioned Frederick Nelson, Messrs. Forry, Pierce and Woods. Frank M. Moore and Frederick Nelson were sworn chainmen. Moore did not continue long, but "Fred" had more genuine pluck and continued the business of wading through the tall grass until the last stake was stuck. Mr. Nelson followed the *role* of "*stick, stuck, stick, stuck!*" as a faithful chainman, who had just came to this country and who has come to be among Page County's wealthiest farmers, located on section 7.

Joseph A. Reid came in the fall of 1856, selected lands and moved in the next year, landing April 9, 1857. He is still a resident

of the land he first claimed, which is on section 19. Among those who settled prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and about all who were in Amity Township at that time, were: Allen Searcy, Joseph Cornforth, Elijah Gibbs and his sons Daniel, George and Benjamin, William Laughlin, John Russell, James Laughlin, J. W. McKinley, Ami Smith, W. J. Woods, A. Carver, Charles Green, Linton Cornforth, E. Noe, John Snodderly, Thomas Snodderly and their father, Joseph Kempton and father, Johnson (father of Meed Johnson, harness maker), George Babcock, J. P. Donaldson, Jacob McIntosh, George McNollough, Mr. Armstrong, Allen Austin, Peter Austin, M. S. Morrow, Charles Moody, William Russell, James Short, B. McCord, Morris McCord, David McCord, Andrew Lumery, John Laughlin, W. C. Dow, Fred Nelson and Jabez Fickling.

At the general election in 1860 seventy-one votes were polled (in *present* Amity Township). Lincoln received all but two votes. In 1864 there were fully three fifths of the voters away in the Union army and sixty-eight votes were cast.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth was Ida Donaldson (now Mrs. J. C. Leslie), who was born in 1858 or 1859.

The first death was a young man named Dow, who passed away in July, 1857.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1857.

The first religious services were held in Amity (now College Springs), early in 1857. It was a union service.

The first church edifice was the United Presbyterian, built during the war; the lumber being obtained at St. Joe.

At first Amity Township embraced all that

territory now contained in Amity, Colfax and Washington townships.

SCHOOLS.

Perhaps no one township in all Iowa has paid more attention to the education of the young, in a secular and religious way, than Amity has. The very first settlers at once erected a school and church building. The reader is referred to the college history for much connected with this subject.

At the present date (1890) Amity Township has eight sub-districts and one independent. In the former the enrollment, by last report, was nearly 200.

VILLAGE OF COLLEGE SPRINGS.

Much concerning this place will be found in the history of Amity College—they are about one and the same. However, it may be stated that “Amity” (later changed to College Springs—after the discovery of a large, never failing spring on the plat) was platted in June, 1856, on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 of Amity Township. It is beautifully environed by a charming rural district and is purely a country town, having no railroad; and it depends largely on the college for its support. Besides those connected with the college there are about 400 inhabitants.

The first to engage in mercantile business at this point was A. Oppenheimer, in 1858.

Dr. R. H. Lymer was the pioneer physician.

In 1857 N. C. Storrs & Co. built a steam saw-mill on the town site, and in 1859-'60 it was blown to atoms, killing one man and badly injuring others.

AT PRESENT

the business of the village is about as follows:

General Dealers—McLean Bros., Hender-son Bros.

Grocery—Thomas Case.

Drugs—Bagnal Bros.

Livery—Henderson Bros.

Blacksmiths—Anderson, Renigher.

Bank—McLean Bros.

Meat Shop—Renigher.

Cheese Factory—Austin & Stanton.

Harness Shop—M. Johnson.

The postoffice was established at an early day, and has been in many different hands. In July, 1875, it became a money-order office. The first order issued was sent by J. B. Langhlin to Smith & White of Hamburg. The amount was \$25. The office has issued to this date 12,302 money orders and 4,120 postal notes. Mails are received daily from Clarinda, via Coin.

SCHOOLS.

Amity Township and College Springs are famous for schools. See history of college. The present public school building was erected in 1877—a two-story frame house, to which was added the east wing in 1887. It now has three departments. The schools are in a flourishing condition—none better in the county.

CHURCHES.

At the present time there are five religious denominations at College Springs—the Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, Free-Methodist, Congregational and United Presbyterian. At one time there was a Baptist; also an old school Presbyterian society.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at College Springs was organized in 1870, by twenty members. In 1873 a frame edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,800. The present membership is ninety-eight. The present officers are A. B. Buckner, Pastor; George Davidson, Class Leader; James Davidson, J. S. Beals, C. B. McClelland, S. B. Seeley, A. B. Milner, Stewards; C. W. Fetch, J. S.

Beals, George Davidson, C. B. McClelland, Trustees.

The Sabbath-school now averages 110 pupils, and is superintended by E. B. Skinner.

The following pastors have served this people: Revs. W. S. Hooker, C. E. Lynn, J. M. Conrad, B. Shinn, George F. Brand, I. T. Miller, C. H. Burleigh, J. W. Adair, A. C. Rawles, C. W. Poston, E. M. H. Fleming, A. B. Buckner.

The United Presbyterian Church at Amity was formed in the month of June, 1857. The original members were: J. S. Moughlin, Thomas Moughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John McKissick, Mr. and Mrs. John Latta, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Monzingo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McLean and P. M. Hoag—eleven in all. Ten years after organization, the society built a frame edifice, the original cost of which was \$2,500; it was subsequently enlarged at a cost of \$1,000.

The present membership of this church is 330. The present deacons are: William McLean, J. W. McKinley, J. C. Black, J. A. Blair.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. Samuel Anderson was installed April, 1867; he died in December, 1869. Rev. M. Morrison was installed in April, 1871, and released in October, 1876. Rev. William Johnston was installed in August, 1877, and is still pastor of the congregation.

A Sabbath-school of 250 members is sustained in connection with the church. The present superintendent is Robert Coulter.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at College Springs was organized in 1860, with twenty charter members. Rev. O. F. Page was the organizer. The present membership is fifty. A church was built in 1870; size, 26 x 32 feet; cost \$1,000.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. O. F. Page, Rev. G. I. Cummins, Rev. George

Jaquiss, Rev. J. Lowry, Rev. J. Balch, Rev. J. Grinnell, Rev. A. M. Shinner, Rev. A. W. Hall, Rev. A. R. Dodd, Rev. George H. Hemingway, Rev. L. J. Harrington, Rev. S. A. Gilley.

The present stewards: William Follett, William Ellsworth, Grace Cox. A Sunday-school, superintended by Mrs. Lizzie A. Richards, consisting of four classes and fifty pupils, is in a good condition.

Rev. Ami Smith, a charter member of this church, was one of the founders of College Springs (Amity) and figured conspicuously in the establishment of Amity College, which was founded as a Wesleyan Methodist school, and afterward chartered as an undenominational college.

Three of the members of this church are now in Africa as missionaries, viz.: Rev. H. W. Johnson and wife and Alice Harris, M. D.

The Free-Methodist Church was formed about 1883. The first meetings were held in tents, but in 1885 a frame structure was built at a cost of \$1,700.

The present membership of the church is thirty-five. The Sunday-school has about the same average attendance. Mrs. Emily White is the superintendent.

The present officers of the church are: Rev. F. H. Smith, Pastor; Mrs. Maggie Woodmansee, Class-Leader; Thomas Woodmansee, G. S. Bower, L. Waters, Thomas Henry, Asa Turner, Trustees; Rev. George Stewart, Local Preacher.

The Congregational Church at College Springs was organized December 17, 1865, by twenty-seven members. A church building was erected in 1868-'69, costing \$2,500. It was first used May 15, 1869, but was completed and dedicated October 13, 1870.

The first regularly employed pastor was Rev. C. C. Humphrey. He served from February 8, 1868 to February 13, 1869. His

successor was Rev. D. R. Barker, who was employed June 7, 1869, serving the church faithfully, until he suddenly dropped dead in the fall of 1875. The next pastor, Rev. W. I. Phillips, from June, 1876 to September, 1878. Rev. H. Avery from October, 1878 to October, 1888. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Hilton. The present membership of this church is seventy. The church officials are: James Birchard, E. F. Badger, Lyman Sherman, Deacons; F. Nelson, J. B. Short, G. H. Lowery, Trustees; L. A. Sahlstrom, Chorister; G. A. Noe, Organist and Church Clerk.

A good Sunday-school is sustained, having a membership of seventy pupils.

AMITY COLLEGE.*

This successful institution of learning is located at College Springs and in Amity Township, Page County, Iowa. A colony was first contemplated in the early part of 1853, by the Rev. B. F. Haskins, who succeeded in interesting various other influential persons in the enterprise. The original idea was the establishment of a colony of Christian families on a plan that should insure a "permanent fund for an institution of learning of a reformatory character." To bring about this end a circular was issued, headed, 'A PLAN FOR A COLONY OF REFORMERS.' Among other arguments set forth in this circular were the subjoined:

"The State of Iowa and Territory of Minnesota present to the the Christian's view a large field of promising usefulness. Here are large tracts of land as yet, almost, without an occupant, which will soon be occupied and thickly inhabited; and this appears to be the spring-time, preparatory for sowing the seeds of truth, with the prospect of an abun-

*These data were selected by the present President as suitable and correct.

dant harvest; thus the infancy of those parts which are yet to receive character; and now, by timely effort, with the guidance and blessing of God, a character will be given that will promise security and permanence to the cause of Christ; and to do this, as far as may be, it is proposed that a colony be formed for religious and educational purposes. Individuals who may feel like engaging in the undertaking, are to become shareholders. One hundred dollars shall constitute a share. When \$7,000 have been subscribed, a committee shall be chosen by the shareholders. The business of such committee shall be to explore the unoccupied parts of Iowa or Missouri, or both, as may be thought necessary for the suitable location of the proposed colony. * * * * The land purchased shall be Government land, and in the most suitable portion of such tract shall be laid out a town. The remainder to be platted into ten, twenty and forty-acre lots. So much of the land as shall be necessary to pay off the shareholders shall be appraised at \$5 per acre, and every shareholder may receive, in land at valuation price, to the amount of his share. To each share there shall be attached a scholarship of five years' gratuitous instruction in the institution of learning that may be established from the fund raised as proposed, which may be used, rented, or sold at the pleasure of the shareholder. * * * The institution shall be of such character as to give both sexes the opportunity to obtain a liberal education. The manual-labor system shall be encouraged and entered into as far as practicable."

This circular succeeded in arousing an intelligent interest in the enterprise, and the friends of the movement held several meetings. In the latter part of March, 1854, a committee consisting of W. J. Woods, James McQuinn and B. F. Haskins, was appointed

to explore those portions of Iowa deemed most desirable for the location of such a colony. This exploring tour began April 12, 1854, and extended over Black Hawk, Washington, Keokuk, Iowa, Benton, Linn, Buchanan, Clark, Tama, Marshall, Jasper, Polk and Warren counties. In Black Hawk County they met Aaron Dow, who agreed to put in \$1,000 if they would change the stipulated appraisment of lands from \$5 to \$2.50 per acre, which was done at their next meeting.

In February, 1855, the capital of the company was increased from \$7,000 to \$30,000 and the name changed to the "*Western Industrial and Scientific Association.*" At that meeting were elected for officers: President, Rev. J. Cross; Corresponding Secretary, George Davis; Treasurer, W. J. Woods.

Two months later on B. F. Haskins, W. R. Powers and J. E. Branscom were appointed to explore Kansas, north Missouri and southern Iowa. They reported in favor of the latter section, and a new committee located lands and filed articles of incorporation and then made the name *Amity College*. The first trustees were: J. T. Atkinson, Benj. F. Haskins, John Cross, William R. Powers, Aaron Dow, Mark Morse, W. J. Woods. In January, 1856, the names of Silas Thomas, C. Adams, Andrew Turney and W. A. Bates were added. Silas Thompson was chosen President; B. F. Haskins, Secretary, and Mark Morse, Treasurer of the Board.

W. J. Woods, Mark Morse and Joseph Cornforth attended to the survey of the lands and town site, called "Amity," now College Springs.

For the purpose of forever preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the shareholders instructed the board to insert in every deed of land and town lot a provision effectually prohibiting the same,

and no liquors have ever been handled on these lands.

In 1859 the college owned nearly 7,000 acres of land; in Page County it had 1,665 acres; in Cass County, 680 acres; in Missouri, 4,600 acres. The only building owned at that date was a frame structure 22 x 28 feet, one-story high. During that year, however, a brick structure 40 x 50 feet, two-stories high, was commenced.

The first class in the academic department was organized in 1857, by Prof. George P. Kimball, of Wheaton, Illinois. The number of students was thirty, three-fourths being males. At the close of the year Prof. Kimball was forced to resign on account of his health. He was succeeded by Prof. Armour, a New York man and an excellent educator, and built up a lively interest, but unfortunately the trustees dismissed him at the end of a year and engaged Prof. William Nelson to fill the vacancy. Prof. Armour at once organized a "select school," and soon drew many pupils from the college. This folly soon ended, and Prof. Armour was, together with his wife, re-engaged in the college, in 1860. He remained two years, and failing health caused him to return to New York State. With this the academic character of the college ceased. From 1862 to 1864 the college was absorbed in the public schools. Nothing was accomplished in 1865, but the year following a new plan was adopted, and the property leased for five years by a company of men, who assumed all financial responsibility. These men engaged Prof. Armour and lady to conduct the school, hoping it would prove a success. But such was not true, and at the end of the third year Prof. Armour took the school for what he could realize from it.

In 1871 the school was again organized under the control of the Trustees, with Ham-

ilton White as president. Another change was made in the winter: Rev. Marion Morrison took charge of affairs, continuing until the year's end.

The time had come when some decisive act must be taken. The college had spent fifteen year's history and had made no great mark in the educational world. So again the trustees stepped to the front, determined this time to make the correct move. The Rev. A. T. McDill, A. M., was selected for the controlling light and proved very successful. He was a graduate of Monmouth (Illinois) College, a man of high character and scholarly attainments. He became president in the autumn of 1872, and at once organized on a collegiate basis. Scholars came in rapidly and the school demanded the services of Prof. Grimes, of Iowa College. In 1876 more building room was needed and the north and south wings were added; they were 23 x 30 feet. In 1876-'77 the attendance was 106. At the close of 1877, after five years' toil, President McDill resigned, when Rev. S. C. Marshall took his mantle. He graduated at Muskingum College, Ohio, in 1856; also at the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1860.

In the spring of 1883, Rev. S. C. Marshall resigned the presidency of Amity College. In August of the same year the board elected the Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., President, who took charge September 1, of that year, and still continues in the office.

Dr. Kennedy was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, was graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, in 1852, at the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Xenia, Ohio, in 1858; served in the pastorate at Jamestown, Fredericksburg, Ohio, Steubenville, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa. His experience in teaching, first in the common schools, and afterward in academies and a ladies' seminary

which he conducted successfully, and finally at Amity College, altogether extended over eighteen years. From his alma mater he received the title of A. M. in 1856, from Westminster College the title of D. D. in 1877, and in 1888 was chosen Fellow of the "Society of Science, Letters and Art," of London.

Under his administration Amity College has been making progress and widening her influence every year. The course of study was revised in 1883 and enlarged; the discipline of the college, which seemed very lax, was brought up to the required grade of efficiency, and in 1885 the commercial department was instituted. In 1888 a financial agent, the Rev. W. A. Campbell, was appointed, who immediately went to work to increase the endowment fund, and still continues to prosecute the work. Under his agency the endowment has been raised to about \$40,000.

New college buildings were erected in 1883, not large but very handsome, commodious and comfortable. They are neatly finished and furnished, heated throughout by steam.

Meantime, large additions have been made to the museum, which now numbers 4,000 specimens, classified and neatly labeled, and to the college library, which numbers 2,000 volumes. The apparatus, too, since 1883, has received valuable additions, and the general appearance of the college grounds, or campus, has been greatly improved.

In 1884 the literary societies, by recommendation of the president, were disbanded and new societies, under new constitutions, were organized, which still continue in a prosperous condition. This year (1890), the new catalogue shows another revision and enlargement of the course of study, adding one year more to the scientific course, and making

all the courses equal to those of any first-class college, either East or West.

The present faculty, whose names are given below, have been selected with the greatest care and each professor and teacher is a specialist in his own department. It is the purpose of the present management to keep up the high standard and reputation of the college for the best government, the best scholarship, the best teaching and training as well as the best development and culture, all of the best moral character.

At present this college maintains six departments — Classical, Scientific, Normal, Commercial, Musical and Art, and is patronized by over 300 students. The following persons constitute the present faculty: Rev. T. J. Kennedy, D. D., F. S. Sc., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Latin.

S. S. Maxwell, M. S., Professor of Natural Science.

E. B. Skinner, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Political Science.

L. A. Sahlstrom, A. M., Professor of Greek and Modern Languages.

Mrs. Adelaide Coe Skinner, Ph. U., Professor of English Literature and Didactics

Miss Hallie Patrick, Instructor in Preparatory branches; Miss Jennie Littell, Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

O. J. Penrose M. Acct's, Principal of Amity Commercial College and Professor of Book-keeping, Commercial Law and Business Practice.

Miss Hallie Patrick, B. Mus., Instructor in Instrumental Music.

Mrs. O. J. Penrose, Instructor in Elocution, Type writing and Short-hand.

Miss Damaris Wright, Instructor in Vocal Music and Voice Culture.

Ernest B. Skinner, A. M., Librarian.

Rev. W. A. Campbell, A. M., Financial Agent.

F. W. Dunlap, Principal of Academy at Greenwood, Missouri.

This college was chartered under the laws of the State, in 1871, with university powers, and has authority to confer all academic degrees and honors. The Alumni now number nearly 100.

A flourishing academy, subordinate to the college, is conducted at Greenwood, Missouri, by Prof. F. W. Dunlap, an Amity student.

The present board of trustees are: J. A. Reid, President; T. A. Prest, Secretary; J. W. McKinley, Treasurer; C. B. McClelland, Christopher Hart, George McCullough, A. B. Milner, Rev. M. B. Sharp, Frederick Nelson, J. B. Laughlin.





BUGHANAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BUCHANAN, one of the earliest settled parts of Page County, is now confined to congressional township 67, range 36 west, and contains about thirty-two sections of land, a portion of the lower tier of sections being cut by the Missouri State line, on account of variations in the several boundary surveys. Buchanan is south of East River Township, west of Taylor County, north of Missouri State line and east of Amity Township. It derived its name from an army officer who was drowned near Hawleyville, about 1833, while trying to cross a stream in high-water time. For many years subsequent to its organization, the south half of its domain was included in and paid tribute to the State of Missouri, until by act of Congress the matter was finally settled and the present southern boundary line established.

The township is watered and drained by the Nodaway rivers and Buchanan Creek. The East and West Nodaway form a junction on section 7. There is considerable broken land in the township and a good amount of native forests, within which the first settlements were effected.

At first Buchanan embraced the south half of the county and Nodaway Township the northern half, but Buchanan assumed its

present form and size in October, 1860, by order of County Judge Swinton, who cut it down to its present territory by making other civil townships.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is in this township (as now defined) that we find the first events of settlement in Page County. It was here that the white man ventured to make for himself a habitation even before the Indian wigwams had all disappeared. The honor—for such it is—of effecting the first settlement in the county—likewise Buchanan Township—belongs to the Farrens family. D. M. Farrens claims G. W. and H. D. Farrens came to Buchanan Township in 1841, and that he (David Farrens) came in 1842; but records in the hands of H. D. Farrens show that the settlement was made in 1842: hence the settlement of the three Farrens must have been made in 1843. However, many still contend, and may be correct that the first settlement dates from 1841. William Hardee, who came—he says—March 28, 1842, and settled on section 1, believes the first settlement should be 1841. The location of the first house was on section 27 and it still stands.

Larkin Thompson moved into the township about the same time that Hardee came.

In 1845 Pike Davidson, Jacob Bottenfelt, John Snodgrass, Robert Snodgrass, Daniel and John Duncan, came about the same time.

John Griffey and Thomas Nixson came in 1850.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first person born of white parents in this township and county was Oliver Perry Hardee, generally known as Perry Hardee, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hardee, born September 16, 1842.

The first white woman in this township and the county was Miss Elizabeth Farley, who married William Hardee. She was also the mother of the first child.

The first marriage was that of George Farrens to Miss Martha Holland, November 12, 1844.

The first postoffice in Buchanan Township was established in 1851, known as Center postoffice. G. W. Farrens was first postmaster.

The first settler to go on the prairie to make a home was Samuel Nixson. The timber-men all told him he would freeze or starve to death, but forty years have rolled by and still he lives and is among the most prosperous men of Page County. He drove fat steers to St. Joe, Missouri, thirty years ago and sold them at \$3.00 per hundred.

He also planted the first vineyard in Page County.

The first trail ever broken by a white man was in 1843, when G. W. Farrens, one wet season, hitched four yoke of oxen to a tree-top and dragged it over hill and dale to Maryville, Missouri.

Mr. Farrens is peculiarly situated, as he has lived in two States, three counties and two townships and yet never removed. It has come about on account of the Iowa-Mis-

souri boundary line trouble and the re-organizing of townships.

SCHOOLS.

Though not even *fairly* educated themselves, many unable to read and write, yet the first settlers saw the need of schools, and in 1844 a log school-house was built on section 26, in which both school and occasional religious services were held. From that remote day to this the good people of Buchanan have always been foremost in promoting educational matters in Page County.

In 1890 the total enrollment of pupils was 236. There are seven excellent school buildings in the township. The best of teachers are employed.

RELIGIOUS.

The clergy early found its way into the wilds of Buchanan Township, at first being represented by Rev. Johnson, of the Methodist faith, who held the first religious service at the house of Ephraim Johnson.

The Three Forks Nodaway Baptist Church was organized May 16, 1858, by Rev. S. J. Lowe. The original members were: W. P. Dougherty, I. E. Stout, Willis Allenbaugh, E. Dougherty, Nancy Stout, Ann Miller, Elizabeth Allenbaugh.

Among those who preached for this society were Revs. Lowe, Lambert, Cobb, Bullock and Simmons. In 1880 the church had a membership of forty-two, but at present it is not in a flourishing condition.

For further church history see "Town of Braddyville."

TOWN OF BRADDYVILLE.

This is the most important trading point in the township. A small plat was laid out at an early day by Mr. Braddy. The present plat was effected and made a matter of public record in June, 1878—the year in which

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway was built through from Clarinda to Burlington Junction, Missouri. Its platter was James Braddy. It is located on section 36, and on the bank of the Nodaway River, which affords a mill power at this point. It is now an incorporated place, having a population of about 200 people. It is one of the oldest trading points in the county. There has been a store, a postoffice and blacksmith shop for over thirty years. Among the early dealers here were William Beach, who ran a store in a log house some time late in the "'50s." He was followed by T. B. Blackford, R. H. Dunn, R. C. Mason & Son. John Hart & Co. came in 1875 and are still there.

RAILWAY ERA.

The coming of the railway marked a new era for Braddyville, and in 1879-'80 Good & Gottbrecht were the general merchandise dealers at that time.

In 1880, Dale & Collins opened a hardware store. Butler Brothers and David Dows & Co. bought grain. Hotelling & Crane handled lumber. A. H. Luddington dealt first in furniture. The first to deal in drugs was Raudabaugh & Lawrence. The pioneer hotel was run by J. W. Martin. John Gram, shoe shop; John Castle, harness maker; Stuart Henderson, blacksmith; M. Reed, wagon shop; Mrs. Good and Casy Smith, milliners; Dale & Carson, agricultural goods; Blackford & Failyer, livery business.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at an early day. William Krout was an early postmaster and was succeeded in the following order: T. B. Blackford, David Kelly, George Kelly, L. C. Lawrence, John Hart, L. C. Lawrence. The office was made a money-order station July 21, 1884. The first order was for \$17.20,

sent by John M. King to Sol. Gray, at Williamsburgh, Kansas. The number of orders issued to this date is 980, with 1,656 postal notes.

INCORPORATION.

Braddyville became an incorporated town in 1880. The mayors have been as follows:

T. B. Blackford.....1880	H. A. Black.....1885
C. W. Reece.....1881	H. A. Black.....1886
G. W. Raudabaugh..1882	H. A. Black.....1887
J. G. Williams.....1883	J. B. Crain.....1888
Charles T. German..1884	J. B. Crain....1889

The present town officials are: Mayor, J. B. Crain; Recorder, John Hart; Treasurer, J. B. Crain; Assessor, A. McClure; Councilmen, P. H. Freiermuth, A. F. Large, C. C. White, J. G. Williams, J. Burch, George McCowen.

DEALERS OF 1890.

General Merchandise.—John Hart & Son, J. J. Freiermuth.

Hardware.—Gray & White.

Drugs.—L. C. Lawrence.

Grocer.—John West.

Furniture.—Gray & White.

Hotel.—D. Furgeson.

Livery.—Lawrence & Dow.

Meat Shop.—J. M. Tinnell.

Blacksmiths.—S. Henderson, William R. Jackson.

Wagon Shop.—William R. Jackson.

Shoe Shop.—John Gram.

Agricultural Goods.—Gray & White, — Freiermuth.

Bank.—J. B. Crain.

Lumber.—J. B. Crain.

Grain.—Gray & White, M. F. Nichols.

Millinery.—Mrs. Laura Hiler, Mrs. James Failyer.

Physicians.—Dr. A. F. Large, Dr. J. G. Williams.

Mills.—P. H. Freiermuth.

Newspaper.—Braddyville "News."

Tin Shop.—Harvey Williams.

Barber Shop.—John West.

Charcoal Works.—John West.

The Braddyville *News* commenced its issue January 1, 1890. It is a six-column paper, printed at Clermont, Iowa,—half devoted to each town. Its proprietors are Miller & Grosvenor, who intend putting in printing material at Braddyville soon.

The mill at this point is a very old one, and one over which the former builder had a long train of litigation with one Lummary, who dammed the Nodaway at another point, and the back-water ruined one of the mill-sites. The case went to the Supreme Court and nearly financially wrecked both parties, but finally it was decided in favor of Mr. Braddy. The present owner will soon put in operation the "roller system."

The Bank of Braddyville was opened in 1880 by Good & Webster, who in 1881 sold to Crain, Jefferson and Co., and in May, 1889, J. B. Crain bought the concern and carries on banking business in a small way, coupling insurance and other branches with it.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was erected in 1873—a one-story 24 x 34 feet frame house, which stood on the bank of the river. The present school building was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2,500. It is 46 x 56 feet, two-stories

high. The present enrollment of pupils is sixty.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Methodism is an old institution hereabouts. Its early history cannot here be noted, but after the railway was built a few years a neat frame edifice was constructed, 30 x 50 feet, at a cost of \$1,500. The present membership is fifty. Among the ministers who have served may be mentioned, Revs. Charles Burley, Adair, Rawls, Flemming and Buckner.

ODD FELLOWS.

College Springs Lodge, No. 228, was removed from College Springs in 1879. It reached at one time sixty members, but on account of new lodges at Coin and Blanchard, it now has only twenty-six members. The present officers are: J. B. Crain, N. G.; S. Henderson, V. G.; S. Mann, Treasurer; H. W. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

The Lodge owns their own hall, over Hart's store.

MORSEMAN AND CROOKS.

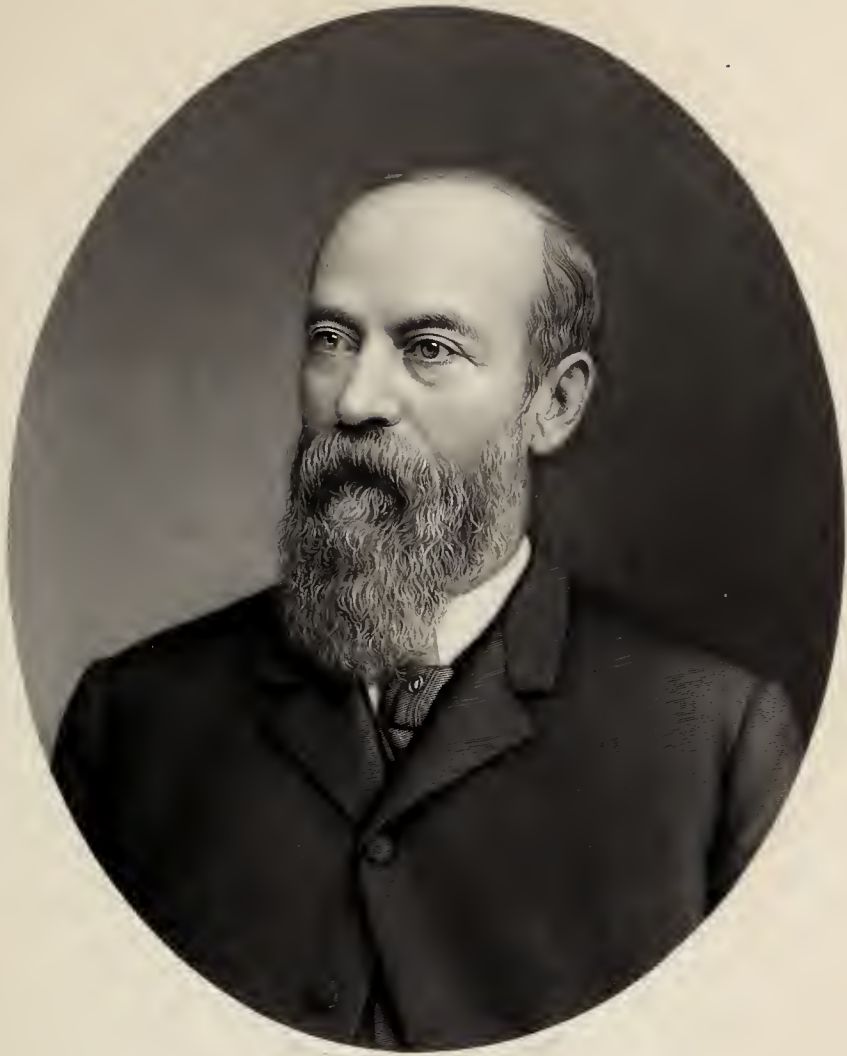
These were platted towns, on the line of the Wabash Railway, which line was abandoned in 1890 and pulled up. Morseman's plat was on section 17, while Crooks' was on section 29. The plats are at this date about to be vacated.







E D Butler



Mr Butler



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WILLIAM BUTLER, one of Page County's foremost and truly representative leaders, is introduced to the reader in this connection.

In sketching the career of a useful and eventful life one finds no easy task. Unlike the man who has slipped noiselessly through life's warfare and distinguished alone in some one particular *role*, is the individual whose influence has touched every branch of trade that comes in the march of a third of a century, and of whom too much can not be said. Every man makes a record, and all should (and generally do) have credit for their full measure of superiority, influence and usefulness. If it is not recorded in print, the traits of character men admire because of their nobleness and *actual worth* to the world, are never lost, but are seen springing up in other lives and deeds.

All men have influence and in the degree that they are strong-minded, to such a degree are they felt and duly appreciated by their fellow-man. The lives of men become meritorious and recognized as great (in their sphere) by what they have *accomplished* and not by any fanciful *theory* they may have entertained and fostered, as the idol of their

heart. Many a well-schooled philosopher was captivated by the wonderful workings of what we call electricity, but none went down in history as *great*, until Franklin, Morse, and our more modern Edison, left theory and brought to the world *practical results* which to-day are seen and read by all men. Suffice to say that men attain to true greatness in that they do something for the benefit of themselves and also for the masses with whom they mingle; their works stand as everlasting monuments, in the shadow of which mere marble shafts dwindle into utter insignificance.

No man is better, and also more favorably known by his works, of both a private and public nature, in all Southwestern Iowa, than Hon. William Butler. Especially may Page County point with pride to him of whom this notice is written, and within the space allotted for reviewing the career of so eventful a life, the writer becomes baffled in selecting the most prominent features of his subject history, each seeming to have special bearing upon his well-rounded lifework. However, the reader may be better enabled to fathom the cause for the maturing of so successful a man, by first acquainting himself with his ancestry, birthplace and earlier years. Mr. Butler was born

in Wayne County, Indiana, September 13, 1827. He is the third son and sixth child of a family of eight children. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Davenport) Butler. The father was a native of Georgia, born in 1793, and came with his father's family to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1806, when he was thirteen years of age. The grandfather's name was Beal Butler, who married Mary Stubbs, who was the first white woman to make a home on the west side of the Whitewater River, in Wayne County, Indiana. The Butler family, of English origin, have oscillated between the pulpit and the forum, both in England and America. Now pleading in one, then thundering from the other, but in each becoming potent factors for public good.

Our subject's father, Samuel Butler, was reared on a frontier farm in the wilds of Wayne County, Indiana, and when grown to manhood was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Hoover) Davenport, whose family connections were of Quaker extraction. Her father was a native of North Carolina. The mother of our subject was born in Wayne County and died when William was but four years old, just when a boy needs the tender watch-care of a kind, loving mother.

In the spring of 1843, his father removed to Whitley County, Indiana, then the home of the numerous Indian tribes, and all one vast wilderness. Here he again became a pioneer and began the no easy task of developing a farm, which, in that State, and at that day, signified great hardship and much work. Perhaps no part of the Union was settled under greater difficulties than the "Hoosier" State. Amid the frontier scenes, surrounded with naught but the wilds of an undeveloped country, were the first and perhaps most valuable lessons of Mr. Butler's life, taught by the great teacher, *experience*. With him,

as with so many men who have made life a success, it would seem that the labor performed and hardships endured in a new country, all tended to make strong his character.

Indeed but few men of note have been reared from infancy, midst the surroundings of cultivation and luxury. It requires the tempest to strengthen even the hardy oak.

When Mr. Butler was sixteen years of age he set forth in life's race to achieve something for himself. He possessed no means, save the strong body and active mind bestowed upon him by his parentage. He went to Wayne County and followed teaming for three years. The first winter, however, he was engaged as weighmaster in a packing house. After the third year he, in company with his brother, rented a farm which they cultivated for two years. He was married, February 2, 1851, to Miss Margaret McCowen, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of William McCowen. Soon after his marriage Mr. Butler removed to Whitley County, Indiana, where he rented land and farmed until the winter of 1855, when, by horse-team, he moved to Henry County, Iowa. He stood on the bank of the Mississippi River and looked upon the first locomotive that crossed the river, over into Iowa, at Burlington, now so famous as a railway center. He occupied a rented farm, near New London, Iowa, for one year, and April, 1856, removed to Page County, with which he has since been closely identified and instrumental in making it, in many respects, one of Iowa's banner counties. He at once saw value in the virgin soil, of what was then a new county and pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 30, in what is now known as Harlem Township. He improved this tract of land and remained there until the spring of 1865, when he extended his landed estate by the purchase of 305 acres on which now stands the State Hospital for the Insane. From the

autumn of 1861 until after the Rebellion he was more or less engaged in buying and selling live-stock. In 1871 he became an extensive dealer in grain, and erected the first grain elevator in Clarinda. The firm of which he was a member was Butler Brothers, which partnership existed from 1876 to 1882. During the years 1879-'80 they shipped 1,700 car-loads of stock. Our subject was a member of a syndicate which handled over two million bushels of grain. Like nearly all of our successful business men, who have secured large fortunes, Mr. Butler has *ventured* much and finally made for himself and family a handsome competency; and to his credit be it said he uses it with a liberal hand, the means he has secured by honest toil and business sagacity for the comfort of his family, and has never yet been the man to refuse to contribute lavishly to every praiseworthy object, whether public or private in its demand. In this he has become a true benefactor to Clarinda and Page County in general.

Mr. Butler is an honored member of the various divisions of the Masonic fraternity, and is now up to the thirty-second degree of that order, having been a member of the blue lodge for many years, and one of the charter members of both chapter and commandery. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellow fraternities.

While the years have, one by one, been slipping by, and silvery streaks been making their appearance in his once dark locks, his property has been steadily increasing. Yet it should not be understood that this man of business, during all those years ignored politics and the general public good in the "Kingdom of Page;" for even the early records of the county, as well as every political campaign document, have unmistakable evidence as to his activity in this direction. He is of that practical temperament which

prefers to "wear out rather than rust out," as was said of statesman Zach Chandler in Congress.

In his political belief he is thoroughly Republican, aggressive and ever to be counted on as reliable and a staunch supporter of our National and State constitutions. He has the good-will of all parties, by reason of his honorable fair-minded course in the rightful vindication of what to him seems the proper course. Again, by reference to the many public measures he has espoused, as champion and leader, it will be found that in each case (proven by final outcome) he has worked for the good of his county and State.

Being vigorous and progressive, at times he has seemed to be too far in advance, but finally, the same men who thought thus have admitted to him that they themselves should have been standing on the same plane he stood upon at the time.

In the Fremont campaign of 1856, he wrote ballots half the day, and, by good work in the afternoon of the election, assisted in coming within three votes of carrying his county Republican.

Practically speaking, Mr. Butler's political and public career dates from January 7, 1861, at which time the first board of county supervisors assembled, the old county judge system being abandoned at that time, and one supervisor elected from each civil township. Mr. Butler was the first representative from Harlin township.

In 1862-'63-'64, we find him still an honored member of the board, which had many responsibilities during the period of the civil war.

In 1869, we find him again a member of the board from Nodaway Township, and using every effort to obtain a railway.

In 1869 he was elected the Representative of his district in the Iowa Legislature, that being for the XIIIth General Assembly.

The next campaign he was re-elected as member of the House to the XIVth General Assembly and was made chairman of the appropriation committee, and was one of the prime movers in starting the present State house at Des Moines, second only to one, in point of grandeur, of all in the United States. When the question arose whether wine and beer should be classed among intoxicants, he voted "YES," and had more members voted likewise much of the long train of legislative litigation which came about through the passage of the prohibitory amendment, might have been averted.

When the "prohibition amendment" vote was taken in the Legislature he was one of the fifty-two members who voted for the law. The greatest good to the greatest number, has ever been his theory. During the special session of the Legislature, in 1873, when the "Code of 1873" was enacted, Mr. Butler did noble service. Many laws had become dead letters and were at that time revised and amended for the better. At that session he served as chairman of the committee on police regulations, and many important laws were submitted to him. Through correct voting on various sections by Mr. Butler and his colleagues, who possessed cool, level-headed deliberation, the code of to-day is looked upon by the courts as among the best of the nation.

In the autumn of 1883 Mr. Butler was again elected to the House of the XXth General Assembly, and re-elected to the XXIst General Assembly in 1885. It was during 1884 that he achieved for himself and Page County his greatest victory, but only after a long, hotly contested, and also very spirited struggle, which arose over the location and erection of Iowa's third Hospital for the Insane.

In this legislative *fight* all the powers of his manhood had to be brought into action;

legal understanding, parliamentary rules, political "wire-pulling," yet the maintenance of strict integrity, all must needs be employed; and when the testing time came, he was found complete master of the situation. These words are no idle fancy-threads with which to weave a mantle of flattery around him of whom this sketch is written, but they are matters of public record, the same being heralded by the city and local press throughout the State, many of which the writer has in his possession.

That to the Hon. William Butler belongs the honor (for such it is) of securing the location of this great State institution at Clarinda, none have questioned. It may be called his crowning triumph in the *role* of a legislator, giving him such a marked individuality as no other act could possibly have done; for it should be remembered that Atlantic, Creston, Red Oak and many other cities in this portion of Iowa, all had experienced and able men representing their interests in the same matter. As the home glee club sang it at the reception given him over that event:

"Butler thought it, fought it, *won it*;
When twice 'twas lost he won;
He has been a faithful servant,
Let us say, "Well done."

Upon receipt of the news of the final outcome of the contest the following telegram was forwarded to Mr. Butler at Des Moines: "Hon. William Butler: Five hundred assembled citizens, hoarse from enthusiastic cheering, send you congratulations."

The public reception given himself and family upon his return home, was one of the most spirited and brilliant receptions tendered to a representative. While Mr. Butler was leader and champion in all this affair of securing the hospital, it is here due Senator T. E. Clark and ex-Senator Lewellen, to state that they supported his every effort and should receive much credit.

During the month of February, 1885, Mr. Butler was awarded the contract of building the magnificent "Temple of Justice," the present court-house. His bid was \$71,000, the lowest of all the many bids presented. He gave it special and *personal* attention from the foundation stone to the very dome, and all citizens agree, regardless of opinions advanced at the time, that no more honest work was ever superintended in Page County. It stands a solid monument to the work he so faithfully performed: no money withheld, but all expended as per terms of his contract, thus giving the taxpayer full value received.

No man has accomplished more for the county in the way of securing railway lines than Mr. Butler, as well as assisting in enacting State laws for the management of the same on behalf of the people. What Allison and Kirkwood have been to Iowa, Hon. William Butler has been to the people living in the southwestern portion of this great commonwealth. We now come to his more personal and domestic relations, wherein man's true virtues are best tested. He who forgets not wife and child, but fondly cherishes both, even as he does his own life, though pressed on every hand with the busy cares of an eventful life, is truly a *good man*.

As previously stated, Mr. Butler married Miss Margaret McCowen, in 1851; this was a happy union, only broken by the beloved wife's death, July 8, 1871. He was again united in marriage, March 3, 1873, to Miss Eleanor D. McCartey, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Butler was born in Geauga County, Ohio, July 6, 1828. She is the daughter of Russell G. McCartey, who was a native of Colchester, Connecticut, born August 12, 1792. During his youth his parents removed to Martinsburg, Jefferson County, New York, where he was reared to farm life, receiving a good school education, which enabled him to teach

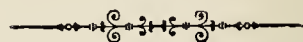
when grown to manhood. His parents both died in one week, when he was nineteen years of age. He then came West and located in Geauga County, Ohio, where he formed a partnership with G. H. Kent, in the manufacture of pearl-ash, and in connection with which he followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, March 23, 1820, to Miss Delia Kent, who was born April 30, 1795, at Suffield, Connecticut. She was the daughter of G. H. Kent, above mentioned, who was born August 9, 1765, at Suffield, Connecticut. His wife, grandmother of Mrs. Butler, was Deborah Huntington, also a native of Connecticut, born November 21, 1762. She was of English extraction. Mrs. Butler's grandparents were the second family to settle in Geauga County, Ohio. They entered a large tract of land owned by the Government, and figured among the leading families of that county. Her grandfather took an active part in all the political issues of the day and was rewarded by seeing his oldest son elected to a seat in the Legislature. Mrs. Butler was the third in a family of six children: Henry, Deborah, Eleanor, Salmon, Minerva and Edson.

Mrs. Butler (Eleanor) is the only surviving child. She was educated at that most excellent institution, Oberlin College, as were the remainder of the family. She taught in the public schools of Cleveland one year, when she resigned on account of her father's failing health. She and her sister, Minerva, accompanied him on an extended visit to his old home in the East, visiting in Canada and New York. The father died July 5, of that year, 1857, and her sister Minerva, March 17, the following year. Her mother died June 8, 1880, at the home of Mrs. Butler, at Clarinda, Iowa. Her remains were taken to Ohio for burial, where she rests by the side of her beloved companion and five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the parents of one child, a bright, intelligent daughter, Nellie McCartey Butler, born August 26, 1875, at Denver, Colorado. The Butler family are respected and admired by an unusually large circle of friends, which is the result of numerous causes. In the first instance, Mr. Butler is numbered among Page County's pioneer band, and has taken active part in all the giant enterprises which have furthered the development of a section of Iowa in which it is an honor for any person to reside. By his untiring efforts in the Legislature for four sessions, he has assisted in building up the public schools and at the same time voted the saloon down. In all his undertakings, improving his frontier farm, transacting a large amount of business in grain, stock and real estate; as member of the county board, member of the State Legislature, with all the complicated features of such a place of trust and responsibility, it is not to be wondered at that he is widely known; also, that after having accomplished so much of public good that he should have such a legion of friends.

Again, it should be remembered that it is not alone to him that this meed of praise is due, but his companion has exerted an influence upon her husband that only comes as a heaven born blessing, vouchsafed in the attributes of a loving and devoted wife. Possessing, as Mrs. Butler does, so many priceless yet rare accomplishments, she calls forth the admiration of the best type of society wherever she goes. She is at once intelligent, womanly and modest in all her ways. While Mr. Butler ranks as leader among men, his estimable lady is none the less a leader among her sex. In closing this sketch it may be added that Mr. Butler and family have thus far in life made a record well worthy to be patterned after by the rising generation, who may from their lives better know what plain,

working, thinking men and women may achieve for themselves.



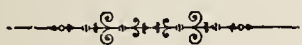
AMBROSE B. ROBINSON, editor and proprietor of the *Page County Democrat*, published at Clarinda, Iowa, came to Page County in April, 1868, from Springfield, Massachusetts. He was born August 7, 1850, at Hamden, Delaware County, New York, and is a son of Edward and Paulina (Pettis) Robinson, of Puritan ancestry. They reared a family of six children,—Anna, George W., Frank F., Miles H., Alice A. and the subject of this sketch,—five of whom survive; one daughter, Anna, died at the age of nine years. The father died in 1863, at Hancock, New York; the good mother passed away at Sidney Plains, New York, in 1873. The family removed from Hamden to Hancock, New York, when Ambrose B. was a mere lad. In the autumn of 1866 he went with his mother to Springfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in farm work with his uncle, Erastus King, in the vicinity of that city. His educational advantages were quite limited, attending the common schools of Delaware County, New York, until twelve years of age, and one term of grammar school in the city of Springfield. In 1868 he came to Iowa. He had no ready money, which at that time could have been invested to much advantage in the new West. But, full of pluck and industry, he set about finding employment, his first work being herding cattle on the prairies, but he soon went into the *Herald* printing office to learn the "art preservative," and in the spring of 1869 engaged with N. C. Ridenour, of the *Democrat*, of Clarinda, and before he had set type two years was made foreman of the office, which position he filled for several years. His health

failed him in 1880, and he traveled in Colorado for eight months. After returning to Iowa he worked at his trade in Bedford for nearly two years, and then embarked in the jewelry business with T. H. Bedwell, at Clarinda, and continued in the business about four years. In the fall of 1886 he disposed of his interest in that business and purchased a half interest in the *Page County Democrat* with Mr. Ridenour. The following March he bought the remainder of the plant and has since operated it successfully. It is the pioneer and only Democratic journal in Page County. (See press chapter.)

Mr. Robinson was married October 1, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Clement, a native of Bosconobel, Wisconsin, who was born December 7, 1857. Her parents are A. T. and Eliza A. Clement, natives of the State of New York and Ireland, respectively. (See sketch.)

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of two sons: Frank C., born September 15, 1885, and Harry B., born December 7, 1888, at Clarinda, Iowa.

Mr. Robinson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, and to the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 109, and the Encampment, No. 29. He is also one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Clarinda. Politically he is an avowed and life-long Democrat.



HON. T. E. CLARK, attorney at law, Clarinda, Iowa, has been prominently identified with the interests of Page County since the year 1867. He was born October 18, 1845, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. His father, the Rev. James W. Clark, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and was a son of James Clark, also a native of Kentucky. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

James Clark, Jr., received his education at Transylvania University, Kentucky, with a view of becoming an attorney. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Lexington during the time that Thomas F. Marshall was at the Lexington bar. During the Blackhawk war he was a valiant soldier, and he also raised a company to participate in the Mexican war. In later years he turned his attention to theological studies and prepared himself for the ministry, following this calling until his death. He was married to Miss Martha Embry, a native of Richmond, Kentucky. She is a daughter of Talton Embry, a native of North Carolina, and the son of Granda Embry, who came to this country from France and lived to the advanced age of 112 years.

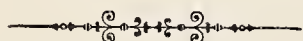
James and Martha Clark had a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. In 1854 they removed to Missouri and settled in Saline County, where Mr. Clark labored until 1863, when on account of the war, he being a Union man, was compelled to abandon all of his property. In 1866 he came to Clarinda, Iowa, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church for several years. His death occurred in 1878, and his wife still survives.

T. E. Clark was nine years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, where he spent his youth on a farm and in attending the subscription schools; he also received instruction from his father until he was fifteen years of age; he then left home and during the war went to the plains, where he was engaged in driving freight teams; he followed this business until 1867, when he came to Clarinda, where his first occupation was chopping wood; he did this for two years and then entered the law office of Hepburn & Morseman, where he studied law for two years. He was admitted to the bar under Judge James G. Day, and began the practice of his profes-

sion in 1870. Was once a copartner of Captain Morsman. He has since been associated with several different attorneys, and is at present with J. E. Hill.

In the fall of 1881 he was elected State Senator for the Seventh District, and is now serving his second term. It was since his election that the Prohibitory amendment was enacted; he was chairman of the committee for the suppression of intemperance, and introduced the bill for the suppression of obscene literature. It is due to the efforts of Mr. Clark and Mr. William Butler, the representative at that time, that the hospital for the insane was located at Clarinda. Mr. Clark also introduced a bill for the punishment of trusts, which became a law. He has served for six years with much ability, and has shown a superior fitness for the position. He has given entire satisfaction to his constituents and has reflected great credit on his county.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Burtch, a native of Cadiz, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Bennet) Burtch, also natives of Ohio. Four children have been born of this union: Alexander B., Ethel, Jesse and Talton. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Clark is an elder. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs of the order. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the A. O. U. W.



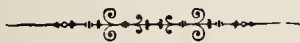
JOHAN R. GOOD has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1864. He was born in Mercer County, Ohio, January 28, 1850, his parents being Joseph C. and Ruth (Roberts) Good. The

father was a native of Virginia and a son of Joseph Good, a native of Germany. The mother of Joseph Good, Jr., was of Irish ancestry. The mother of John R. was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and the daughter of Joshua Roberts, who was born in Virginia in 1795, of Welsh ancestry. The father of our subject was a miller in his earlier days, but later was engaged in farming and stock-growing. He died in 1865, aged forty-eight years. He came to Page County in 1864 and located near Braddyville, where he bought seven hundred acres of land.

John R. is the fifth of a family of six children. His mother married for her second husband Alexander Davis, and after this union he started out in life for himself. He went to Clarinda, where he attended school, working for his board; after he finished the public schools he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College and was graduated from that institution; the next three years he was engaged in teaching. He then clerked in a general store at Center P. O., and afterward bought the business out and conducted it for a time. He next purchased a farm of two hundred acres which he still owns. For nine years he was engaged in the mercantile and stock trade and met with uniform success. He went from Center P. O. to Braddyville and engaged in trade for a year, and then sold out to McKee Brothers, and formed a partnership with the Hon. W. E. Webster and established the Braddyville Bank. During that time he read law and was admitted to the bar under Judge R. C. Henry. He removed to Lyons, Kansas, where he practiced law for six months; but not finding that country what he expected he returned to Page County and went into the law office of Judge Moore for six months. At the expiration of that time he opened an office of his own at Clarinda, and is still an honored mem-

ber of the bar and has a lucrative practice. He does an extensive business in real estate, which branch was added to that of his profession in 1888; he is also agent for several leading insurance companies. In 1888 he was appointed organizing agent for the "Blue Grass League," and by special effort succeeded in getting seventeen counties in working order. He was selected manager of the land company at Clarinda in the spring of 1887.

Mr. Good was united in marriage February 16, 1872, to Miss Malinda McKie, a daughter of William D. and Sarah (Ingraham) McKie. Her father was a native of North Carolina and of Irish descent; the mother was born in Virginia of English ancestors. Mrs. Good is a native of Savannah, Missouri. Three children were born of this union: Grace A., Pearlie M. and John Ross. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Good is identified with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Politically he is a Republican. By his own efforts he has come to be one of Page County's well-to-do lawyers, and bears the esteem of a large circle of admirers. Was elected and held the office of Mayor of the city of Clarinda for two years, 1887 and 1888.



The following sketch was written by Mr. Bailey himself.



S. BAILEY. The subject of this sketch has had a long and varied newspaper experience, but has not profited thereby. If making money and laying up a store of wealth be a test of genius or a token of a successful life, the man who is poor at the end of fifty years may write himself down a general failure.

In 1851, at the age of fourteen, I went to

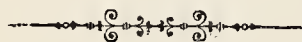
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Observer*, a Whig paper; served an apprenticeship of three years and then attended the University, of which James Harlan was president, for a period of perhaps three months. That finished my education except the schooling I got at the case. I helped found the Washington (Iowa) *Press* in 1856. In 1858, while connected with that paper, was elected a clerk of the State Senate at the first session of the Legislature at Des Moines. Kirkwood, Grinnell and Governor Alvin Saunders of Nebraska were in the Senate, and James F. Wilson was a member of the House. Grimes was the retiring Governor and R. P. Lowe was the new Governor. That was about the time Page County was born. I got \$4 a day for my services, which were not worth a dollar.

In 1860 I started the *Sigourney News* just in time to aid in carrying that Democratic county for Lincoln. Two years later I sold out, and about that time occurred the South English War, in which I saw service; that is, I stood on picket guard one night with an old shot-gun that wouldn't shoot, anxiously waiting the arrival of the Rebel army. The "rebels" were a body of copperheads whom exaggerated rumor said numbered 5,000; but afterward it was found that fifty or a hundred Democrats, Southern sympathizers, had gathered at a distillery on Skunk river, and at the time we were gallantly guarding the town against them they were trembling in their boots for fear the militia would gobble them! That "war" made a big stir. Governor Kirkwood called out a little army of home guards and marched into Keokuk County, but no rebels were found. I never received a military title nor a pension for my service in that war.

In 1863 I returned to Washington and

again became connected with the *Press*. In 1867 I started the *Washington Record*, now the *Gazette*. In 1872 I printed a Granger paper, and was elected to a county office, which I filled two years. From 1875 to 1879 I published the *Brighton Star*, and leaving that, landed in Clarinda on the first day of 1880 to take a position on the *Herald*, then owned by J. W. Chaffin. In the fall of 1882 Mr. C. sold the *Herald*, and I, being "out of a job," started a small evening paper, the *Daily Star*, which was facetiously called the *Twinkler*. It took and did right well, but the work was too hard and I had to quit it at the end of two years. At that time Mr. L. S. Hanna owned the *Journal*, and health failing him he went South, putting the paper in the hands of A. P. Skeed and me under a lease. In the spring of 1888 I bought it of Mrs. Hanna, brought it out in a new dress, and, putting it on an independent political platform, I conducted it for some time, until I finally made it a prohibition paper.

All these years have been full of incident, but nothing above the common-place. Neither honor nor shekels came to me. I have performed a great deal of hard work and written a vast amount of stuff, some good, but much more bad, and nothing worth preserving. I have won some praise and much more censure. Selah!



E. HILL, of the law firm of Clark & Hill, has been associated with Page County and its interests since 1860. He is a native of Ohio, born in Highland County, February 26, 1844. Our subject was reared on a farm, where he remained until 1860, when with an idea that there was a better country for him farther west he came to Page County, Iowa, and went to work on a farm.

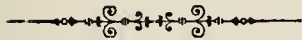
In the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the service June 15, 1861, as a member of Company F, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. In August of that year he was sent to St. Louis and thence to Pilot Knob, Missouri, where he remained until October; his regiment then joined the forces under the leadership of General John C. Fremont. In 1862 he was with General J. C. Davis, and was with Pope's expedition when 1,300 prisoners were taken. The regiment joined General Grant at Fort Donelson, and participated in the fierce struggles at that point, Shiloh, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff, Jackson Post, and was in many skirmishes. Upon the reorganization of his regiment in the fall of 1864 he re-enlisted, and was sent to the western plains to quiet the Indians. He served until July 1, 1866, when he was honorably discharged without having been in the hospital or receiving a single wound. After the close of the war he returned to Page County and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In 1870 Mr. Hill removed to Clarinda, having been appointed deputy sheriff, which office he filled three years. In the autumn of 1874 he was elected clerk of the courts of Page County, and was re-elected five consecutive terms. His early education was received in the common schools before he was sixteen years of age. While in the clerk's office he read law and was admitted to the bar May 17, 1884, Judge D. D. Gregory presiding. In 1885 he began the practice of his chosen profession at Clarinda. In November, 1887, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. T. E. Clark, which still exists.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage July 4, 1867, to Miss R. A. Wright, a native of Adams County, Ohio. By this union five children were born: W. W., E. E., G. G., Mabel, deceased, and Helen.

Mr. Hill married for his second wife, Miss

Emma J. Spunaugle, a native of Virginia. Two children have been born of this marriage: Belle and Joseph. Our subject is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army Post at Clarinda. Politically he is an uncompromising Republican.



HON. THOMAS R. STOCKTON, ex-Judge of the Circuit Court, and the present attorney of Page County, forms an important part in the history of the county, and is entitled to a space in the record of the leading men. He is a native of Illinois, born near Quincy, Adams County, August 16, 1834. He is the second child of the Rev. James M. Stockton, one of the first pioneers to proclaim the gospel in this portion of Iowa, of whom honorable mention is made elsewhere.

Our subject spent his youthful days in Hancock and Henderson counties, Illinois, at farm labor and attending the district schools. In the spring of 1852, when he was eighteen years of age, the family started for Oregon, but on account of sickness on the plains they returned to Iowa and settled in Taylor County near the east line of Page County. In 1853 the father entered 320 acres of Government land, which Thomas R. assisted in opening up and placing under cultivation. During the winter months he taught school and remained on the farm until 1858; he also taught school during the winters of 1858, '59 and '60. In 1859 he began reading law, and in October, 1860, he came to Clarinda and entered the law office of J. J. Barwick as a student; he was admitted to the bar in May, 1861, under Judge Sears. In the fall of the same year he went to Montgomery County, Iowa, and taught school, and in January,

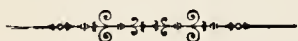
1862, he opened a law office at Clarinda and began the practice of his profession. The same year Mr. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Clarinda *Herald*, entered the Union army and Mr. Stockton took charge of that journal, managing it until November, 1863. At the October election of 1863 he was elected probate judge of the county and served two years, still following his profession. May 1, 1866, he removed to Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa, where he practiced law until November, 1872, when he was elected circuit judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District for Iowa, which included Fremont, Mills, Pottawattamie, Shelby, Audubon, Crawford, Carroll, and Greene counties. From 1866 to 1870 he was a law partner of Major A. R. Anderson. In the summer of 1873 he removed to Council Bluffs, that city being nearer the center of the district. His term of four years having been faithfully served, January 1, 1877, he opened a law office at Council Bluffs. In May of the same year, however, he caught the Black Hill mania and went to Deadwood City; but this proved an unsuccessful adventure. He returned to Sidney, and in November, 1877, he opened a law office and continued to practice until 1879, when he was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature from Fremont County.

In May, 1883, he removed to Shenandoah, Iowa, and there formed a partnership with C. S. Keenan, which existed until November, 1886, when he was elected County Attorney and removed to Clarinda. In 1888 he was re-elected to the office, and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Stockton was united in marriage August 20, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Woods) Pierce, natives of the "Keystone" state, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. They died near College Springs,

Iowa, in the winter of 1866, not having quite attained the "three score years and ten" allotted to man. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton are the parents of three children: Lillian J., a stenographer employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Omaha, Nebraska; Nellie P. and Fred R. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Clarinda.

Politically the Judge has always affiliated with the Republican party. He is a man of much general knowledge and possesses a remarkably good memory. He is a constant reader of law and current literature, and this with his excellent conversational powers makes him a pleasant companion and has won for him a wide circle of friends throughout southwestern Iowa. As a counselor he has but few equals in this part of the State. Possessed of sound judgment his decisions while upon the bench were looked upon as near the line of justice. He has won the confidence and esteem of the members of the bar of Page County and of the people throughout this and the adjoining counties. It may be added that Judge Stockton is one of the few good and honest lawyers who esteem integrity more than money.



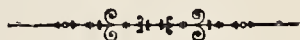
WILLIAM PETERS HEPBURN began his residence in Page County, in Clarinda, on the last day of June, 1867. He was born in Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 4, 1833. His father, Lieutenant James Schmidt Hepburn of the Second United States Artillery, was graduated at West Point in the class of 1819. He died in New Orleans, May 5, 1833. His mother, Ann Fairfax Catlett, was the eldest daughter of Dr. Hanson Catlett, Surgeon in the navy and later in the army of the United States. He died at the arsenal in Pitts-

burg, Pennsylvania, in 1824. Mr. Hepburn's step-father, George S. Hampton, for a long time Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1840, and settled, and opened a farm in the woods, a few miles north of Iowa City—in 1843 removing to Iowa City. In the latter place Mr. Hepburn learned the printer's trade; later he spent a year and a half in the law office of Colonel W. Penn Clark. He was also in the law office of Messrs. Higgins, Beckwith & Strothers, Chicago, during part of 1854 and 1855. He was admitted to practice law and returned to Iowa City in the fall of 1855. On the 7th of October, of that year, he was married to Malvina A. Morsman, the eldest daughter of Dr. M. J. Morsman, of Iowa City. In February, 1856, the young couple removed to Marshalltown. In August of that year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marshall County, and in December one of the clerks of the House of Representatives. In January, 1858, he was the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the first session of the Legislature at Des Moines; and at the October election of that year was elected District Attorney of the Eleventh Judicial District, in which position he served until the summer of 1861, when he resigned his position, raised a company of cavalry in Marshall and Story counties, and with it became a part of the Second Iowa Cavalry in August, 1861. In November of that year he was promoted to be one of the Majors of his regiment, and in January, 1863, to be Lieutenant Colonel. In June, 1862, he was detailed upon the staff of General Sheridan as Inspector, and in September upon the staff of General W. S. Rosecrans, then commanding the Army of the Mississippi, as Judge Advocate. The last of October, when General Rosecrans took command of the Army of the Cumberland, he was assigned to duty with

him, first as Judge Advocate, and later as Inspector General of Cavalry of the department. In August of that year he resigned his staff position and rejoined his regiment in West Tennessee. In the early part of February 1864, by order of General Grant, then Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of Cavalry, Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Later, when the cavalry veteranized, he was placed in command of the non-veteran cavalry of that army corps—about 2,700 men. At the expiration of his term of service he removed with his family to Memphis, where, by order of the general in command of the District of West Tennessee, he was placed in command of a cavalry regiment, raised by that officer for local defence, which command he retained until in May following. He remained in Memphis engaged in the practice of his profession until June, 1867. After removing to Clarinda, he was for fifteen years actively engaged in professional pursuits in Page and adjacent counties. For a considerable portion of time he represented the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in their cases in the courts of Western Iowa. After a very animated contest in 1880, he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, and was elected. He was three times subsequently nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth District for that office, and twice elected. In 1886, however, he was beaten by the Hon. Albert R. Anderson, of Sidney. During his six years in Congress he served on the committees of Public Lands, Pensions, Patents, Elections, Commerce, Judiciary, and on the select committees for the Suppression of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and Woman's Suffrage. He was a Presidential

Elector at large in 1876 and 1888, casting his vote for Presidents Hayes and Harrison. He was also a member of the Republican national convention in 1860 and 1888, and in the latter was selected to present the name of Hon. William B. Allison as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. During the campaign of 1888, at the instance of the Republican National Committee, he assisted in the canvass in Maine, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. April 16, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn: Edith, in 1856; Frank H., in 1858; Margaret, in 1862; Charles B., in 1867, and Bertha, in 1871. The latter died at the age of a few months. Edith, in 1875, married Mr. Warren F. Thummel, who was for a long time associated with her father in the practice of the law. Frank, in 1879, married Ella, the eldest daughter of John D. Marlin, Esq., of Lincoln Township.



CHARLES ALBERT LISLE, editor and proprietor of the *Clarinda Herald*, has been associated with the interests of Page county since 1885, not an early settler, but one whose history will be read with much interest. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Evans) Lisle. The family removed to Iowa in the spring of 1861, and located in Guthrie county on a farm. Charles A. obtained his early education in the common schools and then attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, graduating from the classical course in 1872. He worked his way through college by teaching one term each year in the country school. Soon after his graduation he went to Burlington, Iowa,

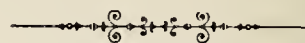
as principal of the West Hill school; he served in this capacity one year and was re-elected to the position, but resigned to accept the superintendency of the Red Oak schools. After one year he returned to Burlington and accepted the principalship of the High School and held this position eight years. In June, 1882, he bought the *Fort Madison Plain-Dealer* and resigned his position in the High School to take up the life of a journalist. He started the *Daily Plain-Dealer* in September, 1882. In February, 1883 he was appointed Postmaster of Fort Madison under President Arthur, serving until November, 1885, when he moved to Clarinda, having purchased a half interest in the *Clarinda Herald*. (See press chapter.) May 1, 1886, he bought the balance of the *Herald* plant and still conducts it in a successful manner.

While at College Mr. Lisle became acquainted with Miss Vina Spry, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, but moved to Iowa with her parents, E. A. and J. M. Spry, when she was but a child. Miss Spry was a student in the college and was graduated in the class of 1870. Her family removed to Red Oak in 1871, and January 3, 1872, she was united in marriage to Mr. Lisle. By this union seven children have been born: Vesta, Vernon, Stella May, Edwin, Edna, Harvey Hugh, and Lawrence Lee. In religious belief the parents are Methodists. Politically Mr. Lisle is a Republican, and edits a clean, newsy, party journal.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Lisle enlisted as a recruit for the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was quartered in Camp McCellan at Davenport for some time, but on account of an attack of typhoid fever he was never mustered into the service.

No man stands higher in the estimation of the people of Page county than Charles A. Lisle. He is an earnest, deliberate, journal-

ist, working in the interests and for the welfare of his patrons.



SAMUEL GORMAN was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 21, 1821, and is a son of John and Margaret (Alden) Gorman, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. The father died in Ohio, and the mother passed away at the home of her son, Robert, in this county. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Baltimore, Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, where they spent two years, at the end of this time they went to Crawford County, Ohio. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Drake, which occurred February 7, 1847. She was born in Ohio February 8, 1826.

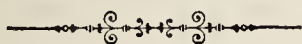
Mr. Gorman invested in a small tract of land after his marriage, buying directly from the Government; he built a log cabin, doing all the work himself; the cash outlay was \$1.40. In this structure he and his wife began housekeeping. There were forty-six and a half acres, which had cost \$2.50 per acre. As his means increased Mr. Gorman made additions to his first purchase of land and finally had seventy-five acres. When he was able he erected a good frame house, and continued to make improvements until the fall of 1867, when he disposed of the whole at about \$38 per acre. He had caught the western fever and emigrated to Page County, Iowa, going by rail to Chariton, the terminus. February 25, 1868, he located on his present farm of 160 acres in Nebraska Township, which is well improved and under good cultivation. In 1859, previous to his removal to Iowa, he had bought eighty acres in Page County.

Mr. Gorman has ever taken an active inter-

est in the county's welfare, and has supported all measures tending to its advancement. Politically he casts his vote with the Republican party, having been an old-line Whig. He has served one term on the county Board of Supervisors, one term as township trustee, and one as assessor. He has faithfully performed all the duties he has assumed, and has the esteem and good will of the whole community.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have had nine children: Prince, deceased; Mary Etta, wife of Abe Lawrence; Jessie, the wife of Charles Hicks; Josephine, wife of Harry Hardin, and Annie and John, at home.

Mrs. Gorman was called from her husband and children to her last rest, September 11, 1881, respected and mourned by all who knew her.



D. ELLIOTT, M. D., was born in Henderson County, Illinois, September 21, 1857, and is the son of Jesse and Nancy (Laswell) Elliott, natives of North Carolina and West Virginia, respectively. He was reared in his native State to the life of a farmer, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years old; he then entered Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he continued his studies for two years. When he left school he moved with his parents to Page County and engaged in farming for three years; he then embarked in the mercantile trade at Villisca, remaining there one year. He then completed a course at Bryant & Stratton's College at St. Joseph, Missouri, after which he again engaged in mercantile business. He entered into partnership with G. W. Collier at Hawleyville, Page County, Iowa, and they conducted a

general store under the firm name of Collier & Elliott.

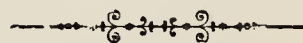
After he had retired from this business he entered the office of Doctor Rumbaugh, a successful, pioneer physician at Hawleyville, for the purpose of studying medicine; there he pursued his studies until 1880, when he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and took two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating March, 1882. In March, 1882, he commenced his practice at Hawleyville, succeeding his former friend and teacher, Dr. Rumbaugh, who died in June, 1882.

Doctor Elliott was married October 5, 1876, to Miss Savilla Collier, daughter of A. M. and Nancy (McAlpin) Collier. They are the parents of two children: Leslie Elmo, born January 24, 1878, and Lena Ethel, born June 8, 1879.

The Doctor is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., Orphans' Hope Lodge, No. 254, at Hawleyville, and is its present secretary. Politically he is an active Republican, and has served his township as clerk for a term of nine years. He has also been prominently identified with the politics of the county as a member of the central committee.

Doctor Elliott has a farm of sixty-five acres in Nebraska Township, where he conducts a profitable stock business, making a specialty of the graded Galloways.

Owing to his thorough knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery, and his whole-souled, accommodating disposition, he has gained the confidence of the community and has built up a lucrative practice.



M.ARY BENTLY, one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska Township, was born August 9, 1820, three miles from Ashburne, England. Her parents,

Thomas and Elizabeth (Siran) Smith, were also natives of England, and were engaged in farming; they reared a family of eight children, of whom Mary was the third. She attended the common schools for a short time and assisted her parents by working in a cotton factory as reeler and spooler, in which she was very expert.

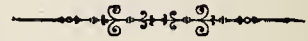
When she had attained her twenty-sixth year she was united in marriage to Mr. James Bently, a son of John and Annie Bently, natives of England. He was born November 10, 1820, and was a carpenter by trade. After marriage they lived in the city of Manchester for twelve years. Thinking that they might better their condition, they decided to emigrate to America, and accordingly, in 1858 they set sail for the United States. The voyage from Liverpool to New York consumed one month. After landing they proceeded at once to Boston, where Mr. Bently left his wife with friends, and started for the West. He located in Page County, Iowa, and worked at his trade for three years. Mrs. Bently joined her husband in a few months, and has since made her home in Page County.

The first investment that Mr. Bently made in real estate was in Hawleyville, where he bought a house and lot which he disposed of and purchased sixty acres of land, which form a part of the old homestead of 180 acres. The place now has two dwellings, one of which Mrs. Bently occupies.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have had born to them six children: William, deceased; Hannah, wife of Miles Holland; Salina, wife of S. B. Higgins; Lizzie, wife of Charles B——, John and Sherman; the two sons are married and live on the home farm. January 23, 1880, the family were deeply afflicted in the death of the husband and father, who passed to his last rest after an illness of one week. He was a man greatly

respected by all who knew him. He affiliated with the Republican party, but would never accept of any official position; he was frequently offered the nomination of different township offices, which in his case meant election, but he firmly declined all such honor. He took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, and was among the most progressive citizens of the township.

Mrs. Bently and her children are members of the Christian Church. She is a woman well-known for her kind and hospitable disposition, and has the confidence and respect of all who meet her.



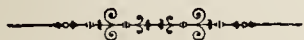
EMMANUEL McVAY is one of the early settlers and among the most prominent agriculturists of Nebraska Township. He was born December 10, 1821. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Miller) McVay, were natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, and had a family of thirteen children: Thomas and Henry, both deceased; James, John, Jason, Aaron, Miller, Mary and Elizabeth, both deceased; Martha, widow of John Millenger; Hannah, widow of R. C. Russell; Minerva, widow of William McDonald, and Emmanuel, who is the subject of this brief biography. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer and remained at home assisting his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. He then rented fifty acres of land, which he cultivated for two years, boarding with his brother, who lived in a village near his land.

Mr. McVay was united in marriage February 26, 1850, to Miss Margaret L. Cretcher, who was born September 29, 1823, in Champaign County, Ohio. Her father was a native of Germany. Nathan Cretcher by name; her mother was Sarah Polk, a niece of Presi-

dent Polk. After their marriage they rented a farm for three years, and then bought 160 acres of timber in Shelby County, Ohio; after living on this for six months they disposed of it and bought an improved farm in the same county, where they lived for eight years. This was then sold and a farm was rented for two years and a half. During this period Mr. McVay was collecting notes and getting his business in shape to emigrate to the West, which he did in March, 1865. The family landed in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, March 23 of that year, and the first investment he made was in a half interest in a drug store, which he held one year; he next bought an improved farm one mile east of the public square of Clarinda; for three years he continued to reside there, and then traded for a house and lot in Clarinda; he also bought ninety acres of land, which form a part of his present farm of 192½ acres in Nebraska Township; this place had some improvements, to which Mr. McVay has added many others, and now has one of the best farms in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. McVay are the parents of four children: John and Edward, both deceased; Miller C. married Miss Carrie Strong, and Sarah A., wife of Charles Oates.

Politically Mr. McVay is identified with the Republican party. He is a man of excellent judgment and fine business qualifications, and through pluck, energy and perseverance, has made his way to the front rank of Page County's best citizens.



DANIEL MCCOY, one of the early settlers of Valley Township, was born September 16, 1826, on a farm in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Slaughter) McCoy, natives of the State of Virginia. They were the par-

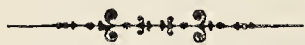
ents of eight children: Sarah Ann, deceased; Louisa, deceased; Daniel, of whom this notice is written; Joseph; Nancy, wife of Henry Worry; Maria, widow of Alexander Buckles; Samuel, deceased, and Lebanon.

In 1840, when Daniel was fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, and located on a farm within two miles of Farmington. He was brought up to farm work, and obtained his education in the common schools. When he was twenty-two years old, he was married, March 11, 1838 to Miss Sarah Jane Burrier, a daughter of John and M. J. (Weakly) Burrier, natives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are the parents of five children: William, Monroe, Alvah, Henrietta, wife of Squire Hedda, and Ella, wife of S. Edwards. After his marriage Mr. McCoy rented a portion of the old homestead for one year, and then bought a tract of forty acres in Van Buren County, on which he resided two years; he disposed of this and bought 120 acres in Lee County; there Mrs. McCoy died October 20, 1865, beloved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. McCoy was again married in Lee County, June 11, 1866, to Mrs. Mary Young. Six children have been born of this union: Bert, Jessie, Charles, Fred, Curtis and Myrtle.

In 1868 Mr. McCoy disposed of his Lee County farm and removed to Page County, Iowa, where he purchased his present farm of 120 acres; he has made many improvements in the way of fencing, building a large barn and a comfortable dwelling; he has an orchard of 100 bearing trees, which adds materially to the value of the place. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and has served his district as school director. He has never sought public office, but has preferred to devote his time to his farming interests; he is a man of practical ideas and

sound judgment, and has made a success of his undertakings. The family are members of the township Christian Church.



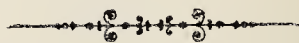
NATHAN ORME, one of the pioneer settlers and wealthy agriculturists of Page County, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 24, 1836, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Dunn) Orme, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Nathan was the second. He was trained to the occupation of a farmer and received a common-school education. When he was eighteen years of age the family removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where the father was engaged in mercantile trade for two years. He then removed to Page County and bought 200 acres of partially improved land, and homesteaded eighty acres, all on section 36, Valley Township. This place he improved and made his home until his death, which occurred November 20, 1874; his wife died May 16, 1888.

Nathan remained with his parents in Oskaloosa about one year and then returned to Ohio, where he suffered from an illness of six months' duration. When he was strong enough he entered the University at Delaware, Ohio, and pursued his studies for six months. He was married April 23, 1857, to Miss Lucina Sharp, a daughter of Cornelius and Eveline (Marshall) Sharp. She was born August 12, 1837. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Orme went to Page County, Iowa, and lived with Mr. Orme's parents for two years, during which time he taught school in the winter and cultivated a portion of the home farm in the summer. He then bought a tract of eighty acres of partially improved land, now a part of his farm, which he has

increased by the addition of 524 acres, making one of the largest farms in the county. In 1872 he erected a handsome dwelling in the place of the old log one which had been a shelter for so many years. He has one of the largest and best arranged barns in the county, and all of his improvements are of first-class style; an orchard of four acres contains 300 bearing trees, and there are eighty acres of timber in different tracts.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme are the parents of seven children: Lorne Edwin, deceased; an infant, deceased; Eva E., deceased; William Marshall, who married Miss Mary E. Wise, and resides upon a portion of the farm; Emma B., a successful teacher at the time of her marriage to Joseph Rucker; Louie May, wife of Charles Spilman, and Bertie N.

Politically Mr. Orme affiliates with the Republican party. For five terms he has served as Township Assessor, and during a period of twelve years he has been treasurer and clerk of the School Board; at present he is also school director. He has fulfilled the duties of these offices with ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He has always taken an active interest in religious and educational matters, and has striven to elevate the standing of his community. The family are members of the North Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM M. ROBERTS, one of the early settlers and leading agriculturists of Nebraska Township, was born in Virginia, April 3, 1828, and is a son of Gaius and Sarah (Barton) Roberts, natives of New Jersey. The parents located in Virginia on a farm in 1800, and had a family of thirteen children: Rebecca and Louisa died in infancy; Nelson, Sarah, George M., So-

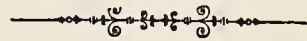
phia and David died after reaching maturity; John B., Gaius, Reuben S., Elizabeth and Mary are still living

William M. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He remained at home until he was thirteen years old, when the parents discontinued house-keeping on account of their advanced age and went to live with their children. He went to live with one of his brothers who was a shoemaker, and entered his shop as an apprentice, serving three years; he then abandoned his trade and went to work on a farm for two years.

Mr. Roberts was married March 25, 1849, to Miss Caroline Holmes, who was born in Virginia, April 17, 1830. Her parents were James and Ruth (Head) Holmes, natives of Maryland. Eight children have been born of this union: James M. died March 17, 1883, in the prime of young manhood; Franklin E. died July 3, 1869, in his infancy; George H., Marion, Emily M., wife of George M. Callhoun, Henry Clay, Thomas Oliver, and Bertie D. After his marriage Mr. Roberts rented a farm in Virginia and lived on it for two years. He then engaged in the shoe-making business, which he followed for two years. In 1855 he removed to New London, Henry County, Iowa, and worked at his trade until 1856, when he went to Bonaparte, Van Buren County, Iowa; there he was still engaged at his trade when there was a call for men to defend this nation. He enlisted August, 1862, in Company E., Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Colonel of the Thirtieth Iowa, and Captain of Company A., both of which offices he refused to accept. He participated in the battle of Peachtree Creek, and in a number of skirmishes, and although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight he was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was honorably dis-

charged April 4, 1865, and returned to his home in Van Buren County, Iowa, engaging in the more peaceful occupation of shoe-making. In 1868 he removed to Page County and continued to follow his trade until 1883, when he bought eighty acres of partially improved land, his present home in Nebraska Township. He has made many improvements of much value; he has an orchard of fifty trees, and fifteen acres of good timber.

Politically Mr. Roberts is identified with the Republican party; he has served as constable and school director with much credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of the township, which they joined in 1851. Mr. Roberts is a member of the G. A. R., Warren Post, No. 11, Clarinda, Iowa, and also of Bonaparte Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bonaparte, Iowa, which he joined in 1856. He is a man of good, practical ideas, and of upright methods: he has many warm friends and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.



FD. FARRENS is one of the oldest pioneers of Page County and is numbered with the few who first trod the virgin soil of one of the most thoroughly developed sections of Iowa. When he came to the county in 1842 the deer stalked at will over the prairie, the wolf roamed in perfect freedom and the Indians had been unmolested by the encroachments of civilization. He and his brother Wesley came together and settled in what is now Buchanan Township on Buchanan Creek, where they made their home for several years.

Mr. Farrens was born in Greene County, Tennessee, June 3, 1814, and is a son of Samuel and Cynthia (McCauley) Farrens, natives of

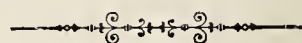
Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. The parents were married in Tennessee, and H. D. was seven years old when the family removed to Wayne County, Indiana; thence they went to Randolph County, Indiana, where the father and mother passed the remainder of their days. The son of whom we write this notice was reared to the occupation of a farmer and attended the subscription school but a short time. In 1841, in company with his brother Wesley, he went to Missouri, making the trip down the Ohio River to the Mississippi and thence to St. Louis; they then walked to Clay County, Mo., and went to work on a farm by the month. Not yet satisfied with what they had seen of the West, which was then the frontier, they bought a yoke of oxen and a wagon the following spring and made a trip to Page County, Iowa, locating as before stated on Buchanan Creek; he built a log cabin, in which he lived for ten or eleven years, and then sold his land and came to Clarinda, purchasing his present farm, which is adjoining the town on the north. He owns 256 acres, which he has improved and which has come to be very valuable property.

Mr. Farrens has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Levina Stafford, a daughter of Major Robert Stafford, one of the early settlers of Page County; seven children were born of this union who lived to maturity: Robert A, John W, Marion W., Josephine Rohana, Julia and Rena; two children died in infancy.

In 1858 Mr. Farrens was married to his present wife, Mrs. Margaret Showen, widow of Miles Showen. She is a daughter of David and Mary (Alexander) McAlpin; she came to Davis County, Iowa, in 1852, and in 1853 her husband died, leaving two children, Edward D. and Miles A. By the last marriage three children have been born: Wilbert T., Albert H. and Russel D.

This worthy pioneer is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been prominently identified. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man plain of manner and speech, firm in his convictions of right and wrong, a citizen of whom Page County may well be proud.

Russell D. Farrens, who resides near his father's farm, was born in May, 1866, in Page County, Iowa; there he passed his youth, and received his education in the schools of Clarinda. He was married March 14, 1888, to Miss Jennie Orth, a daughter of John Orth, a resident of Clarinda. One child has been born of this union, Mary Ethel.



H. FRINK, the present Treasurer of Page County, Iowa, was elected to the office in November, 1889, and assumed the management of the same January 1, 1890. He was elected by the handsome majority of 961 votes over his opponent, a victory of which any man might be proud. He is an able and efficient officer, and is a credit to Page County and his constituents.

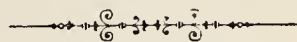
Mr. Frink was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, May 26, 1848, and is a son of Hannibal and Eliza Frink, natives of New York and Michigan respectively. His father died when he was six months old, and when he was five years old the family removed to Stark County, Illinois. A short time afterward occurred the death of the mother, and thus at the tender age of six years he was deprived of the fond care of the remaining parent. He was taken to Henry County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the common schools of that county. When a mere lad

he obtained a situation as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Kewanee, Illinois. January 1, 1865, when he was still a youth, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and started out in the defense of his country, that had so long been in peril; served with that regiment on its memorable Mobile campaign, and took part in thirteen days' siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and in August was transferred to the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until he was honorably discharged. After the declaration of peace he returned to Henry County, Illinois, and remained there until his removal to Page County, Iowa, which occurred in 1871. He located on section 10, Morton Township, and improved a farm of 130 acres; he was engaged in general farming until 1887, when he leased his land and embarked in the mercantile trade in Bingham, Iowa; he conducted this enterprise until November, 1889, when he disposed of his interests in Bingham and removed to Clarinda.

Mr. Frink was married April 12, 1870, to Miss Ellen Minnick, of Kewanee, Illinois. This union has been blessed with seven children: Nettie, Libbie, Bertha, Grace, Mabel, Harvey and Irene. The parents are consistent church members, the mother belonging to the Methodist Episcopal and the father to the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Frink is identified with the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of its principles. He represented the people of his township as Township Clerk for fifteen years, and was a member of the School Board for a number of years. He is a member of Burnside Post, No. 56, G. A. R., of Shenandoah.

Mr. Frink is a man of excellent business qualifications, prompt and reliable, and one whom the people of Page County will not

regret that they have called to a position of honor and trust.

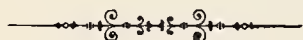


R U. McCLENAHAN, the present efficient Auditor of Page County, was elected to that responsible position in the fall of 1889 by the handsome majority of 905. He has been a resident of the county since 1872, and has made a record here of which any American citizen might well be proud. It will be of interest to the friends of Mr. McClenahan to know something of his early history and family relations, and we will go back to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born in 1847. His parents were James and Grisela (Stewart) McClenahan, who were of Scotch-Irish descent; they reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The father died in 1887, and the mother survived him one month. The oldest son was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and was afterward brought home by his father; but the loving care of friends and family could not restore him to health, and he passed away two days after reaching home. The second son met a similar fate, so that the fond father and mother felt that they had contributed their share to the defense of this country. R. U. McClenahan is the oldest surviving member of the family. He attempted to enlist during the latter days of the war, but was dissuaded by an uncle, who convinced him that his duty was at home with his parents. The youngest son is a professor of theology in Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and professor of Hebrew at Chautauqua, New York. The two older sisters live near the old home in Guernsey County, Ohio, and the youngest is the wife of a missionary to Egypt, who was sent

out in 1882 by the United Presbyterian Missionary Society.

Mr. McClenahan spent the first twenty-five years of his life in his native county and then came to Page County and located on a farm in Amity Township, where he resided four years; he then removed to the town of Morseman and assumed charge of the railway station at that point, and also engaged in buying and selling grain. He continued in this business until the summer of 1889, when he removed to Clarinda and took charge of the station on the St. Louis Railroad, in whose employ he had been at Morseman. In November, 1889, he was elected to the office of Auditor as before stated. That the people of Page County have chosen well will doubtless be verified at the close of Mr. McClenahan's term of office.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage December 22, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Tidrick, also a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children: Ernest H., born in 1870, and Etta M., born in 1873. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

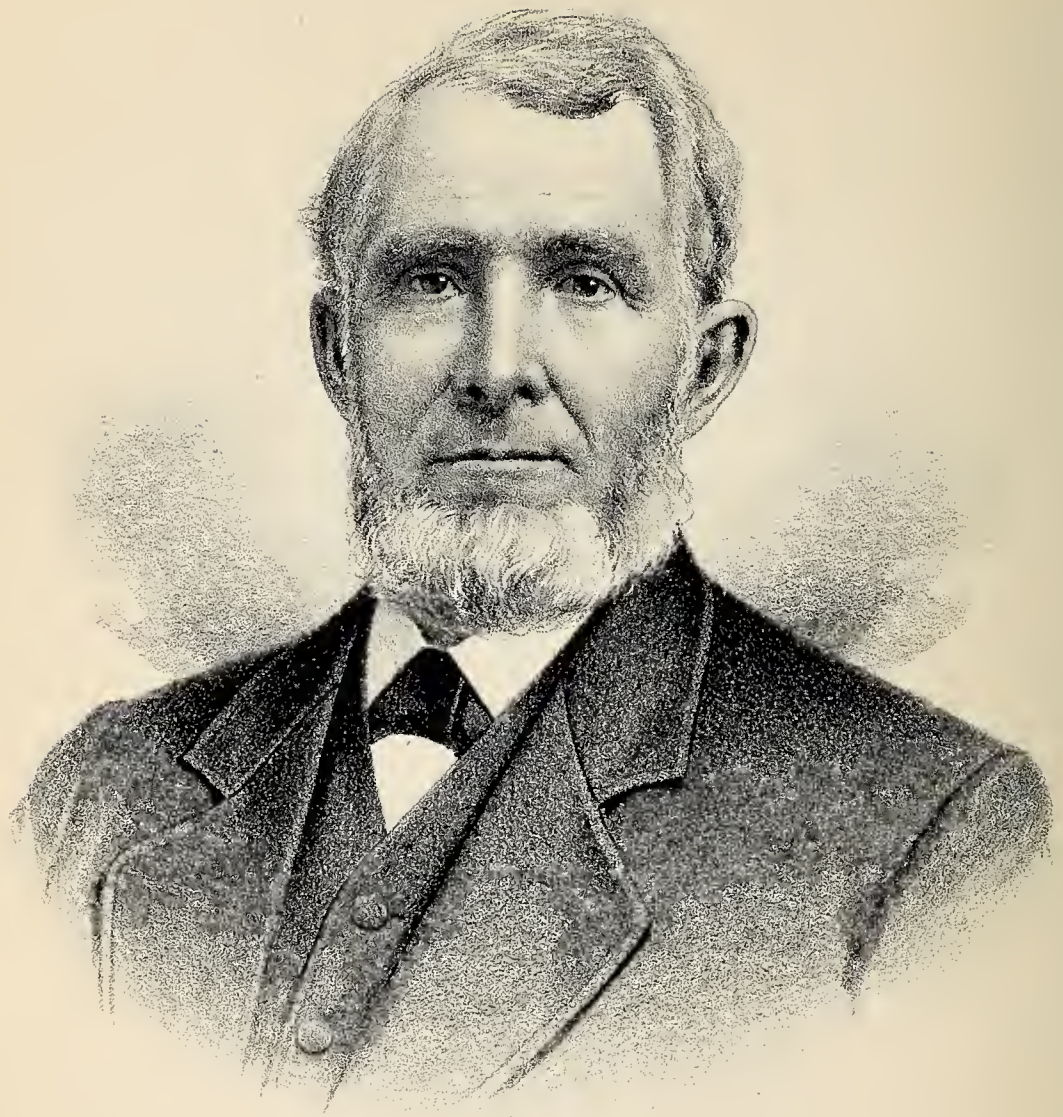


FRANK W. PARISH, President of the Clarinda National Bank, has been connected with the interests of Page County since 1875, and has been a marked success in business and social circles. He was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, June 11, 1846, and is a son of Ambrosia I. and Amanda (Key) Parish. The father came from Virginia to Wisconsin in 1832, and settled near the lead mines of the old town of Franklin, where he was among the early settlers. When Frank W. was but six years old the father died, leaving the mother with two young children; he was the older and went to live in different

families until 1858, when he went to work for an uncle, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. September 28, of that year, he enlisted in Dillon's Sixth Wisconsin Light Artillery. In March, 1862, he was ordered South to Island No. 10, where he participated in a hard-fought battle; he was also engaged at Corinth, Mission Ridge, Vicksburg campaign, Chattanooga, Nashville, and was with General Grant on his Western campaign. He served as a loyal, brave soldier for three years and eleven months, and was with his company on every march and in every campaign and battle. He was honorably discharged and mustered out August 26, 1865. Upon his return home he attended the Commercial College at Madison, Wisconsin, and was graduated in the fall of 1866. He then went to Boscobel and entered the employ of Palmer & Coates, with whom he remained until the spring of 1868, when he came to Iowa and located at Marshalltown, where he was employed as a hotel clerk until the autumn of 1869. He next went to Council Bluffs, engaging as clerk and manager of the Ogden and Pacific Hotels, and he also operated a railroad hotel in Texas. In the fall of 1875 he came to Clarinda and embarked in the drug business, which he conducted successfully until 1885, when he was elected president of the bank, which position he still holds.

Mr. Parish was married September 12, 1869, to Miss Jeunie Wicken, the daughter of William and Mary (Osborn) Wicken, natives of London, England, and early settlers in Wisconsin. Two children have been born of this union,—Charles O. and Grace. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church at Clarinda.

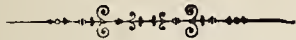
Mr. Parish is a member of the Masonic order, including the Commandery of the Grand Army Post, and of the A. O. U. W.



Anthony Loran

He has been a member of the School Board for four years, and has served on the City Council for six years. He was one of the projectors of the Linderman Hotel at Clarinda, being president of the stock company.

As one reviews the eventful and successful life of Mr. Parish, he is led to believe that such prosperity could be attained only by a thoroughly upright character and in our own liberal, enterprising America.



HON. RAYMOND LORANZ, attorney at law, Clarinda, by reason of his long residence and public career in Page County, very naturally finds space in the history of his county. The greater part of his life has been spent here, coming as he did with his parents in his youth. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, August 1, 1852, and is the second son and fifth child of Antony Loran, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. When he was six years old the family removed to Page County, and he received his education in the public schools of Clarinda; during his youth he assisted his father, who was both a farmer and merchant. When eighteen years of age he entered the law office of the Hon. T. E. Clark, with whom he remained until September, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar. He taught school one winter, and in January, 1875, he opened a law office. The following summer he purchased a set of abstracts of land, adding land and loan business to law. He formed, at the same time, a partnership with his preceptor, which continued one year; he then practiced alone until January, 1884, when he disposed of a half interest in the land and loan business to his brother, Henry, the firm being Loran Brothers; this partnership still exists.

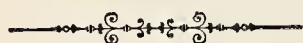
Mr. Loran was united in marriage June 5,

1876, to Miss Wilma Heald, daughter of Dr. Heald, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Two children were born of this union; Barbara died at the age of seven years, and Albert, also deceased, aged one year. The good wife and kind mother died in a few days after the last child had passed away. The death of his beloved wife and two children was indeed a crushing blow to Mr. Loran. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church at Clarinda. Politically he is a radical Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. He served as chairman of the county central committee for several years, and in 1884 he was acting member of the State central committee and chairman of the Congressional committee. In 1885 he was honored by being elected Mayor of the city of Clarinda, and was re-elected in 1886. It was during his administration that the excellent system of water-works was provided for the city. He was a member of the city school board for many years, serving as President a great portion of the time. While he was on the board the new school building was erected, which is an ornament to any place.

Mr. Loran is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 20, K. T. He has passed all the chairs of the blue lodge and chapter, and has been Grand Marshal of the Grand Consistory of Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 109, and of the encampment, having passed all the chairs in both. He belongs to Union Lodge, No. 38, A. O. U. W., and has represented that body at the Grand Lodge eight years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, and of Uniform Rank, No. 19.

The Loran family have always been highly

esteemed wherever they have lived. By reference to the sketch of Antony Loran it will be seen that the family is of excellent ancestry, and that Raymond Loran comes very naturally by the estimable traits of character which he possesses. But few men of his age have done more for the county than he has. Whether in the law office midst books and legal documents, in political campaigns, in the secret chambers of the various societies to which he belongs, in educational matters, or in society at large, he is the same vigorous man whose whole life is one of noble impulses and progressive spirit. No charitable object ever applied to him in vain, and in sickness and sorrow no man in Page County has a more practical sympathy than he. By these many virtues he has won a host of friends.



CASSIUS M. TAYLOR.—This solid and reliable farmer has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1868. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 18, 1846, and is the son of Lewis Taylor, a native of the State of New York, and of Welsh ancestry.

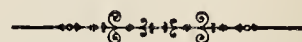
At the age of eighteen years the father removed to Ohio, and about 1835 he went to the Territory of Iowa, locating near Burlington, which at that time consisted of three or four log cabins. The Indians then held dominion over that portion of the territory, and it required a brave and courageous heart to attempt any settlements. Lewis Taylor was married in Iowa, in 1842, to Miss Eliza Street, who was born in Ohio. This union was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters. Cassius M. was a lad of seven years when his mother died. His father was married a second time, to Margaret Hampton, who bore him four sons and one daughter.

Cassius M. was early inured to the trials and hardships of pioneer life; he received his education in the early public schools, which did not then afford the opportunities of those of the present day. Arriving at the age of manhood he was married July 7, 1868, to Miss Eliza Coleman, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and a daughter of Sidney and Nancy (Estinghausen) Coleman, natives of the State of Ohio and early settlers of Lee County, Iowa. The father died in 1849 of cholera, leaving a wife and fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Taylor was the youngest. Her mother died in Lee County, Iowa, in 1884.

In 1868, soon after his marriage, Mr. Taylor came to Page County, making the trip with a team and wagon. He settled on eighty acres of wild land and built a log cabin 14 x 16 feet, which afforded a comfortable shelter for many years. In 1879 this humble dwelling was replaced by a more pretentious one, a house built in modern style and situated in the midst of shade and ornamental trees. As his means have increased he has added to his farm until he now owns 200 acres of as good land as lies in Page County. The place is stocked with high grades of cattle, horses and hogs, and some as fine sheep as can be found in the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of three children: Lewis Clyde, Laura Eliza and Dorr Coleman.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of its principles.



JAMES McCOWEN, who has lived and labored in Page County for more than a third of a century, is justly entitled to the subjoined notice. He came to the county and

tramped down slough grass where a portion of Clarinda now stands, when there were but few houses in the village. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 24, 1822, and is a son of John McCowen, a native of New Jersey, but of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother was Mary Briney, who married her husband in Ohio. Their children are five in number: George, James, Thomas, Jackson, and Catherine, wife of R. Leslie.

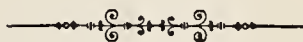
James, our esteemed subject, was reared on a farm, and enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools. He was married in Darke county, Ohio, March 7, 1843, to Miss Huldah Nealeigh, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rice) Nealeigh. The father was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the mother was a native of Virginia. They had a family of seven children: Barbara, deceased, wife of Jacob Schaar, Nancy, deceased, wife of John Schaar, Catherine, wife of Archibald Little, Huldah, Tillman, Henry, and Levi. The mother died in Darke County, Ohio, and the father, in Savannah, Missouri.

Mr. McCowen remained in Darke County, Ohio, until September 3, 1857, when he started for Iowa in company with two other families, those of Mr. Little and Mr. Nealeigh. The journey consumed twenty-six days, as the railroads had not then pierced the heart of Iowa, and the streams were yet unbridged. They arrived in Page County October 7, 1857, and Mr. McCowen located in Nodaway Township, entering forty acres of Government land; he built a log cabin in which they lived, and fed and lodged the weary travelers for three years; he then removed his family to his present farm, sixteen acres of which were broken out. He went to work with a will, and as the years rolled by acre was added to acre until the farm now contains three hundred and forty

acres in a splendid state of cultivation, finely improved with good, substantial buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. McCowen are blessed with four children: John, Sylvester, and Noah, all of whom are married and living on farms in Nodaway Township, and Mary, wife of Alexander Shum, a full notice of whom will be found in this volume.

Mr. McCowen has ever been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. Although sixty-seven years of age he is spry and energetic, showing the temperate habits of a life-time. He is a plain man, frankly speaking his convictions, and his word is considered as good as his bond.



JAMES STEELE, of section 6, Nodaway Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1870. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, August 4, 1843, and is a son of James and Margaret (Hamilton) Steele. The father was born in Ohio, and the mother in Ireland, where she grew to womanhood. They were married August 10, 1838, in Ohio, and removed to Iowa when it was yet a Territory; they settled at Birmingham and opened a hotel and engaged in mercantile business. James, Jr., was one of the first white children born in Birmingham, and he lived there until he was twelve years of age, when his father settled on a farm near West Point, Lee County. His father died September 18, 1869, in Lee County, and his mother now resides in Fillmore County, Nebraska.

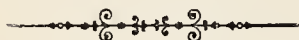
James Steele was reared to farm life and received a fair education in the common schools. At one time he was engaged in boating and lumbering along the Mississippi River.

September 28, 1870, he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Isabelle Jarrett, of Lee County, Iowa; she was a student at the Fort Madison Commercial College, and a successful teacher for many terms before her marriage. Her parents were Elias and Fanny (Lantz) Jarrett.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Steele came to Page County, locating three miles west of Clarinda. In 1874 he purchased 140 acres of wild land, which he improved and afterwards sold; he then bought his present farm, containing eighty acres, well improved. For several years he has been a successful stock-grower and breeder.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele have one child, Elma C., born January 15, 1882. Politically our worthy subject is a Democrat; he has held the office of township assessor, one of much responsibility, and gave the taxpayers a satisfactory administration. He is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, as he is candid, frank and thoroughly practical in his business transactions. No man stands higher in the estimation of his neighbors, which is the true test of manhood.



MORRIS SPANGLER, who is one of Page County's young and progressive farmers, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

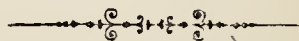
There was a time in the history of the world when the idea prevailed that any sort of a man was possessed of brain enough to become a successful agriculturist, but that day has long since passed by, and to-day this vocation calls forth as good blood and brain as this nation produces. To be a good farmer now means that the man be a close student, not only of weather-signs, the moon's phases, and how deep to plant corn, but it also requires that the holder of the plow be a constant reader of agricultural journals and a

reasoner in the sciences of chemistry and geology. To grow the best crops from a given soil, and to put the most beef and pork into the market at the least expense are important problems, and are only solved by the reading and thinking farmer. Such is the man of whom we write.

Morris Spangler was born August 23, 1858, in Polk County, Iowa, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Foster) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. When he was nine years of age his father died, but his mother is now living and resides in Nebraska. He was reared on a farm in the county in which he was born, and there received a good, common-school education. He was united in marriage February 28, 1883, to Miss Della Mooney, who was born, reared and educated in Page County. Her parents are Peter and Sarah (Scott) Mooney, pioneers in their portion of the county. They both died during her childhood, leaving five children, three of whom are living: Oello, wife of Samuel Henderson, Della and Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are the fond parents of one son and one daughter: Clarence and Mary Minerva.

In political understanding Mr. Spangler is a follower of Republican principles, believing that party most likely to secure good government. He owns 236 acres of land on section 9, Nodaway Township. He is a man well-read in the current publications of the day, and he and his little family are an ornament to any community.



THOMAS A. EDMONDS has been an honored resident of Page County since 1856; he came to Iowa with his parents, who were among the pioneers seeking new homes in the West. At that time nature was

the supreme ruler, as man had accomplished but little towards making this goodly land what we now find it. It was in the beautiful month of October that the family gazed out over the charming landscape now comprising one of Iowa's banner counties.

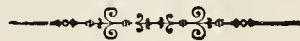
Before going into the details of Mr. Edmonds' life in Page County it is best to acquaint the reader with his boyhood home and earlier days. He was born October 30, 1838, in Clermont County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (West) Edmonds, natives of the State of Ohio. He is the seventh of a family of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters. He removed, with his family, to Clay County, Indiana, and remained there until September, 1856, when they started for the West. They moved in good, old emigrant style, driving four teams and camping by the wayside at night; they enjoyed much of the romance at first, but it soon became very laborious. In making that long-to-be-remembered trip they had to cross many unbridged streams, and found but few reminders of home. The father settled on land now occupied by Thomas A. There was a log cabin on the place, and about twenty acres had been broken out; here, both father and mother passed the remainder of their days. The father died in 1861, while the mother survived him until May, 1885.

Five sons of the family went out in defense of their country's flag during the dark days of the Rebellion. Wilkinson B. died soon after his return from the service, leaving a wife and four children; Isaac died in the army near Memphis, Tennessee; Ellis died in camp, leaving a wife and five children; Eitelbert died at St. Louis, Missouri. These brave heroes all served as members of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas A. Edmonds was but eighteen years of age when he came to Page County,

Iowa. He had been reared on a farm and received a good, common-school education in Clay County, Indiana; since coming to Iowa he has always lived on the land taken by his father in 1856. He was married, July 17, 1866, to Miss Sarah Jane Wallace, who was born in Ohio. She came to Iowa at an early day with her parents, Thomas and Eliza (Devore) Wallace. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds: May, wife of William Annan; Bishop, Effie and Nina, who live at home; and Cora and Della who died in infancy.

Mr. Edmonds was greatly bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred December 23, 1886. She was kind and loving, and was not only mourned by her own household, but the entire community. Mr. Edmonds is a prosperous farmer, owning 180 acres of land well improved; he carries on a general farming and stock-growing business. Politically he is Republican, but does his work by voting instead of hunting office, having no aspirations in that line. He is yet in the prime of life and has gathered around him most of the comforts of life.



ELIZA LA PORT, a most highly esteemed woman, has been a resident of Page County since 1855. She was born in Virginia, April 1, 1833. Her parents were William and Letitia (Smith) Devore, the father being a native of Maryland, and the mother of New Hampshire. When Eliza was a babe her parents removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and settled in the vicinity of Richmond, where she was reared and educated. Her father and mother both died in Ohio. In 1848 she was united in marriage at Hagerstown, Ohio, to Thomas Ager Wallace, and remained in Ohio, living in Harri-

son and Monroe counties, until 1854. At that time, the family, which consisted of husband, wife and two children, emigrated to Iowa; they came overland and met with many adventures. The first winter was spent in Keokuk County at Sigourney, and the following spring they came to Page County, settling at Hawleyville. The husband first found employment in the steam mill, and he also worked for the Blair and Frazier mill; for two years he was operator of the Clarinda Woolen Mills, which at that time was little more than a carding mill propelled by means of ox-power. In the autumn of 1858 he settled on his wild land, and in 1858-'59, in company with Mr. La Port, he erected a mill and for several years did an extensive business. This mill was sold and removed about 1879.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace were born four children: Sarah Jane, deceased, wife of T. A. Edmonds; Elizabeth Ann, deceased, wife of George W. Skinner, and Mary Lucinda, and a babe, who died in infancy. Our subject was just beginning to know what sorrow is, when in March, 1860, her husband died. Mr. Wallace was an exemplary, christian man, leaving behind him an untarnished name.

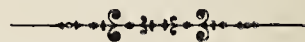
For her second husband Mrs. Wallace married December 25, 1860, Frank H. La Port, who had the honor of being a Page County pioneer and a comrade of her former husband. He was a machinist and engineer; he located in the county in 1855, coming from Logan County, Ohio, where he had grown to manhood. In October, 1873, he passed to his reward. He was an acceptable member of the Universalist Church and belonged to the I. O. O. F. at Clarinda, Iowa. He was an upright and honorable citizen and a kind husband.

For her third husband Mrs. La Port mar-

ried Enoch J. La Port, in 1874. He had been a resident of Page County for about fourteen years, and was a cousin of her former husband. He was born in the State of Ohio, in which commonwealth he grew to manhood. When he left his native State he went to Indiana and thence to Dowagiac, Michigan. He was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred September 22, 1885. He was a believer in the Universalist faith and lived a life of good deeds.

Mrs. La Port still lives on her farm, which contains eighty-four acres, all well improved and carefully cultivated.

When we contemplate the afflictions through which Mrs. La Port has passed, we are, indeed, convinced that nothing but a firm will and good judgment guided by a higher power could have preserved her to the enjoyment of life. She has always made the best of her trials and has tried to see a silver lining to every dark cloud.



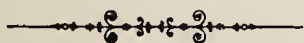
JAMES H. ABBOTT, a thoroughgoing farmer of Nodaway Township, has been an honored resident of Page County since 1859. He was born in Kosciusko County Indiana, August 24, 1844, and is a son of David and Francinkey (Hankinson) Abbott. The father was a son of James Abbott, a native of North Carolina. When James H. was fourteen years of age his mother died in Wabash County, Indiana, and in 1859 the father and eight children removed to Iowa, settling in Nodaway Township, four miles northwest of Clarinda. In 1883 the father removed to town, and there he died, in October, 1885.

James H. was reared to farm life and received his education in the common schools. In 1874 he located on his present farm, only

a portion of which had been improved at the time he bought it. In 1885 he erected a residence, at a cost of eighteen-hundred dollars; it stands upon a solid foundation and is built after the modern style of architecture; near by is a fine bearing orchard of two acres, an important item on a western farm. Mr. Abbott also owns seventy acres west of Clarinda; he is extensively engaged in farming, stock-raising, and stock-feeding, all of which he makes a success.

He was married May 2, 1872, in Page County, to Miss Phebe J. Pfander, a daughter of Charles Pfander. She was born in Darke County, Ohio, where she lived until five years of age; then her parents removed to Page County, where she grew to womanhood; she received a good education, and taught school for a time in Page County. Four children have been born of this union: Grace D., David C., Daisy J. and Mary S.

Politically Mr. Abbott is a Republican, though of independent type. He is the present township trustee, and for fourteen years a member of the School Board. He is one of the county's best and most highly respected citizens; he is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and is honorable and upright in all his business transactions. His residence in the county, covering a period of thirty years, has proven him a man to whom honor is justly due. Whether in the daily walks of life, on the farm, in business, or seated at his own hearthstone, one finds the true elements of a man.



SCOTT M. ELRICK, the subject of this biographical notice, came to Page County, Iowa, in 1868. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1832, and is a son of Adam and Jane (Mar-

shall) Elrick, also natives of the old "Key-stone" State. He was reared in his native State, and spent much of his youth boating on the Pennsylvania Canal. In the spring of 1855 he came to Rock Island County, Illinois; he lived there and in Henry County, Illinois, until 1860, when the western gold fever struck so many ambitious young men; he then went overland by team to California, taking his wife and child with him. He spent the first winter in Utah at Salt Lake City, arriving there in the month of October. This was during the terrible Indian outbreaks; there were eighty wagons in the train, and when they arrived at the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Elrick was the only one who refused to continue the journey; the other seventy-nine wagons, loaded with their human cargo, proceeded on the way; at the Fort south of Walla Walla the savages met the train, and every individual was slain.

Mr. Elrick finally went on to California, and remained there four years engaged in mining. In the fall of 1864 he returned to the East by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York city. He remained until 1868, in his old home, and then he came to Page County as before stated. The land on which he now lives was raw and uncultivated. He first purchased one hundred and twenty acres, to which he afterward added two hundred acres, all of which is excellently improved with good buildings. The residence was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and is surrounded by a fine orchard of apple trees and evergreens; near by is a good grove of timber, the whole presenting a very attractive appearance.

Mr. Elrick is extensively engaged in stock-growing, and has a fine herd of short-horn cattle; he has been very successful in this branch of husbandry.

As to his family relations, it may be said

that he was married November 25, 1858, to Miss Maggie Feirling, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Her parents were George and Elizabeth Feirling, and when she was eleven years of age they removed to Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Elrick are parents of seven living children: Scott M., Harry C., Fred T., John C., Clyde H., Pearl Inez and Nellie Irene; three sons and one daughter died in infancy.

In politics our subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party, but occasionally votes an independent ticket. In his business relations he is frank and strictly honest, and is a man of whom the county may well be proud.

RICHARD HERZBERG AND JOSEPH DRIFTMEIER are members of the firm of Herzberg & Driftmeier, dealers in farm machinery at Clarinda, Iowa. January 1, 1887, they bought the well-established trade of Hartford, Beal & Co., one of the oldest firms dealing in this line of goods in Clarinda. They have done an extensive and successful business, and are numbered among the most popular and progressive firms of the place. They occupy a building on Fifth street, northeast from the court-house square; it was formerly erected for a skating rink, and is 50 x 120 feet, affording ample room for their large and growing trade. They are the agents for a full line of standard farm goods, and also carry a fine assortment of carriages, buggies and wagons. Their sales in 1889 aggregated \$25,000.

Richard Herzberg, the senior member of the firm, has been a resident of Clarinda for nineteen years, and is well known throughout Page County. He came from Cook County,

Illinois, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Nodaway Township until 1887.

Joseph Driftmeier was born in Jackson County, Indiana, and came to Page County twenty-five years ago with his parents, who settled in Nodaway Township, where he grew to manhood.

Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly acquainted with the farmers in the northern part of the county, from which section they draw a large trade.

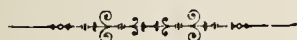
ALPHONSO EDMONDS, a highly respected citizen of Nodaway Township, is among Page County's pioneers, having arrived here as early as October, 1856. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 12, 1830; his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (West) Edmonds, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively; the father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

There were ten children in the family, eight sons and two daughters, Alphonso being the fourth child. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Clay County, Indiana, where they remained until 1856. He was reared in the good, old pioneer way, obtaining his education in the common schools. He was married September 28, 1856, in Clay County, Indiana, to Miss P. F. Samson, who was born in Virginia in 1833. Her parents John and Clara (Jollett) Samson, Virginians by birth, settled in Clay County, Indiana, in 1849, and resided there until death.

In October, 1856, Mr. Edmond's parents came with teams and a drove of live-stock to Iowa. They were a month on the way, camping at night and cooking by a camp-fire. Alphonso settled in Nodaway Township, built a log house by the river, and began making improvements; he afterward sold this place

and owned one or two different farms; in 1887 he bought 160 acres, watered by the stream of Nealy Branch, rendering it very valuable for stock pasture; it is well improved, and is one of the finest stock farms in the county.

Mr. Edmonds owns eighty acres in section 7, 108 acres in section 6, and ten acres of timber land near the river. He has a family of four children: Seth Warren, residing in Nodaway Township; Amanda, wife of Henry Stafford; Almira, a successful teacher in the public schools of the county, and Charles, who is still at home. In political belief he is a Republican. He is a man bearing the good will of all his neighbors, and has trained up his children in the way they should go, and they reflect honor and credit upon the parents.



MORGAN BURWELL, who resides on section 26, Nodaway Township, has been a highly respected citizen and representative farmer of Page County since 1867. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, March 16, 1838, and is a son of William Burwell, a well known pioneer of Nodaway Township, whose sketch will be found on following pages.

Morgan Burwell was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of Crawford County, Ohio, where he grew to man's estate. He was married June 2, 1857, to Miss Matilda Eby, who was born and reared in the same county as her husband. Her parents were Peter and Rebecca (Guisinger) Eby. Mr. and Mrs. Burwell remained in their native State until 1866, when they came to Linn County, Iowa; there they remained one year, and in May, 1867, they came to Page County and located on their present farm; it was then

wild and uncultivated, but it has been brought to an advanced state of development.

Mr. Burwell was among the early settlers in his neighborhood; he built a house of native logs, which still stands as a land-mark of those long-ago days. In 1883 he erected his present residence, a large, comfortable house of a modern style of architecture, costing about \$1,600. A fine apple orchard adds to the value and beauty of the place, and all the surroundings display taste and culture. Both grain and stock-raising are carried on successfully in keeping with the present times. Truly, Mr. Burwell was fortunate in locating in so goodly a place.

Mr. and Mrs. Burwell are the parents of six children: Rilda L., wife of F. Pfander; William H., Alice J., wife of G. W. Hoskins; James M., Nellie V. and Alverdo. Three children have passed to the other life: Zella I. died when five months old; Edna M. at the age of three years, and Myrtle V. at the age of twenty years.

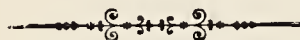
Politically Mr. Burwell is a Democrat; he has served as a member of the school board. Although past fifty years of age he is well preserved, proving that a temperate and moral life is the most profitable one to live. In his business and social relations no man stands higher in the estimation of the people than he of whom we have written this short notice.

William Burwell is known as one of the early settlers who came to Page County when it was in a wild, uncultivated state, as the red man had left it, and he claims our respect, almost our reverence, as only those brave souls do who have braved the dangers and the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 12, 1812, and is a son of Job Burwell, a native of Pennsylvania; his mother was Katie Custer Burwell. There were nine children in the family, of whom William was the fifth. He

was reared to the life of a farmer, and received a limited education. He was married in Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of twenty years, to Nancy Morris, and by this union nine children were born, four of whom are living: Mary Ann Brokaw, Joseph, Morgan, and Elizabeth Warden.

Mrs. Nancy Burwell died in Linn County, Iowa, in 1866, and in October, 1868, Mr. Burwell was again married to Mrs. Esther Pinkley Bullyer, a native of Knox County, Ohio.

Mr. Burwell owns forty acres of land in Nodaway Township, on section 26, and has a comfortable home. He has done his share towards the development of the county, and has the esteem and respect of all who know him.



R H. FULTON, one of the present Board of County Supervisors, is justly entitled to a place in the biographical history of the county with which he has been closely identified since 1872.

To acquaint the reader with a part of his personal career not generally known, it may be stated that he is a native of the good old "Keystone" State, Pennsylvania. He was born in Indiana County July 8, 1845, and is the son of Silas and Ann (Horbinson) Fulton. The father was of Scotch descent, but was born in Pennsylvania, and the mother was also a native of the same State, although of Scotch-Irish extraction; they reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom R. H. was the fourth child. The father was a farmer by occupation, and the son followed the calling of the father.

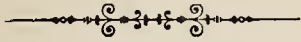
During the civil war our esteemed subject enlisted, July 17, 1863, becoming a mem-

ber of Company D, Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, holding the position of fifth sergeant. He was mustered out at Richmond, Virginia, June 28, 1865. His regiment was the first to enter the city after the surrender of Lee; he assisted in putting out the fires, and was on provost guard for three months afterward.

At the close of the strife Mr. Fulton returned to his home, and November 25, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Doughitt, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Beaty) Doughitt. He remained in his native State until 1872, and then removed to Page County, Iowa, first settling four miles northwest of Clarinda. He purchased his present farm some time later; it was then wild land, but he has lived to see it subdued and cultivated; the place contains eighty acres of Page County's best tilled and richest soil; the improvements are good, consisting of a comfortable house, barns and shedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are the parents of four children: Harry W., Charley M., William D. and Anna. The father is a staunch but independent Republican, not voting for party's sake but for principles. He was elected to the responsible position of County Supervisor in 1886, and after faithfully serving his county a term of three years he was re-elected in the fall of 1889, showing how highly he was appreciated by his constituents. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., Warren Post, No. 11, and of the United Workmen, Union Lodge, No. 38. He is a firm believer in the teaching of the Christian religion, and is an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also Mrs. Fulton. He is a man in the prime of life, intelligent and frank, and highly respected by all who know him. His name should be preserved in this record if for no other reason than that he was a member of the County Board of

Supervisors at the time the new court-house was contracted for at \$71,000.

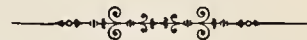


F P. BARR, a resident of Nodaway Township and one of the most stirring and enterprising agriculturists of the neighborhood, claims more than passing mention in this connection. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Breckenridge County, December 6, 1852, and is a son of Elias Barr, a native of Kentucky. During the Revolutionary war the grandsire of our subject entered the army at the age of eighteen years, and served as a teamster until the declaration of peace. The mother of F. P. Barr was Sally Beauchamp, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, whose father was a Frenchman and a statesman of note, and whose mother was one of Scotland's fair daughters. Mr. Barr is the sixth son and eleventh child of a family of twelve, eleven of whom grew to maturity. At the age of seven years he was taken to Illinois by his parents, and there he grew to manhood in Hancock County. His father was a farmer, and he was early inured to hard labor. During the winter season he attended the common schools, where he received a fair education, afterward attending for a time the academy at La Harpe, Illinois, finishing his education at Carthage College.

February 8, 1880, he was married to Miss Flora M. Painter, a daughter of Henry R. and Jane (Dawson) Painter. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother, of Kentucky. Shortly after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barr they came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased 142 acres of land of John Turner; forty acres had been broken out, and a log house had been built on the place. By hard and unremitting toil Mr. Barr has subdued the wild land and has

made one of Page County's most valuable farms. In 1881 he bought thirty-three acres adjoining his place on the south, making 175 acres in all. He built a good residence in 1880, costing \$1,200. It is situated on an eminence, from which one views a wide sweep of country, one of the most beautiful districts of the State. The improvements about the farm are of an excellent kind, including substantial buildings, an apple orchard of 150 trees and a half acre of small fruits. Mr. Barr makes a specialty of stock-raising, finding it a profitable branch of farming. He raises horses, mostly Clydesdale and English draft, with some Norman stock. He has already sold many valuable animals. In cattle he handles the best grades and also keeps an excellent breed of swine.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of two children: Henry Elias born November 8, 1880, and Francis Edwin, born February 2, 1888. In his political belief Mr. Barr is a staunch Republican. Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarinda.



WILLIAM D. STITT, of section 31, Nodaway Township, is among the men who moved into the "Kingdom of Page" in 1870, arriving Saturday, February 18, and has since been one of the substantial men of the county. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1838, and is a son of William Stitt. The Stitt family were early settlers of Franklin County. The grandsire, James Stitt, served as a soldier in the Revolution; he was of Scotch-Irish extraction. The mother of our subject was Margaret (Harmanni) Stitt, who was also a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather also participated in the war

of the Revolution; he was of English-German extraction

The parents of William D. reared a family of nine children, four sons, of whom he was the third, and five daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation, and naturally the son was trained in the same calling among the hills of the old "Keystone" State; there he received a limited education, and was taught the lessons of virtue and integrity which have characterized his whole life.

In 1855 the family came to Henry County, Illinois, where they had the honors as well as the hardships of pioneers. The parents lived to a ripe, old age, the father dying at the age of seventy-two years, and the mother at the age of seventy-four years.

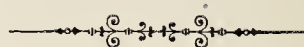
November 1, 1864, William D. was united in marriage to Miss Sarah N. Payton, a native of Delaware County, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Mary Ann Payton. Her father was born in Butler County, Ohio, and her mother was a native of Kentucky. When Mrs. Stitt was about six years old her parents removed to Henry County, Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. Her father lives in Bedford, Iowa, and her mother passed away at Clarinda, Iowa, in 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Stitt resided in Illinois until 1870, when they came to Page County and settled in Colfax Township; in 1871 they sold their land and removed to Nodaway Township, where they had a beautiful home; one of the attractive features of the place is a grove of evergreen trees, one for each year of our national independence since 1776. In 1880, Mr. Stitt sold this place to Joseph Beezly, and purchased his present farm, which then consisted of 369 acres; he has since disposed of 140 acres. He has a good, substantial farmhouse one half mile from the village of Yorktown. Mr. Stitt has made many improvements, including a fine orchard and a grove

of maple and catalpa trees, which add very much beauty to the place as well as to its value.

Mr. and Mrs. Stitt are the parents of seven children: David DeKalb, Calvin M., Artie A., Samuel F., Harmon E., Emily M. and Inez. In the person of Mr. Stitt we find a strong supporter of the Democratic party. Like most busy farmers he has not become hungry for public office. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Yorktown, of which he is a trustee.

On the "shady side of fifty" our subject bears his years lightly, as do most men who have led temperate lives. He is an intelligent, Christian, American citizen, than which there is no higher or more honorable station.



DAVID E. RIDENOUR, one of Page County's industrious and successful agriculturists, came to this section in 1871. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1841, and is the son of John Ridenour, a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. The mother was Susan Beightel, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. They reared a large family, five sons and seven daughters, nine of whom were still living in 1889.

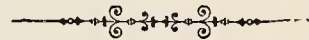
David E. was the sixth child, and when he was ten years old the parents removed to Illinois, locating in Fulton County near the present town of Canton. There they remained until 1854 when they went to Henry County, Illinois, where they were counted pioneers. The mother died there in December, 1877, and the father died in the month of May, 1885, in Kansas. David grew to man's estate in Henry County, Illinois, and obtained a common-school education. During the great civil conflict he volunteered to fill the quota

asked for in President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men. He became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and was at Covington, Lexington, and thence south into East Tennessee under General Burnside; was in the siege of Knoxville, and joined General Sherman at Rock Face, Georgia; participated in the battle of Resaca; was with General Sherman on his Atlanta campaign to Jonesborough; then followed General Hood to Dalton, Georgia, and then went to Nashville, Tennessee. From that point they went to Pulaski and then fell back to Columbia, then on to Franklin and Nashville against General Hood, whom they followed to Columbia. Then they marched to Clifton, Tennessee, where they took a boat down the Tennessee and up the Ohio rivers to Cincinnati; thence to Alexandria, Virginia; Fort Fisher, and Fort Anderson; thence to Wilmington and Kingston. Then they marched to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and again joined General Sherman, marching to Rolla, North Carolina, and Greensboro. June 15, 1865, Mr. Ridenour was discharged with honors. He received his final discharge at Camp Douglas, Illinois, after which he at once returned to his old home in Henry County, Illinois.

February 15, 1866, he was married to Mary J. Payton, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Hamilton) Payton, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. Mrs. Ridenour's parents opened a hotel at Hartford City, Indiana, and she was the first child born in that place. Her family removed to Delaware County, Indiana, thence to Knox County, Illinois, and in 1855 settled in Henry County, Illinois. In 1881 the parents removed to Page County, Iowa, where the good mother died July 8, 1885; the father now resides at Bedford, Iowa.

Mr. Ridenour resided in Henry County, Illinois, until 1871, when he came to Page County and purchased eighty acres of wild land in Nodaway Township. He has made many valuable improvements, developing one of the finest farms in the township. He has devoted his time to farming excepting eighteen months spent in Yorktown in mercantile business. Politically he is a Union Labor Republican. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking a deep interest in the class and Sabbath-school.

One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour, Rella, who is now living; one child died at the age of nine years—Orpha A.



FRANK PATTERSON, the subject of this brief biography, has come to be well known in Page County, and especially in Nodaway Township, where he has lived since 1881. He was born in Columbia County, New York, April 23, 1833, and is the son of Henry A. Patterson. His grandfather was Andrew Patterson, a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Phylinda Smith, and she was born in Bethlehem, Massachusetts. She died March 13, 1877, aged seventy-eight years; her husband died August 10, 1869, aged seventy-seven years. They reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Frank grew to manhood in his native county, attending the common schools during the winter seasons and assisting his father on the farm in the summer. In 1855, when he was twenty-two years of age, he went to Henry County, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Page County.

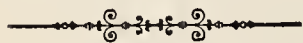
Mr. Patterson was married in Henry County, Illinois, March 1, 1860, to Miss

Elizabeth Stitt, a daughter of William and Margaret (Harnanni) Stitt, natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. As before stated Mr. Patterson removed to Page County in 1881, and settled on his present farm, which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation. His fields are well tilled, his buildings are of a most substantial character, and a fine, growing orchard and a beautiful grove surround his attractive residence. He devotes his time to the care of his farm, and is one of the successful agriculturists of the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been born ten children: Ellen M., wife of Samuel Cox; Sarah J., wife of Harvey E. Bearce; Alice N., wife of Allen L. Kennedy; Jerome L., Olive, wife of L. L. Johnson; Cynthia, wife of Robert Shearer; Frank A., Orson H., Jessie C. and Etta E.

The greatest loss of Mr. Patterson's life was in the death of his wife, which occurred February 26, 1882. They had been companions for twenty-two years, a comfort, a help, and a solace to each other. Mrs. Patterson was born September 12, 1841; she was a consistent Christian woman, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Patterson is a believer in the Prohibition platform. He is a devout member and class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Yorktown. Page County has many good citizens, and without flattery it may be recorded that none stand in a higher rank for honor and integrity than Mr. Patterson.



JOHN F. FREED, a representative of the highest type of his countrymen, is justly entitled to a prominent space in this connection. It is with a good degree of national pride that we, as Americans, can point to

such characters as Mr. Freed, in illustrating what free America can do for those who come from the Old World to our shores to make for themselves homes and become true, loyal subjects of our form of government. Our worthy subject, who resides on a well-tilled farm of his own earning, has become an adopted citizen of this country. To find out something of his early life the reader should allow his thoughts to go over the deep, blue sea to that charming country in Europe, Sweden, and there, among the evergreen mountains and pleasant valleys we find the birthplace of John F. Freed, the date recorded in the old family Bible being September 10, 1848. His parents were Andrew and Anna Freed, natives of Sweden. He was reared in his native land, and there obtained a good education in his mother-tongue. When he was nineteen years old he began to have dreams of the goodly land beyond the sea, America, and after a time decided to emigrate; he came via Guttenburg, Liverpool and New York city to Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained one year; thence he removed to Henry County, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He lived there until 1874, when he resolved to try his fortunes in Page County, Iowa; on arriving in the county he purchased eighty acres of land, the south part of his present farm of 140 acres; there was much wild land and he made an admirable selection; he at once began to improve his land, and there he "stuck and hung," and by frugal management he has built up for himself and family a splendid home. He has a comfortable farm residence, ample barns for stock and grain, and all the surroundings show good taste and excellent judgment.

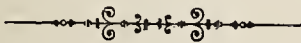
Mr. Freed was united in marriage April 12, 1877, in Douglas Township, Page County, to Miss Louisa Hull, who was born in Sweden. She is a daughter of J. P. and Hellen Hull,

and when she was sixteen years of age she emigrated to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Freed have a family of three sons and two daughters: Ellen, Alvin, Mabel, Gilbert and Caleb.

Upon coming to this country Mr. Freed studied into our form of government and chose the Republican party as best representing his political opinions. He has often been honored with positions of trust and responsibility, and has faithfully discharged any duties devolving upon him. He has taken a deep interest in educational affairs and provides his family with valuable reading matter upon all subjects. In their religious faith Mr. Freed and wife are devout Swedish Lutherans and belong to that church, in Douglas Township.

Mr. Freed has been foremost among those of his own nationality in promoting laudable enterprises, believing he owes his adopted land this much in return for all that has been bestowed upon him and his family. He is classed among the best men of his neighborhood, and has won this position by meritorious conduct ever since his residence here.



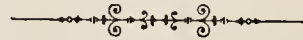
JOHN McVITTY, of section 22, Nodaway Township, has been an enterprising citizen of Page County since 1878. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1852, and is the son of Edward and Mary (Burk) McVitty, natives of Pennsylvania. There were four children in the family, of whom John was the oldest. He was trained in the avocation of agriculture and received his education in the common schools. When a mere youth he was filled with ambition to try his fortunes in the West, and in 1876 he went to Illinois, locating in Henry County, where he lived until 1878. Conclud-

ing that there were yet better things in store for him, we went still farther west and settled in Page County, Iowa, where he has since made his home.

Mr. McVitty was united in marriage in 1878, to Miss Lizzie Kerr, a very successful and popular teacher in Henry County, Illinois, where she was born, reared and educated. She is a daughter of Valentine Kerr, of Henry County, Illinois. Mr. McVitty bought his farm in 1881; it was partially improved, but he has brought it to its present advanced state of cultivation; he has built a fine residence which is splendidly located, and he has all the necessary buildings for the care and protection of live-stock. He devotes his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and has been uniformly successful in these enterprises. Everything about the McVitty farm gives evidence of the thrift and wise management of the owner.

No American citizen is without some political belief, and our worthy subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He has served as treasurer of the school board for several years, and his wife is secretary of the same body, filling the position with much ability and with satisfaction to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. McVitty had born to them two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom died in childhood.



FRED SUNDERMANN, one of the thrifty agriculturists of Douglas Township, is entitled to space in this connection, as he has been an honored citizen of Page County for a quarter of a century. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 10, 1838, and is the son of Casper and Charlotte (Goecker) Sundermann. When he was less than two

years of age his parents emigrated to America and settled in Jackson County, Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their days. Fred was reared a farmer, and also mastered the cooper's trade, receiving his education in the common schools.

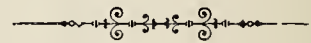
Arriving at man's estate in 1862, he was married to Louisa Monning, a native of Jackson County, Indiana, and a daughter of George and Ingel (Rolker) Monning. They remained in Jackson County three years after their marriage and then decided to remove to Iowa. They came by rail as far as St. Joe, Missouri, and from that point by team to Page County. This was in the spring of 1865, just at the close of the Rebellion.

Mr. Sundermann had already purchased a farm of 200 acres, paying \$9 per acre; about fifty-five acres had been broken up, and a log cabin adorned the premises and made it seem like a sort of a home. All was wild and new; north and west was one vast, blank prairie, as nature had left it. Here the family have lived all these years, but not with the same surroundings. Year by year Mr. Sundermann has worked, and saved and planned; he has added to his first tract of land until he now owns 360 acres of land in Douglas Township and 240 acres in Nodaway Township, all of which is well improved. He lived in the log house until 1876, when he erected his present commodious and comfortable residence; it cost \$1,500, and is most attractively located, being surrounded by many beautiful trees. A fine orchard of 100 trees adds very materially to the value of the farm, and all the indications are that thrift and prosperity follow the owner's hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Sundermann have six children: Henry F., Lewis J., Edwin A., Martha M., Joseph H. and Hannah Margaret; they have lost three children by death.

Politically our esteemed subject is a Demo-

crat. He has held the responsible position of supervisor for six years, and he has also served as school director, and has been director of the Clarinda National Bank six years. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is one of the present trustees. He makes liberal contributions to the church of his choice, and has given his children a good education both in the German and English languages.



EZEKIEL PIPER, one of the representative men of Douglas Township, came to Page County in 1868, and since that time has made his home there. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1845, and is a son of Daniel and Anna (Bair) Piper, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was ten years old the family removed to Henry County, Illinois, and he remained with them until 1865, when he went to Knox County, Illinois. He remained there three years, and at the end of that time the family all removed to Page County, Iowa, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. The father died February 13, 1874, and the mother died in Washington County, Kansas, September, 1888, while on a visit to a daughter.

Mr. Piper was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and for four years he lived in Valley Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then returned to the old homestead, where he now lives. The farm contains eighty acres of rich land, in a good state of cultivation. There is a comfortable dwelling, substantial barns for stock and grain, and many modern conveniences for farming. A grove of beautiful trees adds much to the attractiveness of the spot, and an orchard of 120 trees is one of the luxuries



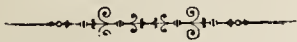
Yours Truly
W. S. Van Rensselaer

not enjoyed in every comparatively new country.

Mr. Piper has been twice married: first, December 25, 1873, he was united to Miss Martha Welch, a daughter of George and Sarah Welch. She died in September, 1883. Two years later, September 3, 1885, he was married to Miss Ida Munckey, a daughter of Jasper and Emma (McQueen) Munckey. The parents were born in the State of New York and removed to McDonough County, Illinois, at an early day, and in 1867 they came to Page County, Iowa.

By this second marriage two children were born: Elsie Elvira and Herbert A.

In this country of free government every man has some choice of political parties, and our subject has cast his vote with the Republicans. He is in the prime of life, and is highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.



DL. VAN SANDT, physician and surgeon, Clarinda, is among the few pioneer practitioners of Page County yet living. He came to the county in 1858, and during all these long years has ever sought to better the condition of society, by aiding and fostering the public institutions, which to-day bless the "Kingdom of Page." The Doctor is one of those rare exceptions who become potent factors in other lines than their own calling. While he has been a constant practitioner at Clarinda for a third of a century, he has also been the prime mover in many laudable enterprises. He has been foremost in the efforts to obtain railroads and public buildings; in sustaining the Page County Agricultural Society and the South-Western Iowa Medical Association.

To learn something of his early years, his

education, and family connection, it may be stated, by way of beginning, that he is a native of Ohio, born May 7, 1825. His father was John Van Sandt, who was a native of Fleming County, Kentucky. The Van Sandts originally came from Holland, emigrating to Berks County, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather removed to Botetourt County, Virginia, at an early day. In the Revolutionary war he was disabled from field duty on account of his great weight, but raised a regiment and received a Colonel's commission. His son Elijah removed to Fleming County, Kentucky, where the father of our subject was born and reared and married to Miss Nancy Northcutt, the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Northcutt, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Kentucky. He took an active part in the great religious revival that swept the country at the commencement of this century. He was a native of North Carolina, of English descent.

After his marriage, John Van Sandt removed to Brown County, Ohio, and in 1828 to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he took an active part in the "Under-ground Railroad." He became an anti-slavery advocate as early as 1835, and continued a zealous worker until overtaken by death in 1847. His wife died in 1837. This John Van Sandt is the original of one of the characters in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Our subject, the Doctor, was reared on his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools common at that date; he completed his education at Woodford and Farmers' Colleges. In 1847 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. I. J. Avery, of Reading, Ohio. He remained with him one year and then attended lectures in 1848, 1849, and in 1850 he graduated at the Cincinnati Medical Institute (Eclectic). In 1850 he began his actual practice in Troy, Ohio,

where he remained about ten years. He then came to Iowa and engaged in the practice of his profession at Clarinda, then a mere hamlet. At one time he was in the drug business, and he also did some experimental farming. It was the worthy Doctor and his wife who were instrumental in connection with some others in planting the first shade trees on the public grounds of Clarinda, which have come to be the admiration of both strangers and citizens.

Dr. Van Sandt was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Eliza Heald, a native of Ohio, the daughter of Zimerah Heald, who was born in the state of Maine. Two children were born of this union: Florence May died in 1856, aged two years; Stanley is now a resident of Clarinda.

During his public career the Doctor has filled many positions; he was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature, serving in the House during the Tenth Assembly; he was pension examiner for eighteen years, and was also a member of the medical board for the same period of time; he was commissioned by Governor Stone as Surgeon of the State Militia; he is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and of the National Society of Eclectic Physicians; he has served as President of the Iowa Eclectic Society and was Professor of Gynecology in the Iowa Eclectic College.

Both the Doctor and Mrs. Van Sandt are acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a radical Republican and has been an efficient worker in his party.

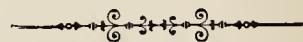
Nearly every branch of trade and vocation pursued in Page County has felt the touch and power of Dr. Van Sandt's diversified knowledge and zealous work. Some, nay, most men live to themselves, but in looking over the list of prominent and truly representative people of Page County, one finds

none who have accomplished more than Dr. Van Sandt and his estimable companion.

Possessed of a high degree of intelligence and refinement it is but natural that Mrs. Van Sandt should have become a leader in social circles, while her husband per force of his natural and acquired ability impresses the masses as being a person of unusual mental strength. One result of Dr. Van Sandt's many years of residence here has been to fix in the minds of observing and thinking people the fact that men's lives are not alone valuable by reason of the property they may acquire, but that public spirit and soul-life are what true men and women most admire and appreciate. While our esteemed subject has accumulated a competence, he has expended large sums for the public good. There are people in every part of the county whom he has treated without money, and his visits have been made in summer's heat and winter's blast.

Upon all moral and political questions he has been a fearless advocate of the side that impressed him as the right one, and his influence will be felt long after he shall have passed away.

In conclusion it may be said that Dr. N. L. Van Sandt's life and character in Page County have been of that high type that men everywhere respect. The deeds of his eventful life will be his monument, and public opinion will inscribe the words, Good Citizen, Noble Manhood, Faithful Friend.



JAMES POLLOCK, one of the intelligent and successful agriculturists of Douglas Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1869. He was born in Nova Scotia, February 1, 1835, and is a son of James Pollock, also a native of Nova Scotia,

whose parents were natives of Ireland. The mother's maiden name was Ann Simpson, and she was of Scotch descent. Her father was an officer in the British army, and received from the British government lands in Nova Scotia.

James Pollock, Sr., was a farmer by occupation, and until James, Jr., was seventeen years old he was trained in the same avocation. He was twelve years old when the family removed to Canada, and at the age of eighteen years he went to serve an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and later engaged in the wagon and carriage-maker's trade.

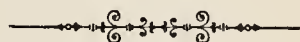
In 1859 the family removed to Mercer County, Illinois. There were thirteen children, all of whom lived to be men and women. The mother died in 1868, and the father in 1871.

Mr. Pollock was united in marriage, March 3, 1864, to Miss Jane Brownlee, a native of Ohio. She was born in Guernsey County, June 2, 1837, and is the daughter of Ebenezer and Ann (Mitchell) Brownlee, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch lineage. The father died in 1845, and in 1858 the widow and children removed to Mercer County, Illinois, where the mother died in 1863. Mrs. Pollock was well educated, and was a successful teacher previous to her marriage.

Our subject resided in Mercer County, Illinois, until 1866, when he removed to Benton County, Iowa, where he remained three years. At the end of this time he came to Page County, and first purchased a tract of eighty acres of wild land which he brought to a good state of cultivation. As his means increased he made further investments in real estate, until his farm now covers 320 acres. There are two good residences on this land, and he has planted three

acres in a fine assortment of fruit trees and a good grove. The farm buildings are of a most substantial character, and the place is surrounded by 1,100 rods of well-kept osage orange fence. The farm is well stocked with high-graded cattle, horses and hogs, and an air of thrift and prosperity pervades the whole surroundings.

Mr. Pollock is a zealous and active member of the United Presbyterian Church, being one of the organizers of the society and a present elder. He has also served as Sabbath-school superintendent and teacher. Politically he is a Republican Prohibitionist.

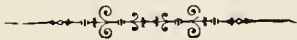


JOHAN G. McMULLEN, an enterprising farmer of Douglas Township, has been a resident of Page County since his early childhood, having emigrated with his grandfather in 1854. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 27, 1847, and is the son of Stephen and Phœbe (Loy) McMullen. When he was two years old his father died, and a few weeks later the mother followed her husband, leaving five little children. The helpless little creatures found a good home with their grandfather, Jacob Loy, who reared them to maturity.

When John G. was seven years old his grandfather brought him to Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, and they soon settled near that town. He spent his first school days in a log school-house that was built at Clarinda, and naturally his advantages were not of the most brilliant character; however, they were made the most of, and a foundation was laid for a successful business life. At the age of nineteen years he started out for himself, engaging to work on a farm by the month. His grandfather had been a farmer before him, and he had been trained in this occupation.

He improved a farm on section 8, Douglas Township, which he sold two years later; he then improved another tract of land on section 7, which he also disposed of, and in 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business in Clarinda. He followed this for two years, and in 1886 he located on his present farm. It is a well-improved piece of land, consisting of 160 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. The farm is watered by running streams, thus essentially adapting it to stock-raising.

Mr. McMullen was united in marriage, June 3, 1869, to Miss M. J. Lytle, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Secrest) Lytle. They are the parents of three daughters: Lulu, Mabel and Florence. They are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and strive to elevate the moral sentiment of the community in which they live. Mr. McMullen is one of the trustees of the church, and was at one time appointed Sabbath-school superintendent, a position he is well fitted to fill.



CHARLES WHIPP.—In sketching the career of the first settlers of any country it is often very noticeable that success crowns one man's efforts while another's seem to be one train of disappointment and failure. The question is not unfrequently asked, "Why are these lives so unequal?" In a general way it may be answered by remarking that men are not constituted alike; they are not trained in boyhood alike, and the circumstances which surround them are seldom the same.

The man whose name heads this sketch has been a marked success, and is to-day one of the happy, prosperous agriculturists of Colfax Township. To learn of his boyhood

days and earlier manhood the reader is asked to allow his thoughts to rest on that magnificent farming section in England known as Yorkshire, where Mr. Whipp was born, July 29, 1834. His father and mother were both natives of Yorkshire, and were good old English farmers of the sturdy type, and reared their family, consisting of three sons and six daughters, in the ways of prudence and industry. The father's name was George Whipp, and the mother's maiden name was Anna Whitley, daughter of G. C. Whitley. The former died in his native country in 1870, and the latter in 1864.

Charles is the only member of the family who came to America. He sailed from Liverpool in the spring of 1856, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after a voyage of seventeen days. The steamer was delayed on account of a wreck caused by floating ice off the coast of Newfoundland.

Mr. Whipp was married in Yorkshire, England, May 24, 1854, to Miss Grace Hollas, a daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Lever) Hollas. The mother's brother was one of the manufacturers of the wire used in the first Atlantic cable. Our subject left his wife and one child in his native land and crossed the ocean, hoping to better his circumstances. He had no capital on which to depend but his hands. He worked on a farm in New Jersey for one year, and then went to Knox County, Illinois, where he followed farming by the month until June, 1861, which brought him to the opening of the great civil war. He was not then an American citizen, but he had determined to make this country his home; he was fired with the same feelings of patriotism and love for the flag of our Union that filled the hearts of native Americans. He became a member of Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry in June, 1861, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland.

He enlisted as a private, and from principle rather than spoils. He was mustered out after four years and a half of hard, active service, as Sergeant of his company. He took part in many battles and skirmishes, including Corinth, Iuka, and Island No. 10. He was in the noted "Grierson Raid," which was sent out to cut off communications, destroy railroads and seize supplies. In the autumn of 1862 he was taken a prisoner of war, and held at Vicksburg from October 6 until Janury 1, 1863,—three months. He was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865, at Springfield, Illinois, having proved himself a soldier true and brave. No little credit attaches to those of foreign birth who served during that long and bloody contest from '61 to '65.

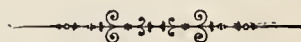
Upon returning to Knox County, Illinois, Mr. Whipp engaged in farming until 1866, when he removed to Henry County, Illinois, and remained there until 1869. In that year he settled in Page County, Iowa. As his life and destiny were all too uncertain during the dark days of the Rebellion, he did not send to England for his family until the year 1866, when his wife and child came to greet him in the country of their adoption. At first he purchased eighty acres on the east half of section 12, Colfax Township, to which he has from time to time made additions until his present farm contains 200 acres of valuable land, finely improved. All was then new and wild in this section of Page County. The lumber for his first house was hauled from Villisca, over thirty miles distant. But he is now comfortably situated; his buildings are substantial, and an orchard provides an abundance of good fruit. His residence is one mile and a half from College Springs, where Amity College is situated, which drew him to this county as a place to educate his children. His farming has been of the best

kind, always feeding his crops out on his place to his own stock, and meeting with universal success in his enterprises.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipp are the parents of seven intelligent children: Hannah, wife of John S. Herron, a resident of Kansas; George H. and Hattie (twins); George is at home, and Hattie is married to Thomas Hill; Alice, Fred and Flora (twins), and May B. are all at home.

The parents are members of the Congregational church at College Springs. Politically Mr. Whipp is a radical and firm believer in the general principles of the Republican party. He has never sought office, but has held local positions of trust with satisfaction to all concerned. He belongs to Page Post, G. A. R., at Coin.

In whatever way Mr. Whipp may be viewed, he is a man of sterling qualities. He is an excellent neighbor, a prudent farmer, and a loyal and true citizen, as his military and civil record attests. He believes in and supports public enterprises, schools and churches, holding that in these rests the safety of the nation. It is said that he is without an enemy in his county, where he has lived twenty-one years. The above facts have been carefully collected from among his friends and neighbors, who are competent to judge.



EDWIN APLEY, a highly respected resident of section 27, Colfax Township, came to Page County on a visit in December, 1864, and, being favorably impressed with the value and productiveness of the soil in this section of Iowa, purchased eighty acres of his present farm from J. B. Newman, paying \$10 per acre for the same. His present farm contains 120 acres, the last

"forty" being purchased in 1883, at a cost three times as great as that of the first land.

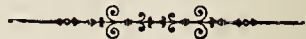
Concerning Mr. Apley's early career it may be stated that he was born in Windham County, Connecticut, at Woodstock, July 5, 1846, and is a son of Elias and Betsey (Chandler) Apley, native of Connecticut. The father died in his native county in July, 1874, and the mother departed this life when our subject was a mere lad. Both parents were of good Puritan ancestry. Edwin attended the common schools of his native county. It was in February, 1870, that he landed in Lee County, Illinois, where his father's brothers were then residing. There he engaged in farm labor by the month; in June of the same year he visited Washington County, Nebraska, but after looking that country over he decided that Page County, Iowa, was the best place in which to build for himself a home, and he at once began his farm improvements.

Mr. Apley was married November 26, 1885, to Miss Mary A. McDonell, the daughter of Daniel and Annie (Kane) McDonell. She was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and came to Page County with her parents in April, 1870. Her father died May 12, 1883, and her mother is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Apley are the parents of two children: Nellie, born November 6, 1886, and Maggie, born September 15, 1888.

Politically our subject is an uncompromising Republican, but has never sought public office. He at one time served as road supervisor upon the earnest solicitation of the people. He is a man of industry and public spirit. When the Blanchard Creamery stock was offered for sale he took a number of shares to help along that enterprise. When he first came to Colfax Township all was new and wild, and it took long years of toil and privation to develop his present farm. He had a fine,

bearing orchard, and excellent facilities for raising and feeding stock. The farm is three miles east of Blanchard in one of the choicest locations in the county, and is a pleasant home, much enjoyed by him and his family. They are numbered among Page County's happy and prosperous people.



SAMUEL HERRON, one of the pioneers of Colfax township residing on section 11, came to this county in the spring of 1869, from Columbiana County, Ohio; he made the journey by rail to Hamburg, Fremont County, then the nearest station. He bought the partially improved farm of W. W. Russell, containing 200 acres of choice land. The family lived in the small, inconvenient house, which was already on the premises, from March until January, 1870, when their new house was completed; it was erected at a cost of \$2,000. and is 30 x 30 feet with an addition; there is a cellar 22 x 30 feet, walled with stone, which was brought from Snow Hill quarry above Coin. The lumber for the building was freighted from Hamburg, thirty miles distant, and the lime was procured at Bedford, Taylor County. The price of material was high and generous wages were paid for labor. The residence as it now stands is one of the best in the township; it is located on a natural building site and is completely surrounded by stately Norway spruce trees, a third of a century old; they were planted by pioneer Russell in 1857, when they were less than two feet high, but now tower thirty feet in height; they are a beautiful collection of trees and are said to be the finest of the kind in Page County. Good barns, shedding and stock buildings have been provided. At one time the farm contained 280

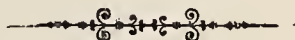
acres, but now has 160 acres. General farming and stock-feeding are carried on by Mr. Herron and his son.

Something of the early career of our subject will be of interest to most of Page County's citizens. He is a native of the "Emerald Isle," born in county Down, July 3, 1821. His parents emigrated to America when he was less than two years old, and settled in the State of New York. At the end of eight years they removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio, where the father died in 1854, aged seventy years. The mother died in Page County in the spring of 1886, aged ninety years. Samuel is the only child of the family who lived to maturity. He was united in marriage January 7, 1851, to Miss Susan Graham of Columbiana county, Ohio, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Graham) Graham. She was born in Ireland, and when she was four years old her parents emigrated to America and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. Her father died in 1878, aged eighty-three years, and the mother passed away in 1881, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Herron are the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: the first born, Eliza Jane, died at the age of two years; Anna Maggie died when twenty months old; a pair of twins died in infancy, and Willie W., a bright, promising boy of fourteen summers, died in 1874; the living children are John, Nathan J. and Joseph K.

Mr. Herron's education was received in the common schools of New York and Ohio, and in a "select school" which he attended two years, after which he engaged in teaching for several years. For five years he was engaged in the general merchandise trade in Carroll County, and in Columbiana County eight years; he was there when the noted raider, Morgan, was captured during the civil war.

Politically Mr. Herron has been a firm supporter of the Republican party since its organization. He and his family are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church at College Springs. He has long been looked upon as an honored member of Page County society.



JAMES M. GIBSON, a resident of section 30, has been identified with the interests common to a Page County citizen since 1865. Having been an early settler and one of the representative men of Colfax Township, he naturally finds place in the history of his county. He is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, born February 8, 1848, and is a son of James X. and Emily (Moss) Gibson, natives of the State of Kentucky. They emigrated in 1834 to Indiana and improved a farm in the midst of a dense forest in Putnam County. In 1853 the family removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, and again took up pioneer life. In 1865 they moved to Harlan Township, Page County, locating on section 22. In 1872 they went to Colfax Township and settled on section 19. The father died March 21, 1874, aged sixty-three years. The mother is still living, and makes her home in Blanchard.

James M. is the seventh of a family of five boys and five girls. Two of the brothers served in the Union army during the dark days of the civil war. George W. was killed at Marks Mills, Arkansas, in 1864, aged eighteen years; William F. enlisted in a Missouri regiment and was honorably discharged; he is now a well-to-do farmer of Washington Township, Page County. Our subject had but a limited education, a disadvantage which many sons of pioneers suffered.

Mr. Gibson was united in marriage Febru-

ary 21, 1878, at College Springs, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Elgin, the daughter of James and Eliza (Calhoun) Elgin. She was born April 10, 1851. Her father was a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. He died December 29, 1882, aged seventy-eight years; the mother is a native of Ireland, coming to America when a child six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Elgin reared a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. They removed to Page County, Iowa, in the spring of 1867, and were among the second band of pioneers in Amity Township.

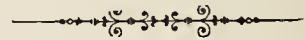
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of four children: Lois E., Lee O., Elmer M. and Earl J. The father, mother, and eldest child are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Blanchard. Mr. Gibson has held the office of trustee, steward, and Sunday-school superintendent; he is an active, loyal, Christian worker, and with his estimable wife is rearing his family in paths of rectitude and right. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. While never aspiring to public office he has held some of the offices.

After his marriage in 1878 he moved to land purchased in 1874, on section 30, Colfax Township, where he still resides. At first he bought 120 acres, paying \$10 per acre; in 1882 he purchased an additional forty acres, for which he paid \$30 per acre, three times as much as he paid eight years before. His present farm consists of a quarter section of well improved land; it is perhaps the only farm in Page County one mile long by a quarter of a mile wide. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had brave hearts and strong constitutions to undergo all the hardships incident to the opening of a prairie farm, away from fuel and railroads.

In the summer of 1875, before his mar-

riage, Mr. Gibson had his crops destroyed by the grasshoppers, and in 1883, during the July 13th storm, memorable through this section of Iowa, he had one of his farm residences blown to pieces and all of his fine, growing crops destroyed. But with a firm determination to win, and a strong arm, he kept at work, and is to-day surrounded by many of the comforts of life. He has a good home near the town of Blanchard, and a fine tract of land near churches, schools and markets.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, by their correct, Christian example, have won a large circle of friends, who prize them for their many noble traits of character.



ANTHONY LORANZ, who was up to the time of his death a central figure among the hardy band of Page County pioneers, and had a part in the earlier as well as later development of what has come to be one of Iowa's choicest sections, may very appropriately find place in the biographical history of the county in which he spent so many years, was so actively engaged in various capacities, and ever bore the respect of all within the range of his extended acquaintance. He was born in the province of Baden, near Baden Baden, Germany, October 29, 1810. He was educated for a Catholic priest, but in 1831 he accompanied his parents and younger brothers to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The parents died in that city the following year of that most fatal disease, cholera. His brother, Michael, was killed in the Canadian-British trouble. He worked in and near Philadelphia as laborer and teamster until 1837, when he went to New York, where he was engaged on the Erie Canal. In 1839 he

went to Chicago, Illinois, and thence to Fulton County, Illinois, where he resided until 1858.

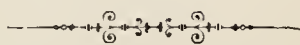
In March, 1842, Mr. Lorz was married to Barbara Bolender, and to them were born seven children: Henry, Catherine, Alice, Mary, Raymond, Joseph and Sarah. Alice died in infancy, and Catherine when thirteen years old; Henry, Raymond, and Mary, wife of Dr. John P. Brown, now reside at Clarinda, while Joseph lives at Alco, Alabama. Sarah, the wife of James E. Wise, lives near Villisca, Page County.

After his marriage Mr. Lorz purchased eighty acres of timber land in Fulton County, Illinois. In March, 1858, he sold his farm and removed to Page County, Iowa. The family came to Clarinda in September of that year and were among the pioneers of this flourishing city. Mr. Lorz embarked in general merchandising, which he continued until the beginning of the Rebellion; he then sold out, intending to enlist in the Union ranks in defense of his adopted country. But physically he was found to be unable for the hardships of army life and at once engaged in the recruiting service, being commissioned by Governor Kirkwood. He was an ardent Union man as well as an active Republican. At the close of that terrible conflict, in company with his son, Henry, he engaged in business again at Clarinda, the style of the firm being A. & H. Lorz. They continued in business until 1869, when through a train of disasters they failed. Mr. Lorz, however, refused to take advantage of the laws of bankruptcy, and finally every creditor was paid the full amount of his claim with interest. Under General U. S. Grant's administration as President he was appointed Postmaster of Clarinda, which office he held to the date of his death in 1881. His wife died February 12, 1868; she was mourned by the entire

community; perhaps no woman ever lived in Clarinda who was so universally respected for qualities of mind and heart as she. She was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Clarinda beside her daughter. Her husband erected to her memory a plain, marble slab, with this inscription: "She was, but words are wanting to tell what. Think what a wife should be, and she was that."

In April, 1869, Mr. Lorz married Mrs. Sarah Burtch, of Bellville, Nebraska, and at once brought her to Clarinda with her two children, Mary, the wife of Hon. T. E. Clark, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Howard. Mr. Lorz lived happily with his second wife the remainder of his days. She still resides in Clarinda.

Our esteemed subject united with the Presbyterian Church in Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1842, and continued a devout follower of the faith throughout the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage. His entire family were members of that church. It may here be stated that through his efforts and liberality the Presbyterian church of Clarinda was built in 1860; the bell which still calls the worshipers together he freighted overland from Fulton County, Illinois. He was a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. and A. M., and of Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M.



MAHLON C. JOHNSON was born at Wattsburgh, Erie County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1845, and is a son of James P. and Margaret R. (Rouse) Johnson. His maternal grandfather, Judge Casper M. Rouse, was a soldier in the war of 1812. When he was five years old his parents removed from his native county to Winnebago County, Illinois, embarking at Erie, Pennsylvania, and

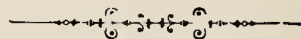
making the journey to Chicago by the way of the lakes; thence they proceeded to Rockford, Illinois, and resided there until their removal to Belvidere, Illinois, in 1851. In 1857 they went to Sycamore, and at the end of one year they came to College Springs, Page County, Iowa. The father purchased a farm, but located in the town on account of the school privileges of which he wished his children to avail themselves.

June 15, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, our subject responded to the call for men to go to the defense of this nation, enlisting in Company F, First Nebraska Volunteers; this company was organized for the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but that being full it was mustered into the First Nebraska Infantry at Omaha. There they remained two months and were then sent to Pilot Knob, Missouri. In their first skirmish 1,300 prisoners were captured. Mr. Johnson was in the hottest of the three-days fight at Fort Donelson, and also participated in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth; also, in numerous other battles in which his regiment was engaged. He re-enlisted in June, 1864, at Duval's Bluff, and in 1865 his regiment was sent on the plains to guard the frontier from the depredations of Indians. He was mustered out of the service at Omaha, in May, 1866. He then returned to Page County and engaged in farming for four years, but was obliged to relinquish this occupation on account of ill-health, which was brought on by exposure during his service in the army. He then embarked in the hardware trade at College Springs, and for two years was Postmaster of that place. Afterward he was engaged in buying and selling livestock until 1879, when he was elected Sheriff of Page County on the Republican ticket. The people of the county attested their appreciation of his ability and faithfulness by re-

electing him the two following terms to the same office. He has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks, and is a staunch advocate of the issues of the party. After the expiration of his last term of office he was employed as traveling salesman for a St. Joseph, Missouri, firm. In December, 1889, he formed a partnership with John Calhoun, one of the pioneer merchants of Clarinda, in the general mercantile business. He has had a very successful business career, and although his early education was much neglected and was still unfinished at the breaking out of the war, by diligent study and close application he was able to fit himself for positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage March 7, 1867, to Miss R. Jennie Skinner, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and a daughter of Charles V. and Julia A. (Toombs) Skinner. Three children have been born to this union: Minnie M., Charles J. and Dee W. The parents are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Johnson was a member of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., and an honorary member of the celebrated Flambeau Club, of Topeka, Kansas. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, and to Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. He is at the present time quite an invalid (and is growing feebler) the direct results of hard service and disease contracted by incident exposure while in the service.



JOHAN CALHOON, a man highly esteemed in the business circles of Page County, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 12, 1827, and is the son of George and Jane (Kerr) Calhoun, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The father was of Scotch-

Irish descent, and was a pioneer settler of Holmes County, Ohio; he located there at a very early day on a tract of heavily timbered land near Millersburgh; there John spent his youth assisting his father in clearing the land and placing it under cultivation. He received a limited education in the subscription schools at that time, but this supplemented with a keen observation has enabled him to fill successfully any position to which he has been called.

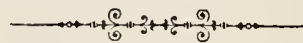
Mr. Calhoon was married April 4, 1855, to Miss C. N. Storm, a daughter of Jacob Storm. Four children have been born of this union: Gilbert S., a resident of Northfield, Minnesota; Ada E. Holmes, of Kansas City; Laura L. McGuire, of Northfield, Minnesota, and C. D., now clerking in his father's store.

In February, 1857, we find our subject pushing his way to the West; he came by railroad to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and thence by stage to Van Buren County, where he purchased an ox team and proceeded to Page County; here he pre-empted a quarter section of land upon which he built a log cabin. The hardships and privations of pioneer life existed here as elsewhere and hearts less stout would have been discouraged. He at once engaged in the cultivation of the soil and also did hauling from St. Joe to Clarinda. In 1862 he came to Clarinda and engaged in teaming. It was at this time that the darkest days began to dawn; he lost several valuable horses, and in hope of changing his luck he invested in a mule; he afterward sold this animal to the Government for \$100, and with this capital he embarked in the mercantile business; it was a small amount, but combined with pluck and energy it was the beginning of what in after years was a competency. He formed a partnership with T. J. Bracken, which continued four years, and then he purchased the interest of Mr. Bracken and con-

tinued the business at the old stand for about eleven years, at which time he sold out and took a rest from active business for about ten years. December 1, 1889, he formed a partnership with M. C. Johnson, under the firm name of Calhoon & Johnson; they carry a fine stock of general merchandise and occupy one of the finest business blocks in the town; it was designed by Mr. Calhoon, and is especially adapted to the business. He also owns several dwelling-houses in Clarinda, which he rents, and a large business house in Braddyville; he is the proprietor of one of the finest farms in Gage County, Nebraska; it consists of 200 acres of excellent soil and has many valuable improvements.

At the organization of the Iowa State Bank of Clarinda he was made president, and filled this responsible position for some time. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 109.

Mr. Calhoon's life furnishes a fair example of what a man can accomplish if he has tact, energy and perseverance, even though his means be limited; he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and an honorable standing among his fellow men is accorded him by all with whom he has dealings.

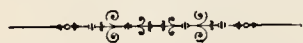


DR. A. H. FARRENS moved from Fairfield County, Ohio, in the spring of 1848, locating in Nodaway County, Missouri, twelve miles south of Clarinda, and lived there one year. Then he moved near Boler's Mill, in 1849; pre-empted a homestead in 1852; entered Government land in 1854-'55, and during the last mentioned year bought four lots at the southwest corner of the public square, and in the following year erected a house, which is still standing.

He located in Clarinda May 7, 1857, being the first physician and surgeon to practice his profession in Page County, where he continued for a period of ten years. Was a graduate of Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College. He died in Clarinda April 17, 1859, at the age of thirty-nine years, nine months and twenty-nine days. His widow is still living. They were the parents of four children: the eldest son died in infancy; two are farmers, one in East River Township, and the other in Nodaway County, Missouri.

Dr. E. T. Farrens, of whom this notice is written, is the second son of Dr. A. H. Farrens. He was born in Nodaway Township, September 19, 1855, and moved with his parents to Clarinda, Iowa, in 1857, where he has grown to manhood and is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He began the study of medicine January 1, 1877, under the tutorship of Drs. Enfield and Vance. Attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and was graduated there in 1881. Immediately after this event Dr. Farrens returned to the home of his youth, and began the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Dr. Farrens was united in marriage November 29, 1883, to Miss Lida Pond, a daughter of W. H. Pond, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. One child has blessed this union, Paul Pond, born August 26, 1888.



NC. RIDENOUR, present proprietor of the Hotel Linderman at Clarinda, has been a resident of Page County since the autumn of 1856. Having been an active business man, engaged in journalistic and mercantile pursuits, he is thoroughly known in this section of Iowa. He is entitled to a

space in this work if for no other reason than this, that he was a loyal soldier in the Union army, wearing the blue at a time when traitorous hands assailed the flag of our country.

Mr. Ridenour was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, July 13, 1836. His parents were Alexander T. and Sarah T. (Loy) Ridenour, natives of Tennessee. His grandfather Ridenour was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather Loy of North Carolina. Both parents died during Mr. Ridenour's childhood and he was early thrown upon his own resources with but limited means of acquiring an education. In the month of September, 1855, he went in company with others to De Kalb County, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1856; he then came to Page County, Iowa, making the journey on foot via Savannah and Hawleyville to Clarinda. In April, 1857, he engaged as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. S. H. Kriddlebaugh, who was also postmaster of Clarinda. After a short period he carried the mail on the routes from Clarinda to Sidney, Quincy and Maryville. In 1859 he went to work at the carpenter's trade with Mr. Keys and later was employed with Osgood & Kimball. He was next engaged as a salesman in the dry-goods store of John Wilson at Clarinda, with whom he remained until April, 1860. He then took a trip overland with ox teams to Pike's Peak and Denver in the midst of the gold excitement. He returned, however, in September, no richer, but much better posted in regard to that beautifully picturesque country. Upon his return to Clarinda he again engaged as salesman with John Wilson. In March, 1861, he began operating a grocery store on his own account, in which he continued until the following January. In February, 1862, he went to work for Mr. Wilson again, this time at St. Joseph, Missouri. He remained there until July 4, 1862, and upon

learning of an order from the Governor of Missouri to the effect that all subject to military duty were expected to become members of the militia of that State, he preferred to return to Clarinda and enlist, which he did at once; he also assisted in raising Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made Second Sergeant at Des Moines. From that city they went to St. Louis via Keokuk. They next went to Iron Mountain, Missouri, and thence to Patterson, Missouri. December 20 they broke camp, and January 11 went to West Plains, Missouri, where they arrived after much difficulty occasioned by heavy rains, snow and cold weather. They returned to Pilot Knob in February, 1863, remaining there until March, when they started for St. Genevieve and from that place they went to New Madrid. They soon embarked for Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. On April 11 they broke camp for Grand Gulf via Richmond (Louisiana) and witnessed the noted bombardment there. The next morning they crossed the Mississippi River below Grand Gulf landing at Brunenberg, and continued their march until after midnight, when the advance was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, near Port Gibson. At eight o'clock A. M., May 1, the regiment was ordered to advance and charge down a hill on the enemy, who were partly concealed in a dense cane-brake. Into this the brave men went with fixed bayonets and drove out the force. They were under fire until three P. M., when they made another charge and drove them back in such confusion that another stand could not be made that day. The regiment was in fight at Raymond and Jackson the first time. They were held in reserve at Champion Hill until after noon, when they were deployed as skirmishers. May 17 the regiment started for Black River Bridge, where the enemy had a line of entrenchments three miles long with

a deep bayon in front. Here they distinguished themselves by charging the enemy's works and taking 2,500 prisoners. This was only brought about the heavy loss of troops, 134 men being killed and wounded. The regiment was then detailed to guard prisoners to Memphis, and on their return were stopped at Milliken's Bend to defend that point; they were attacked by 2,500 Texans and had one of the most severe struggles of the Rebellion, the regiment losing one-half of its engaged men. On June 20, they returned to the rear of Vicksburg and remained in the trenches until the surrender. July 5, they started in pursuit of General Johnson, and captured Jackson, Mississippi, driving the enemy across the Pearl River. The excessive heat and arduous duties told heavily upon the Twenty-third Iowa, and upon their return to Vicksburg only 120 men were ready for duty. In August the regiment was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and sent to New Orleans. They went west to Brasher City, at the mouth of the Lesbe, and marched up to near Opelousas, Texas, and returned to the place of starting. They embarked at New Orleans and crossed the Gulf, landing on Matagorda Island, and had a fight and captured the fort. The balance of the winter was spent at Indianola. In April they returned to New Orleans and went up the river, met the Banks expedition, and they were in the engagement at Fort Esperanza, and established a post at St. Charles, Arkansas; were also in siege at Forts Spanish and Blakely, near Mobile.

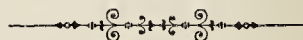
During all these various changes from one section of the country to another, Mr. Ridenour saw his share of hardship and fighting. He started from Clarinda a private; at Des Moines he was made Second Sergeant, and in June, 1863, he was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant, and was after-

ward commissioned First Lieutenant. In November, 1864, he was detailed as General Inspector, under General J. C. Black; he was afterwards made Aide-de-camp under Brevet-General Glasgow. The regiment was mustered out August 5, 1865, near Houston, Texas, and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Ridenour arriving in Clarinda August 26, 1865.

The next four years of his life he spent as a clerk for Dr. Conine in his drug store. In the fall of 1868 he began editing the *Page County Democrat*, the only Democratic sheet Page County has ever had. He conducted this journal in a fearless, progressive, and able manner. In 1874 he was Sergeant-at-Arms in the Iowa Legislature, and the next year he was a candidate for Register of the Land Office upon the Democratic ticket. April 1, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster at Clarinda under President Cleveland, being the second appointment in the State, and serving until May 1, 1889. The following autumn he became proprietor of the Hotel Linderman. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. As a vindicator of Democratic principles and a clear writer on the vexed question of "free trade," tariff for revenue only, he has but few equals in the State, and when editing the *Democrat* he was a terror to "protectionists" everywhere. He had the honor to be appointed a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1872, and an alternate of that body in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Clarinda, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter. He always labored for the public good of Page County, and has lived to see most of the objects for which he labored accomplished.

The peculiar traits of Mr. Ridenour's character are activity, aggressiveness, fidelity, and generous kindness: hence his many ad-

mirers. He was united in marriage March 25, 1866, to Miss Lizzie T. Smith, a daughter of T. P. and Sarah (Jones) Smith. The father was a native of Maryland and the mother was born in Kentucky; both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour are the parents of two children: Eva F. was born September 15, 1868, and is the wife of George T. Greeley of Nashua, Iowa; Clyde C. was born June 17, 1870.

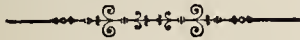


WL. LUNDY, a leading druggist of Clarinda, is one of Page County's representative men. He was born in Putnam County, Illinois, March 3, 1856. His father, B. C. Lundy, was the leading physician of Putnam County and was an active political leader during his lifetime. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, as letters from Mr. Lincoln now in possession of Mr. Lundy will show. He was appointed Indian agent in the Lake Superior region under Lincoln's administration. He was also a member of the Illinois Legislature. Benjamin Lundy, grandfather of our subject, was a prominent Abolitionist and was an intimate friend and partner of William Lloyd Garrison; they edited a paper at Philadelphia for several years. Mr. Lundy's mother was a native of Ohio, and her maiden name was Kate Haines.

W. L. Lundy was reared and educated in Putnam County, Illinois; he engaged as clerk in a drug store at Lacon, Illinois; in 1875, one year later, he went to Henry, Illinois, and was employed in a drug store for four years. It was in 1880 that he came to Clarinda and accepted a position in the drug house of F. W. Parish, where he remained six years. In 1886 he bought the stock of Mr. Parish, and has conducted the business in the same store-

room ever since. He is a registered pharmacist and is carrying on a business second to none in Clarinda. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and is an active worker; he has represented the people as city clerk for five years and has been an efficient officer. He has served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee for two years, and has been the right man in the right place. He is a member of the Masonic order, being identified with Nodaway Lodge, No. 140; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Lundy was united in marriage, October 21, 1885, to Miss Alice Clement, daughter of A. T. Clement, a well-known business man of Clarinda. Although a young man he has attained an enviable position both in political and business circles.



HENRY LORANZ, the present Postmaster of Clarinda, Iowa, has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1858. He is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, born February 12, 1844, and is a son of Anthony Loran, an early pioneer of Page County, whose biography appears on another page of this volume. Henry was only fourteen years of age when his father came to Page County, where he passed the remainder of his youth. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Fulton County, Illinois, and Page County, Iowa; he continued his studies at Eastman's Business College, Chicago.

It is a fact that every American citizen recognizes that he owes a duty to his country, and in July, 1863, Henry Loran, enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Company A, and was soon in the field of conflict. He was taken prisoner thirty-five miles southwest of Atlanta, Georgia, and was confined at An-

dersonville prison, where he suffered all the horrors that can well be imagined, for one month; he was one of thirty thousand confined there at that time, the largest number ever held there. From this place he was transferred to Charleston, where he remained one month, and was thence sent to Florence, South Carolina, where he was held five months. He was released at Wilmington, North Carolina, in March, 1865. He was taken to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was clothed and was thence sent to St. Louis. He was honorably discharged at Clinton, Iowa.

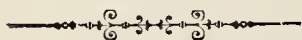
After attending business college at Chicago in 1866, he returned to Clarinda, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father until 1871. In that year he was elected Treasurer of Page County, which office he held continuously for twelve years. He was not a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his last term. In 1884 he formed a co-partnership with his brother Raymond, in the abstract and loan business, which relation still exists. He was appointed Postmaster May 1, 1889, and has filled the position with credit to himself and the best interests of the public. He has been a strong Republican all his life, and has been prominently identified with the party in Page County. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and has the honor of being a charter member of the organization. He belongs to Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., and to Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M. He is also connected with the A. O. U. W., Union Lodge, No. 38. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and for twenty-three years has served as clerk of the session.

Mr. Loran was united in marriage February 18, 1869, to Miss Carrie A. Little, of Altona, Illinois. Mrs. Loran was educated in the Granville and Steubenville Female Seminaries of Ohio, and made a specialty of

the study of music; she has been a successful teacher of the art for many years, and for twenty years has been the organist of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Loranz are the parents of five children: Mabel B., Grace, Alfred B., Bertha Rose, Carrie. Mabel B., aged five years, and Grace, aged seven months, died in 1874, and were both buried in the same grave.

Mr. Loranz and his estimable wife have always taken an active interest in education and religion, and are numbered among Clarinda's most highly respected citizens.



CAPTAIN J. H. PALMER, one of the thorough-going and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Colfax Township, is justly entitled to a complete personal sketch in a work of this character. He is a native of Ulster County, New York, born October 10, 1838. He is a son of Harvey Palmer, a native of the same county. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of a wealthy settler on Manhattan Island; his mother's maiden name was Jane Harcourt, and she was born in Ulster County, New York, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Merritt) Harcourt, members of a prominent English family. Harvey Palmer and wife reared five children, of whom J. H. is the eldest son. He was reared on a farm, and also clerked in a country store kept by his father. He attended the common schools and academy. In August, 1862, he became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and three months. He was first under fire in the swamps of Louisiana and participated in the engagements at Port Hudson, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and many lesser battles.

He enlisted in the army as a private, but was soon promoted to Fourth Sergeant, next to Orderly, and then, because of superior ability, he jumped to First Lieutenant of his company, and was soon commissioned Captain. He had charge of the gold coin captured with Jefferson Davis, which was said to belong to the Confederacy. It amounted to a vast sum, and was transported by Captain Palmer in kegs from Augusta, Georgia, to Savannah. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, at Augusta, Georgia. After the war he went to Mississippi for the purpose of locating there, but found the South still "too hot" for him politically. In 1866 he went to Hancock County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1872 he came to Iowa and located in Fremont County, six miles south of Shenandoah, Page County; there he remained one year, and then came to Page County and purchased his present farm, which was wild land; he first secured 120 acres, and then added as much more: the farm now contains 300 acres in a body, is situate one mile south of Coin, and named Hazer Grove Stock Farm. It is a very valuable tract, and is especially adapted by nature to the raising of live stock, being watered by the East Tarkio. The buildings are of a substantial kind; the residence is beautifully located on a natural building site and is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees.

Captain Palmer is largely interested in dairying; he keeps some of the Holstein grades, and has in all thirty cows. At the time of the organization of the Blanchard Creamery Company he was one of the prime movers, and was on the committee to investigate the various plans and methods of conducting such an establishment. Politically he is a radical Republican. He is a member of Page Post, No. 65, G. A. R., at Coin; he was a charter member and its first command-



S. E. Linderman



C. Linderman

er. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coin, and he is one of the trustees and steward.

Captain Palmer was united in marriage February, 1860, to Miss Martha Schoonmaker, a native of Ulster County, New York, and a daughter of Joshua Schoonmaker of an old Huguenot family. Eight children were born of this marriage: Mary J., wife of Oliver Ernst, Georgia A., Ella, Carrie R. and Hayes; there are three deceased: Harvey, who was killed by an accident at the age of nine years; Garfield, who died at the age of six years, and Joseph, who died at the age of four years.

During his residence in Page County Captain Palmer has made many friends, and is now counted among the most enterprising farmers and business men of his community.

WILLIAM OSBORN, son of Thomas A. Osborn, a native of Winchester, Virginia, was born near McConellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, January 6, 1825; came to Lee County, Iowa, in the spring of 1853; was married to Miss Carolina Mead in Clark County, Missouri, March 27, 1856, and removed to southwestern Iowa; in April following settled in Page County, Valley Township, on the north part of section 36, where he had purchased land previously, on which to make a farm, and he still resides on the same farm. The family of children consists of three daughters: Corie, Almena and Lorena.

DR. CHARLES LINDERMAN.—Pioneers are born, not made. Not every man or woman has the sterling qualities and attributes to be a successful pioneer. Not every nation can produce them. The colo-

nizing germ is not found with every race. The Anglo-Saxon race is a pre eminently pioneer one. Its glory has ever been to plant colonies and found states, ordain governments, and extend the domain of Christian civilization. The dreamer, the idler, the doubter are left behind. The selfish, the greedy, the miserly wait until the opening is made and the bridges are built. But the true pioneer turns his face toward the setting sun. He is courageous without vanity; a conqueror without pomp or parade. He pushes his way through trackless forests, he fords the great rivers, and climbs the lofty mountains. The environments of the pioneer have produced a new type of manhood with a humanity broad enough for universal brotherhood. His life has been too busy and too earnest for him to tell of himself. He makes history but leaves others to write it. He helps to organize society and forms constitutions. He sets up and puts in operation all the complicated machinery of modern civilization, and steps aside, leaving others to enter into the details and routine of complete administration.

All that has been said will apply to Charles Linderman, a biographical sketch of whom will be a valuable addition to those collected of the early settlers of Page County. He was born near Bloomingburg, Orange County, New York, February 4, 1829, and is a son of Absalom and Sarah (McLaughlin) Linderman. The father was born in 1782, and the grandfather came from Germany and settled in the State of New York when he was a pioneer there. Sarah McLaughlin was a daughter of Robert McLaughlin, of Irish extraction, and a farmer by occupation; he was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Charles Linderman is the ninth of a family of eleven children, six of whom are living; one brother resides in Colorado, and the others, excepting our subject, live near the old home-

stead in New York. He received his early education in the common schools and in the Academy at Bloomingburg; in 1851 he entered Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1854. The following year he spent in teaching at Seneca Falls, New York. In the autumn of 1855 he was convinced that the great, undeveloped West was his best field from which to reap life's harvest. So he came to Scott County, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching for one winter. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Nebraska Territory, and that season assisted the Government surveyors in establishing the Sixth Principal Meridian. In November of the same year he located at Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1859, during which period he was engaged in teaching school and serving as deputy clerk of Fremont County.

In April, 1859, he arrived in Page County, where he engaged in the practice of law for a few months. The following fall he was appointed clerk of Page County, and in the autumn of 1860 he was elected by the people to the same office to which he had been appointed. He made an excellent official, as the court records will show, and as another proof of his ability he was re-elected to the office in 1862. Even at so early a day the people of Page County knew the value of a first-class official as found in the person of Mr. Linderman.

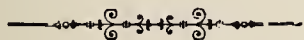
But before he had completed his last term of office the great civil war cloud had spread its pall over this fair land. In August, 1863, he resigned his office and at once enlisted as a private in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He was elected Second-Lieutenant of his company, and was mustered into active service at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was at once sent forward to Louisville, Kentucky, from

which point they marched to Nashville, Tennessee. Having headquarters at Waverly, Tennessee, they guarded the railways between Nashville and Johnstown along the Tennessee River during that winter. Mr. Linderman was detailed to do provost-marshal duty, and in the spring of 1864 served as Acting Quartermaster. A greater portion of his time spent in the army was in filling positions of trust and responsibility, such as but few are fitted to fill. He was mustered out of the service at Clinton, Iowa, in September, 1865. He at once returned to Clarinda and was elected that autumn a member of the Eleventh General Assembly of Iowa, being a Representative in the House. Here, as in all other positions, he was efficient, and drew to himself many friends. But as true merit always wins, we find Mr. Linderman in the fall of 1866 elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He was re-elected in 1870, serving in all eight years. January 1, 1875, he returned to Clarinda and purchased an interest in the First National Bank, which is now known as the Page County Bank, and with which he is still associated as a large stockholder and as an official.

Mr. Linderman was united in marriage November 7, 1877, to Mrs. S. E. Conine, whose maiden name was Powers. She is the daughter of the late J. H. Powers, one of Page County's early pioneers. By this union one child was born—Ina L.

Our worthy subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having passed all the chairs of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and the G. A. R. Politically he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, with which he has voted and labored in various capacities from the Fremont campaign of 1856 to the election of Benjamin Harrison.

In his manner Mr. Linderman is plain, retiring and unassuming. He is thoroughly practical in all his ways and methods, and has been foremost in all the public enterprises both in Clarinda and Page County. The true estimate of a man's character is the public opinion entertained of him in his own community, and by this never failing index the reader may know our subject to be a refined and cultivated gentleman, whose political, social and business life has been of the highest type.



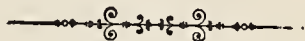
CHARLES C. MOORE is one of the prominent early settlers in Page County, having located here in 1869. He is a native of the beautiful "Emerald Isle," born in county Monaghan, July 8, 1832, his parents being John and Jane (Ross) Moore. When he was fourteen years old the family bade farewell to their native land and sailed to America, locating at Galena, Illinois, which at that time was noted for its vast lead deposit; the parents remained there the rest of their days.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage March 5, 1857, to Miss Mary Gray, a daughter of James and Maria (Long) Gray, natives of Ireland. She was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where her parents were among the prominent pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of twelve living children: John, James G., Alice, Anna Belle, George W., Josiah, Fenwick, Charles Augustus, William E., Ross, Minnie A. and Harry E. Three are not living: Walter, Raymond and Lulu.

In February, 1865, our subject enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war; one brother, Josiah, died in the service, and three

other brothers were also in the war,—George W., Thomas and Samuel. After the glad message of peace had been proclaimed, Mr. Moore returned to his home and engaged in farming until he came to Iowa; he bought 160 acres of wild land in Douglas Township where he has since resided; he has added to the original purchase until he owns 210 acres of as fine land as lies in Page County. He is surrounded with all the conveniences and comforts of life; he has a comfortable dwelling, and excellent buildings for stock and grain; has a good grove, an orchard, a modern windmill, and carries on his farming in the most approved manner.

Politically he is a Republican Prohibitionist, and has been called by the people of his township to serve as trustee and as a member of the school board. He and his wife are active members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the organizers; he also served as trustee of the church for many years.



WILLIAM RUSH, a resident of Douglas Township, will form the subject of this sketch. He came to Page County twenty years ago and purchased 160 acres in section 36, on which he located in February, 1870. He is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born October 29, 1836, and is a son of William and Abbie (Brewer) Rush, Pennsylvanians by birth. They were married in the State in which they were born, and in 1821 removed to Morrow County, Ohio, where they were counted early settlers; they were the second family to locate in Congress Township of that county, only one tree having been cut before their arrival there. William Rush, Sr., served in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant with which he

located lands. He died in 1871, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and after his death his widow received a pension of \$144 per year during her life-time; she died February 25, 1888, at the old Ohio homestead where she had lived and labored over sixty years.

They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. William, Jr., is the fifth child; he was reared in Morrow County, Ohio, worked on the farm and attended the common schools. In February, 1863, he removed to Illinois, and for two years lived in Henry County; he then removed to Mercer County, Illinois, where he purchased eighty acres of land on which he made his home until 1870.

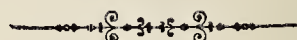
Mr. Rush was married in Henry County, Illinois, December 14, 1865, to Susan Piper, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Daniel and Anna (Barr) Piper, both natives of the old "Key-stone" State. She was only seven years of age when her people removed to Henry County in 1857, and in 1869 they came to Page County, where her father and mother lived the remainder of their days. He died in 1874, and she died in 1888.

As before stated, Mr. Rush removed to his land in 1870. There were no improvements excepting a small bit of breaking. In 1873 he erected a good two-story residence, which is now surrounded by a thrifty grove of two and a half acres and an orchard containing four acres; evergreens also adorn and make the place attractive. There is a well-planned barn affording plenty of room for all farm purposes. A fine stock-proof hedge surrounds the place, and the whole farm shows Mr. Rush to be a man of good taste and excellent judgment as well.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rush: William B., Effie M., Albert, Roy

and Virdie, all of whom are still under the parental roof. The parents are members of the Evangelical Church, and were among the first class organized; they also helped build the church located in Valley Township.

Politically our subject is a Democrat. Although past fifty he bears his years lightly. In manner he is frank, candid and genial, and he is classed among Douglas Township's best men.



HENRY OTTE, one of the true representatives of an adopted American citizen, has made his life a success as well as an honor to those around him. He resides on section 34, Douglas Township, where he owns 640 acres of choice land. He is a pioneer, and as such is justly entitled to space in a work recording the lives of Page County's leading men. He came to the county in 1855 and entered 160 acres of land, on which he located in the spring of 1856, when Clarinda had but a dozen houses, and rank prairie grass bedecked the spot now known as the public square.

Henry Otte was born in Hanover, Germany, February 4, 1832, and is the son of George and Caroline (Macher) Otte, who were the parents of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity. Henry is the youngest child, and remained in his native land until he was fifteen years old. He attended school from his sixth year until his fourteenth, and in 1847 he came to America, landing at Quebec. He soon found his way to Jackson County, Indiana, where he spent two years; he then went to Ohio and remained there the same length of time, working on a farm and gardening. He then went back to Jackson County, Indiana, where he was married, April 10, 1856, to Miss Char-

lotte Klinge, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Summers) Klinge. She was born in Hanover, Germany, September 18, 1832.

From 1847 to 1856 Mr. Otte was employed on a farm. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife and his brother and family moved to Iowa, being on the road five weeks, camping out at night and doing their cooking. They had to cross many unbridged streams, but they were ferried across the Mississippi; however, the stock had to swim that great river. They settled where they now live, living the first three months in the wagon. Mr. Otte built a house as soon as it was possible; eight men were required to raise it, but in that day were free-hearted and neighborly.

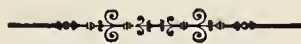
After this cabin home was up the family were happy and comfortable, and it served the purpose until 1875, when their present dwelling was erected. It is a roomy structure and stands upon a natural building site, surrounded by pretty shade and ornamental trees. An orchard also adds beauty and value to the place; the grove and orchard together contain ten acres. Barns, sheds, granaries and stock buildings, with stock scales and a modern wind-mill, make up all the conveniences of farming pursuits. The home farm consists of 360 acres in section 34. There is another tract of 280 acres in section 35, and in addition to this land Mr. Otte owns 360 acres in Nodaway Township, which is well improved, making 1,000 acres in all. It is among the best tracts to be found in Page County, and Mr. Otte is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers.

The family consists of nine children: William Sauleka (son of Mrs. Otte by her former husband); Lucinda, wife of Henry Goecker; John, Frank, Malinda, wife of William Hartstack; Harmon, Lottie, wife of John Sunder-

mann; Mary and Caroline. Louisa died October 19, 1889, aged twenty-three years, and Sophia died in infancy. They have all been well educated in the English and German languages, and have the respect of the entire community in which they live.

Politically Mr. Otte is a Republican, casting his vote for Lincoln in 1860. He has often held local offices, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve. He is a devout member of the German Lutheran church, and was a trustee when the building was erected. His liberality was practically seen and felt when he subscribed and paid \$400 to the church building.

Our subject is a self-made man; having commenced without a dollar, he is now a wealthy man and an honored citizen, whom to know is to respect.



WILLIAM D. SUNDERMANN, of Douglas Township, was among Page County's early pioneers, and has lived to see what was a wilderness brought to a high state of cultivation. It is to such men that this portion of Iowa is indebted for all that men look upon as grand and valuable both in a financial and social way. Mr. Sundermann is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in Jackson County, Indiana, July 4, 1844. He is a son of Casper and Charlotte (Goecker) Sundermann, natives of Germany. The parents were united in marriage in their native land, and had had three children born to them before emigrating to America. They were pioneers in the big woods of Jackson County, Indiana, and cleared out a farm from the dense forest, where they spent the remainder of their days. They reared a family of six children, and lost one by death.

William D. is the fourth child, and his early years were passed on the old farm in Indiana, where he was trained to most excellent habits and received a good common-school education. He had two brothers in Page County, Iowa, and when grown to manhood he naturally drifted that way. He came in 1864, and in 1865 we find him working on the farm of William Butler, at \$25 per month. The following year he took a trip through Kansas and Missouri, and in March, 1867, he was back at the old home in Indiana, working amid the familiar scenes of his boyhood.

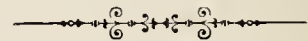
August 29, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary Niewedde. She is a native of Jackson County, Indiana, born March 6, 1846, and is a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Stuckenberg) Niewedde, natives of Germany. Her parents removed to Page County in 1877, and in that year her father died; the mother survived him until 1889.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Sundermann removed to Page County, coming by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri, and the rest of the way by team. The first winter they lived with his brother Frederick, and then for two years on his brother Henry's farm. In the meantime he had begun to improve a farm of 120 acres which he had bought, paying \$4 per acre. In 1869 he moved to his present place; it was then very wild in Page County, and wolves were seen and heard everywhere. Mr. Sundermann has stuck to his farm and has added to it as his means increased, until now he owns 360 acres, all in an advanced state of cultivation. His residence is a good, substantial building, located on a charming site, surrounded by a fine grove of five acres. There are also fruit and ornamental shade trees, selected with much taste and care. Among the improvements may be mentioned the barn, which is 34 x 64 feet, with a stone

basement, with posts eighteen feet high, and an addition of ten feet on the south. There is also a wind-mill that pumps an abundance of pure water and also grinds feed. Good improved farms show the character of their owners always. Every bushel of grain produced is fed out on the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sundermann are the parents of eleven children: Henry, Benjamin, Anna, Helen, Oscar, Malinda, Walter, Wilhelmina, Sarah, Otto and Ida.

Politically Mr. Sundermann is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. In religious and educational matters no man has been more active than he. He is now in the real prime of manhood, and is classed as one of Page County's most reliable citizens. He has served as church trustee, school trustee, and on all the committees of actual work connected with church or school. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of this county.



JOHN W. DOUGLAS, of section 20, Nodaway Township, ranks among the representative farmers of Page County, where he has resided since 1871. He was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, August 15, 1844, and is a son of Stockley and Mary Ann (Bullock) Douglas. The father was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch descent, and the mother was born in Crawford County, Indiana, of German ancestry. When John W. was eighteen months old his mother died, and the father was again married, and now resides in Woodhull, Henry County, Illinois.

The youth of Mr. Douglas was not unlike the youth of most farmers' sons; he obtained a common-school education, and assisted on his father's farm. August 31, 1871, he was

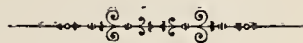
united in marriage with Emma M. Davis, a successful teacher, who was born in the State of New York, but reared in Illinois. She is the daughter of George and Ada (Keyes) Davis, who emigrated soon after their marriage to this county. A month after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Douglas emigrated to Page County, Iowa, and located near the old Tarkio store; they soon after removed to a point near Villisca, where they remained about four years. In 1877 Mr. Douglas purchased eighty acres of choice land, which had not been placed under cultivation. He has claimed from nature all that she would yield, and now has one of the finest farms in the township; he has planted a fine apple orchard and shrubs and small fruits adorn the lawn surrounding the residence. The buildings are of a most substantial kind, and comfort and plenty are the rule. The farm is well adapted to raising live-stock, as Snake Creek runs through the land supplying an abundance of pure water.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are the parents of two children: Ada Margaret, born October 8, 1872, and Winnie Alberta, born May 20, 1878. In his political belief our subject is an adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, but of late years he has affiliated with the Union Labor party.

The Douglas family are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging to the Summit class. Mr. Douglas has served as steward trustee. Mrs. Douglas served for several years as assistant superintendent, and teacher for a number of years. The daughter, Ada, is also an efficient teacher in the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Douglas is a man after whom many might well pattern; he is accounted by his neighbors as the truest and best of men, and he and his little family are an honor to any community. In a work of this kind it is the

design to give a true account of the character as well as a family history of Page County's representative men and women, and none will say that the estimate herein recorded is overdrawn.



HENRY HAKES, of whom this biographical sketch is written, is a resident of section 28, Nodaway Township, where he owns a well-improved farm of 400 acres of choice land. He may well be classed among Page County's pioneers as he has lived here since 1857, arriving in July of that year, when all was "one vast, green solitude."

Mr. Hakes was born June 25, 1830, in Onondaga County, New York, and is the son of Nathan Hakes, a native of Albany, New York. Albert Hakes, father of Nathan Hakes, was a native of England and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Nathan Hakes served in the war of 1812. The mother of Henry Hakes was Margaret Bush, who was born four miles from the city of Albany, New York, at a place named Greenbush. Her parents were of German origin.

Nathan Hakes and wife were the parents of ten children, of whom Henry is the youngest. When he was four years old the family removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. His mother died when he was twelve years of age; his father died in Seneca County, Ohio, at the age of seventy-two years.

Henry was reared on a farm, and attended school but three months of his life; but by improving his odd moments at home he has acquired a fair education. At that time Delaware County was new and wild, and the pioneer boyhood led there doubtless en-

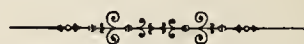
couraged him to face the hardships of pioneer days in Iowa.

He was married November 27, 1852, to Anna Palmer, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and a daughter of William P. Palmer, who was a native of England; her mother was Hannah Rose, and she too was born in England. In 1857 Mr. Hakes started with horses and a wagon for Iowa; he was just a month to a day in making the journey, camping out in good old style. When he landed in the new West he had but 85 cents to call his own. He settled on ten acres of the farm now owned by John Annon, where he built a box house. Five years later he purchased sixty acres of James Reed, which he improved and made his home for two years. He then sold this and bought an improved farm containing thirty acres, which he sold after four years, and removed to his present place; he first bought forty acres of wild land, upon which he built a box house, which is now used as a chicken-house. Here he has lived, and from time to time he has added to his land until to-day he owns 400 acres of as good land as Iowa affords. The place is well adapted to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful. His present residence was built in 1870, at a cost of \$2,200. It stands upon a beautiful site, commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, and is of a pleasing style of modern architecture. The barn is well planned for stock and grain, and from end to end the Hakes farm shows thrift and good management seldom seen in any part of Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hakes have five children: Alice, wife of J. M. Petterman; William, who married Sadie McFarland; Edward; Charles, who married Jessie B. Gorman, and Ida, wife of F. M. Fox. Mr. Hakes, who did not enjoy the educational privileges he desired, has given his children liberal opportunities.

Politically he is independent. He cast his first vote for Salmon P. Chase, "Free Soiler," for Governor of Ohio; he voted for Lincoln twice and for Grant in 1868; in 1876 he supported Peter Cooper for President. In local matters he has been quite active, having served as township trustee for several years with credit to himself and his constituents. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In an early day Mr. Hakes worked at the plasterer's trade, and became quite an expert. During the "Tippecanoe campaign" he took such an active part that he was nicknamed "Tip," and this name took the place of his real name, Henry, and followed him to Iowa. He is generally known as "Tip" throughout Page County. In his manner he is frank and cordial, and he has lived to be one of Page County's best citizens, ever working for its best interests.

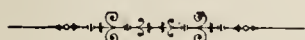


DAVID GIFFORD, one of Page County's enterprising agriculturists, a resident of Nodaway Township, has been a citizen of Page County since 1873. He was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1830, and is a son of Joseph Gifford, a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The Giffords were of English-German origin. The mother of David Gifford was Sarah Davis, who was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

Our subject is the second of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and thence to other parts of the State. When he was nineteen years of age he was married in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, to Miss

Joanna Martis, by whom he had three children. She died in 1854, and he was again married in 1857, in Hancock County, Illinois, to Miss Olive Tull, who died a year later. Mr. Gifford married his present wife in 1859; she was Miss Joanna M. Baily, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rank) Baily, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born June 17, 1838, in Marion County, Indiana, and when she was fourteen years old her parents removed to Hancock County, Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have two children living: Martha Jane, wife of William Gordon, of Clarinda, and Ida L., wife of John W. Strickler, of Page County. Two children have died: Elizabeth Ellen, aged six years, and Mary Frances Shearer, wife of Jonathan E. Shearer.

In 1873 Mr. Gifford came to Page County and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, where he has made a comfortable home. Politically he is a Republican, believing that the policy of that party is best suited to the needs of the masses. Mr. Gifford and his wife are both acceptable and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is class-leader and trustee. Although having reached three-score years Mr. Gifford is hale and hearty, and bids fair to live out the allotted time of man. He is frank and candid, and he and his estimable wife are truly representative types of Page County's best people, industrious, temperate, and thoroughly upright.



ABRAMHAM PFANDER is truly a pioneer of Page County, and rightfully belongs in a work of this character. It was he who made his way through the long and tangled grass of the wild and uninhabited prairie to the tract of land on which now

stands the flourishing town of Clarinda. He came at a time so early that none were before him except Judge Snyder, "sole, presiding potentate" in Clarinda.

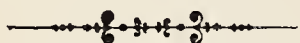
Mr. Pfander's birthplace was among the hills of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he first saw the light of day, September 24, 1832. His father was Charles Pfander, a native of Germany, and his mother was Catherine Hithbarger. The parents emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Ohio, when Abraham was three years of age. The father was a wagon and carriage maker by trade, but as his family grew older he invested in land, and trained his sons to agricultural pursuits. Five of the children grew to maturity. The mother died when Abraham was ten years old, and the father in 1853.

When Mr. Pfander had attained his majority he was united in marriage, in Darke County, Ohio, March 23, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Colvill, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, March 18, 1835, and is a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Hort) Colvill. After their marriage they came down the Ohio, up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and thence to St. Joe, Missouri, in company with Tilman Nealeigh and family, and Levi Nealeigh. Mr. Pfander bought a yoke of oxen and a wagon, and by this mode of transportation they journeyed to Page County, Iowa. He settled about one mile west of Clarinda, where he built a log house on a tract of forty acres which he had purchased; his rude cabin was after the good old style,—clapboard roof, puncheon floor and two glass windows. Here he lived for two years and then sold for \$6 per acre, and pre-empted 160 acres, on which he now resides. This land has been developed year after year, until it is transformed into one of the best farms of the county. There is a comfortable residence, and substantial

barns for stock and grain have been erected; a superb orchard of several hundred bearing trees adds very much to the value of the place. The owner does not confine himself to any one branch of farming, but deals largely in live-stock, in addition to cultivating his lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfander are the parents of five children: Joseph, who lives on an eighty-acre farm adjoining his father's place; Charles Franklin, who lives on eighty acres adjoining his brother Joseph; Sarah Ellen, wife of Stacy Doughtit; William Henry, who owns eighty acres near his brothers' farms, and Phebe Catharine, who died November 27, 1883, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Pfander votes the Union Labor ticket, believing that the principles of that party will ultimately be of greatest benefit to the masses of citizens. He is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife and son Joseph belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He has been a liberal patron of all religious and educational affairs. Although fifty-seven years of age he is active and full of energy, such as many a younger man might covet. Mrs. Pfander belongs to the Christian Church, and William Henry and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.



WILLIAM DUNN has been prominently identified with the interests of Page County since 1868. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 30, 1826, and is a son of Arthur and Sabina (Mitchell) Dunn. The father was one of the pioneer settlers and successful farmers of Belmont County. There were nine children in the family of Arthur and Sabina Dunn: Samuel, who was killed at a barn raising by one of the timbers falling upon him; Elisha, who died in the war; Jeremiah, a twin brother of

Elisha; Arthur M.; Mary, wife of Jacob Wise; Anne Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Hanes; Martha J., widow of Edward Day; James Henry, and William, the subject of this notice.

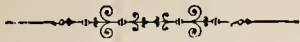
Mr. Dunn was married August 7, 1852, to Miss Harriet Kean, a daughter of John and Patience (Jeffries) Kean: she was born June 27, 1833. After his marriage Mr. Dunn bought an improved farm in Ohio, and lived on it for sixteen years. In 1868, when the spirit of western emigration swept over the eastern part of the United States, he removed to Page County, Iowa, where he has since resided. He and his wife had eight children born to them: Mary Amanda, wife of Samuel Dunn; Martha Louisa, wife of Samuel Wallet; Patience Sabina, wife of John Saunders; Rebecca, wife of Benjamin Kendall, and Maria Ellen, Hattie, Arthur and John W. at home.

The Dunn farm is well improved, having good fencing, an orchard of bearing trees, barns for stock and grain, and a comfortable dwelling; there is a standing spring on the lower part of the farm which never fails, and there is a grove of ten acres.

The father lived happily with his wife for thirty-seven years, when a sad misfortune befell him: the beloved wife and mother was called from this life July 5, 1889, after a lingering illness of four years.

May 2, 1864, William Dunn enlisted in the Home Guards as a hundred-day man, and participated in the battle of Monocacy Junction, Maryland. He was honorably discharged September 4, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, returning immediately to his home. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and has been called to fill the office of township trustee, the duties of which he will faithfully perform. He is a man of good judgment and excellent business quali-

fications, and has won a place among the first citizens of the County.



ISAAC VAN ARSDOL, a Page County pioneer and one of the honored citizens of Clarinda, is the subject of this notice. It would require volumes to contain the actual record of the events of a man's life who had attained the age of this worthy gentleman; but for the purpose of handing down to generations yet unborn some of the more important events connected with his career, especially as an early settler of Page County, the following sketch will suffice. There are but few of the early pioneers left. Time's hand has dealt gently with a small portion, while the majority have passed away, leaving a younger class of men to fill their places, who know but little of the self-sacrifice and real hardships endured by those who effected a settlement when this portion of Iowa's wild domain was considered the western frontier. It was but ten years prior to Mr. Van Arsdol's coming that the Indian tribes made this their happy hunting grounds, and camped by the clear streams known as the Nodaway and Tarkio.

Mr. Van Arsdol was born August 3, 1820, in Delaware County, Indiana, and was the first white child to see the light of day in that county. He is a son of Cornelius and Jane (McClellan) Van Arsdol, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively; the father served in the war of 1812; the paternal grandfather came from Holland, while the maternal ancestors were from Scotland.

Cornelius Van Arsdol and his wife were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the spring of 1820 they removed to Delaware County, Indiana, and settled on the White River in a heavily timbered section. There

they spent the remainder of their days. The father lived to be eighty-five years old and the mother died at the extreme old age of ninety-seven years. They reared ten children, of whom Isaac is the sixth; his youth was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools of that day, which were not of the present type by any means; a portion of the time it was necessary to walk five miles to obtain even these limited advantages. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he worked at the blacksmith's trade. He was married November 18, 1844, to Miss Margaret Ribble. She was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, March 19, 1822, and is a daughter of the late George Ribble, also a native of Virginia. George Ribble's father was a physician of much prominence in Germany and lived to be fully a hundred years old. George Ribble married Sarah Snrface, who was born and reared in Virginia. Mrs. Van Arsdol was eight years old when her parents removed to Delaware County, Indiana. In 1855 her father, so well and favorably known in Page County, came to Iowa and located at Clarinda, where he died February 27, 1888, in his ninety-second year. His wife died in 1879 at the age of eighty-four years. This worthy couple reared ten children, two sons and eight daughters.

Mr. Van Arsdol remained in Delaware County, Indiana, until the fall of 1853, when he moved with teams and wagons to Iowa, stopping for a short time in Polk County. He arrived at the point where Clarinda now stands April 7, 1854. He purchased the claim held by Israel Hulbert, which he had claimed from the Government in 1853. There was a box house on the place which had been moved from the village, platted a few months before. He bought in all 500 acres of land and erected a log cabin. The family remained for a time near the

present site of Villisca. During all these years he has made but two moves, from the old log cabin to a frame house 18x30 feet, erected in October, 1854, then looked upon as a fancy domicile, and from that to his present dwelling, built in the summer of 1868, at a cost of \$4,000. The surroundings are very attractive and indicate much care and no little taste for comfort and beauty. The present farm contains 200 acres of well improved land, 300 of the original tract having been sold.

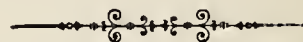
Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdol are the parents of five children: Mary, widow of W. W. Woods; Luther, a banker at Coin, Iowa; Cassius, a civil engineer in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; George, and Sally, wife of Robert Burrell.

Politically Mr. Van Arsdol is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. The family were members of the old Whig party and became identified with the Republicans as soon as that party was organized. In religious faith the Van Arsdol family are Methodists, Isaac Van Arsdol having been a member of this church for thirty-six years, during which period he has been class-leader and member of the official board. His father was a minister in the Christian Church. His old log cabin was a sort of headquarters for religious gatherings both of the Methodist and other denominations.

Although our subject has been a great worker and has already seen his "three score and ten" years, yet he is still a well preserved man, capable of enjoying the fruits of his labors, knowing as he certainly must that he has done his share toward the development of Page County. He has the satisfaction of a well-spent life, ever having thrown his influence on the side of right and justice. He has seen great changes in this part of Iowa

since that April day in 1854 when he landed here. He helped to fashion and make the first sod-breaking plow drawn by a horse team in Page County. Before his experiment it was deemed impossible to turn the sod of the prairie with anything else than the old-fashioned ox team; but with this new plow three horses turned a clear cut furrow, and the idea at once revolutionized prairie breaking in this section.

To meet this true-hearted pioneer and listen to his recital of the struggles of those early days is indeed of great interest. He may well be proud of Page County and of the family he has reared and educated; and on the other hand the people of Page County may well present the entire Van Arsdol family as a model type of Page County's early settlers.

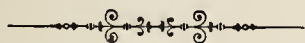


RALPH H. DELAP, a resident of Nodaway Township, is among Page County's early settlers. He is a native of Tennessee, born July 28, 1842, at Big Creek Gap, in Campbell County, and is a son of George and Phebe (Cabage) Delap. The Delap family were of French origin, and the mother's people were of German extraction. The family came to Page County by team in 1855, and located on land which is now embraced in Nodaway Township. They remained one winter, which was a severe one, and went back to the sunny South the following spring. The father died in Tennessee March 18, 1877, and the mother still resides in that State.

In 1863 Ralph H. returned to Page County and remained one winter, returning to the South. He continued to live in Tennessee until December, 1865, when he permanently located on his farm in this county. December 12, 1869, he was united in marriage to Ma-

hala Ingram, a daughter of Silas Ingram, a pioneer of Page County. Mrs. Delap was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, and was but five years of age when her parents came to Page County, where she has since made her home.

Mr. Delap has a finely improved farm of 280 acres, 100 acres of which is excellent timber land. His buildings for stock and all his surroundings indicate the thrift and wise management of the owner. In politics he is a Democrat of the life-long stripe, and he was a loyal man during the dark days of the Rebellion. He is now in the prime of life, and is possessed of a frankness and candor which win him hosts of friends. He has traveled extensively, is a constant reader, and is thoroughly posted concerning the principal events of the last third of a century.



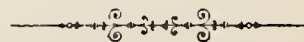
ELMER G. GUILD, Postmaster at Hawleyville, Iowa, was born April 3, 1860, and is a son of L. W. and Orissa (Easton) Guild, natives of Ohio. His father was a harness-maker in Dover, Ohio, and also operated a farm near that place. Elmer O. is one of a family of six children, two of whom were half sisters, his father having been twice married: Fayette resides in Bedford, Ohio; Helen is the wife of W. H. Tibbles; Alvin W. resides in Hepburn, Iowa; Emma and Stella Orissa are deceased.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education and assisted in his father's shop till he was twenty-one years of age, when he hired to work on a farm three miles north of Columbus, Ohio; he remained there nine months and then went to work in a brass foundry in Lorain, Ohio; after eleven months he went to Villisca, Iowa, and accepted a position as clerk in his brother's furniture

store. At the end of one year he went to work in a harness shop at Villisca, Iowa, but did not continue longer than six months; he then went to work on a farm, and in a few months he came to Hawleyville and entered his brother's general store as clerk, holding this position for two years.

Mr. Guild was united in marriage March 11, 1884, to Miss Ida McAlpine, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (East) McAlpine, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Guild was born in Hawleyville, June 5, 1869. One child has been born of this union, Clyde, an interesting child one year of age on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1890.

After resigning his clerkship Mr. Guild teamed in Omaha and Missouri for one year, after which he opened a grocery and hardware store in Hawleyville, in which business he is successfully engaged at the present time. He was appointed Postmaster at Hawleyville, December 29, 1888; he is a member of the Republican party, and the administration being Democratic is evidence of his popularity in the community. He owns a two-story building, carrying on his business on the first floor and using the second floor as a dwelling. He is still a young man in the prime of life, with a promising future before him, and owing to his genial manners and upright dealing he enjoys the confidence of the entire community.



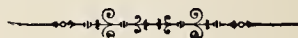
MARY E. SPAULDING, a resident of Nebraska Township, Page County, was born August 28, 1842, in Shelby County, Indiana, and is a daughter of William and Esther (Copeland) Jackson, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. She was reared and educated in her native State, and at the age of seventeen years she moved with

her parents to Page County, Iowa, arriving at their new home October 22, 1860, and March 10, 1861, she was married to Alfred Madden, also a former resident of Indiana. Mr. Madden was born near Columbus, Indiana, December 10, 1837. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Taylor County, and there resided until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in several skirmishes, but no hard battles. He was taken sick with camp fever soon after his regiment was sent south and he was taken to the hospital in Helena, Arkansas, lingering there for three long months, when death came to his relief July 26, 1863. He left many warm friends among his comrades, who mourned his death with his widow. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party.

Upon the death of her husband Mrs. Madden took her young son, W. E., and returned to the home of her parents; there she lived until October 26, 1866, when she was married to E. J. Spaulding, a native of Tompkins County, New York, born February 10, 1836. He attended the common schools until his twentieth year, when he went to Illinois, where he remained two years; he then went to Page County, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land adjoining Hawleyville, to which he soon added forty acres more; he made this his home for four years, but after his marriage to Mrs. Madden, he sold this place and bought another near by, in the same county, containing 205 acres, and also 215 acres in Taylor County; later on he purchased 160 acres in Dallas Township, also forty acres in Montgomery County, adjoining Villisca, the county seat, and a two-story frame store in Hawleyville, stocking it with general merchandise. By his second marriage two children were born; Charles H. and Mary E. Politically Mr. Spaulding adhered to the Republican

party; he was Postmaster at Hawleyville for four years, and served as school director and Treasurer, and also as Supervisor, in connection with managing his large store in Hawleyville.

September 19, 1887, the family were greatly bereaved by the death of Mr. Spaulding. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father and was a wise and careful business man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Spaulding has managed the farm with the assistance of her two younger children, and has been very successful; she is a woman of rare good judgment, and has proven herself capable of discharging all the duties that have been placed to her lot. She lives a quiet, contented life with her children, and enjoys the respect of all who know her.

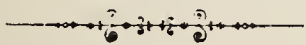


HIRAM V. HATFIELD, one of the successful farmers in Nebraska Township, was born on a farm in Henry County, Iowa, April 19, 1859, and is the son of John M. and Martha (Jay) Hatfield natives of Indiana. In the spring of 1864 the family met with a great misfortune in the death of the mother; they were then residing in Taylor County, Iowa, whither they had removed from Henry County, Iowa. After his mother's death Hiram was taken into the family of J. H. Liggett, with whom he made his home for eighteen years, and with whom he moved to Page County in the spring of 1866. During his youth he was given an opportunity of attending the common schools, and in the vacations he assisted in the farm work. In the winter of 1879 he began teaching school, following the profession for some time, and being very successful.

On Christmas day, 1880, an event of

much importance to Mr. Hatfield occurred: Mr. Liggett presented him with a tract of eighty acres of improved land, as evidence of his affection for him. It was indeed a munificent gift, and one fully appreciated by the recipient. Mr. Hatfield devoted his time to the cultivation of his land and to his profession until the summer of 1884, when he abandoned teaching. June 22, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda W. Hunter, a daughter of G. C. and Eliza (Donglass) Hunter; she was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, January 18, 1864, and died January 11, 1890. Four children have been born of this union: Elmo L., Guy H., Roy Douglass and Nellie L.

Mr. Hatfield is a stanch Republican, and has served his township as Assessor, and is one of the present justices of the peace. He is a member of the K. P., Newmarket Lodge, No. 126, in which he takes an active interest. He has spent much of his time in the improvement of his farm, and has put it in first-class condition. He has a neat, comfortable home, and has every prospect of a successful and happy life. He is of an unassuming and gentlemanly nature, and has many warm friends in the community.



DAVID MORGAN was born October 2, 1836, in Dubois County, Indiana, and is a son of S. G. and Elizabeth (Ballard) Morgan, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. Until he was sixteen years old his time was divided between the subscription school and farm work. The first journey he made on leaving home was to Kentucky; he obtained work on a farm near Hawleyville and remained there seven months. In the fall of 1854, the spirit of unrest being within him still, he pushed on to the western

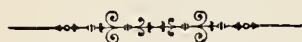
part of Iowa, and the following spring he entered a wagon shop in Hawleyville as apprentice; for two years he followed this line of work, and then went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. He was not long in responding to the call for men, enlisting in Company K, Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, December 1, 1861; the most noted battle in which he took part was Pittsburgh Landing; he was with General Sherman on his immortal march to the sea, and was present at the battle of Jonesborough, but was not called into active service, being on the reserve force. He was on Sherman's pontoon bridge force, and on one occasion assisted in putting in six pontoon boats sixteen feet long and four feet wide under continuous fire of the rebels; none of the force suffered any injury, which was a very remarkable escape. February 4, 1864, his regiment was consolidated with the Engineer Regiment of the West, at Nashville, Tennessee, after which it was called the First Missouri Engineers. Mr. Morgan was appointed Sergeant of his company in June, 1863, which position he retained until he was discharged. On the march from Atlanta to Savannah, he had charge of a pioneer squad of twenty-seven citizens, attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps. He was honorably discharged December 20, 1864, and at once returned to his home by way of New York. Although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight he was never wounded or taken prisoner.

Mr. Morgan resumed his business of wagon-making, in which he is still engaged. He was married, December 30, 1858, to Miss Susan Goodman Winters, a native of Hardin County, Kentucky. Five children have been born of this union: Matilda (deceased), John B., who resides in Washington Territory; Lettie J., Mary and Tillie Maud, residing at

home. Mary is a teacher by profession, and has been successfully engaged in this work for some time.

The people of Nebraska Township have shown the confidence which they repose in Mr. Morgan by calling him to fill offices of trust and responsibility; for twelve consecutive years he has served as trustee, and he has also been clerk and school director a number of terms. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has supported the Republican ticket. He is a member of Warren Post. No. 11, G. A. R.

In all the duties and responsibilities of life Mr. Morgan has been found faithful and true, and he well deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held by the citizens of Page County.



J D. LAUGHLIN was born in Pike County, Ohio, October 13, 1847, and is the son of William H. and Selina (Brill) Laughlin, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The paternal ancestors were born in Ireland and Scotland, while the maternal ancestors were Hollanders. There were ten children in the family, of whom J. D. is the third. The father died in May, 1888, aged sixty-nine years; the mother still lives in Pike County, Ohio.

Our subject remained in the county in which he was born until he was sixteen years of age; he received more than the ordinary school privileges, spending two years in the Holbrook Normal College, Lebanon, Ohio. When he was just past sixteen years old he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged at Frederick City, Maryland, July, 1865. He was wounded slightly at the battle of Steven-

son Station, which disabled him from active service for two months; he was again wounded in the valley of the Shenandoah. He participated in twenty-two engagements and seventeen actual battles. In February, 1865, he was sent to the hospital on account of ill-health, and remained there until his discharge in July of that year. After the declaration of peace he returned to his home in Pike County, Ohio, where he lived until 1869. He then removed to Champaign County, Illinois, and for three years made it his home; he then removed to Lebanon, Ohio, and again entered school, pursuing his studies until the fall of 1873. He then engaged in teaching in Pike County until 1874, when he returned to Champaign County, Illinois, remaining there but a short time before he removed to Vermilion County, Illinois. He located in Danville, where he was foreman of the car-works, under the master car-builder of the C., D. & V. Railway. He had served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in Pike County, Ohio. He was foreman in the car-shops at Danville until the fall of 1876, when he came to Page County, Iowa.

In 1875 Mr. Laughlin had purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 31, Morton Township, and in the fall of 1876 he erected a residence and began other improvements. He planted two and a half acres as a grove of red cedar, mulberry and willow, and two acres in fruit trees. He has made an additional purchase of eighty acres, lying east of his farm, and devotes the whole to farming and stock-raising. He deals principally in graded stock.

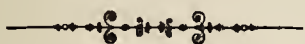
Mr. Laughlin affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in the issues of the country. He has represented Page County for six years as County Supervisor; he was a member during the erection of the present court-house, and has served his



Seth J. Clark

constituents faithfully and has their entire confidence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Shenandoah Lodge, No. 261.

Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage November 22, 1874, to Martha J. Houser, a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Dillman) Houser, who were of German descent. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 8, 1853. Five children have been born of this union: Olio M., Byron B., Osossie M., Effie G. and David R.



SETH J. CLARK.—This solid and reliable farmer has long been prominently identified with the interests of Page County, his residence there beginning in 1859. He was born in Barre, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 27, 1840, a son of Erastus and Betsey (Petty) Clark, both New Englanders by birth. They reared a family of seven children: Elizabeth, Horace, Mary, George, Seth, William, and Susan. In 1845 they were caught in the tide of western emigration and removed to Illinois; for two years they resided in Du Page County, and at the expiration of that period they went to De Kalb County, where they remained until 1859. In that year they came to Page County, Iowa, where the father and mother passed the remainder of their days, the former dying at the age of eighty years, and the latter at the age of seventy-three.

Seth J. was engaged in freighting across the plains from St. Joseph to Leavenworth, Kansas, and also to Denver, in the employ of the United States Government, carrying supplies to western posts. His freight bills at one time amounted to \$20,000, when he had in his employ 350 men putting up hay for Government use in Colorado and Kansas. This occupation afforded him a varied experi-

ence, quickening his faculties of observation and enabling him to read accurately the characters of men.

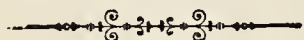
During the years 1866 and 1868, the subject, while engaged freighting across the then known great American desert, had numerous conflicts with the tribes of Indians then roaming through that country. There is no doubt that the cool head and mind of Mr. Clark not only saved his own scalp but that of a number of persons and families who were traversing these great plains. On the 8th of September, 1866, he was attacked by about seventy-five Indians near Fort Phil. Kearney, on Pine Creek, in Montana. While protected by only three rocks, between which he stood in open fire for nearly an hour, the fire was rapidly returned by Mr. Clark, and after the death of a redskin and the wounding of others, he stole away from them to camp, a distance of about one and a half miles, not receiving a scratch. In many other instances he displayed great bravery, made successful repulses and attacks upon and with the Indians, but never received a wound from their bloody hands.

In the autumn of 1869 he returned to Page County and embarked in the stock business; he made a specialty of raising horses for driving purposes, and also bought and sold horses. He has 766½ acres of land, which has come to be one of the most desirable farms in southwestern Iowa; it consists of prairie and timber land and is well improved in every respect.

Mr. Clark was united in the holy bonds of marriage, in Page County, in 1879, to Miss Martha Ella Carpenter. By this union four children have been born: Ira Walter, Wilbur Henry, Bertie Seth and Myrtie.

In this free land, where every man must have some political creed whereby his action may be governed, our subject has chosen the

Republican party as best representing his ideas on the great issues of the day. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, is well informed on the topics of the day, and is in every way capable of performing his duty as a free, American-born citizen. He may justly be considered one of the leading men of Page County.



WILLIAM D. LEDINGHAM.—Probably the history of no other event in the annals of America is more densely crowded with scenes of suffering, sadness, misery and woe than one in which the subject of this notice bore no inconsiderable part. The march of the Mormon emigrants in the fall of 1856 from Iowa City to Salt Lake has no parallel in the exposure, disaster and death that weak women and young children were compelled to endure. The subject of this article experienced the depth of misery that accompanied that expedition, and it is worthy of interest to enter somewhat into detail in giving a brief review of his life.

William D. Ledingham was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, September 13, 1826. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Moriss) Ledingham, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry. They came to America and located in Kansas City, where they passed the remainder of their days.

When William was fourteen years old the family settled in Lith, Scotland, and after spending two years there he went to Sunderland, England, and bound himself as an apprentice on board a ship, being determined to become a sailor. He was on the ocean six years, the first four in the capacity of an apprentice, and the remaining two as a common sailor before the mast. Tiring of the sea, he returned to Lith, where his family were still

residing, and there served an apprenticeship of three years as a sail-maker, following the business afterwards for five years.

In his twenty-third year Mr. Ledingham was united in marriage to Miss Catherine McKey. Having accumulated some property and having extra inducements offered him, he shipped as sail-maker on a trading vessel going to Australia under a three years' contract. The port of Melbourne was made in 133 days, after severe weather. On this voyage the vessel was saved from foundering through his efforts. Not being justly treated by the officers, he resolved to quit the ship, but to decide tossed "heads or tails;" "heads won," and he thereupon started for the gold mines eighty miles distant. These he reached after an exciting encounter with a band of cut-throats, and after many discouragements found employment as a tent-maker. Being an excellent workman, he was soon made overseer by his employer, but after nine months he decided to return to Scotland. He made the voyage in a packet, and after nineteen months of separation joined his wife and children.

Mr. Ledingham had become a convert to the Mormon faith, missionaries from that church having been teaching in Scotland. On his return he found that an emigration society was forming, and that every man who was able was expected to pay his own expenses, and assist others if possible, to get to the "promised land," which was represented as "flowing with milk and honey," where money would not be needed. The picture was drawn in such vivid colorings that Mr. Ledingham and wife decided to come to the new El Dorado. In May, 1856, he and his wife and four children, in company with 560 others, left Liverpool, England, full of bright expectations and vivacity. The voyage was without special incident, and they landed at

Castle Garden, New York. There the first disappointment met them when they were required to reduce the seventy pounds of baggage to fifty pounds. Iowa City was the terminns of the railroad at that time, and there a large camp was formed, preparatory to the continuance of the journey. It was at this place that they suffered the loss of their little daughter Mary. No arrangement had been made for teams and wagons, but the emigration society supplied common hand-carts, upon which baggage and provisions were to be transported. Five of these were allowed to each 100 persons. Tents which Mr. Ledingham made were furnished, and soon after the 4th of July the long march began. A month was required to reach Omaha, and there a rest of a few days was made, and then they were soon beyond all signs of civilization, and the awfulness of the solitude and the dangers of the journey began to dawn upon them. Some trouble was experienced from the Indians, but Mr. Ledingham, who was made Captain of the Guard, prevented a surprise, and by using some strategy an attack was warded off. The suffering from actual hunger began at an early stage of the march, provisions being entirely inadequate. They were put on short rations and soon were attacked by disease, which was soon after followed by death, and for nearly two months the misery grew worse and language fails to describe the suffering and torment. This company was followed two weeks later by another, and of the 1,000 persons who composed the two companies at the start, 300 to 400 died.

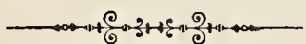
Mr. Ledingham succeeded in getting the remaining members of his family to their destination, and settled at Provo City, fifty miles south of Salt Lake City. There he remained until May, 1860, when he took his family in a wagon, with two yoke of oxen,

and joined a company of United States soldiers, with whom he returned to a more civilized country. Upon reaching St. Joseph, Missouri, he was undecided where to go, and allowed the oxen to choose their own road. It happened to lead to the northeast, and he soon found himself in Iowa, and stopped for the winter on Grand River. The Mormons at Mormontown hearing of him invited him to remain with them, which he did until his wife died in 1861. He found homes for his children, and went to St. Louis, where he was in the Government employ as tent-maker until 1865. He then came to Manti, where his children were, and soon decided to remain and engage in farming.

Ten years since he removed to Shenandoah and was in the grain business for some time. He is now conducting a grocery and restaurant, and the profits from this business and the proceeds from investments make him a comfortable living. As has been said, his wife, after passing through the terrible ordeal of that memorable migration, braving the suffering of a four years' existence in Utah, was separated from her family by death. Six children are still living: Alexander, William, Robert and John are in the West; Lucy Jennette is the wife of Edward Mitchell, and Catherine McKey married William Moffit.

While in St. Louis Mr. Ledingham was married to Mrs. Hannah Solmer, but after eighteen years they were separated by divorce. His present congenial helpmate was the widow of N. Bennett, who was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer of Shenandoah. No children have been born since Mr. Ledingham's first marriage. He still believes in the principles of the original Mormon church, and is a staunch supporter and earnest advocate of the faith of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. Having a natural endowment of Scotch grit and determination, he has never

faltered when his duty became clear; he probes to the depth of a subject, and with little assistance from schools has made himself a thoroughly well read man, and can present his ideas in rugged, forcible Scotch, with frankness and precision, as many opponents who have attacked him have found to their entire satisfaction.



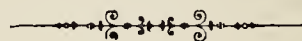
DAVID H. SKINNER, Sheriff of Page County, Iowa, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of Charles V. and Julia A. (Toombs) Skinner, natives of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestors. The parents emigrated to Page County in 1866, and located at College Springs, where they resided until the death of the father, which occurred September 8, 1886; the widow is a resident of Clarinda.

Mr. Skinner received his education in the common schools of College Springs. He was married November 7, 1872, to Miss Jennie E. Davis, a native of the old "Keystone" State. He followed agricultural pursuits for some years, but in 1881 he disposed of his farm and removed to Blanchard, Page County, where he resided until 1882. January 1, of that year, he was appointed deputy sheriff under M. C. Johnson, Esq., which position he held until January 1, 1886. His services were appreciated to the extent that he was elected Sheriff of Page County in November, 1885, re-elected November, 1887, and again re-elected November, 1889. He is now serving his third term as sheriff, of the county, and has made a record of which any official might well be proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are the parents of five children: Minnie Ella, Lillie Lorena,

Charles Edward, deceased; Harry Lee, and Mabel, deceased. The parents and the oldest daughter are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Skinner is an active member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, K. of P. He is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and enjoys the fullest confidence of that party. At the last election he received the handsome majority of 1,183 votes, a tribute of no mean proportions, and one of which he is in every way worthy.



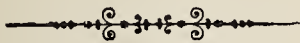
OH. PARK has been a member of the business circles of Clarinda since the year 1874. He is a native of Iowa, born April 18, 1853, and is a son of Aaron and Margaret (McCullough) Park; the father is a native of Ohio, and the mother was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, and was a daughter of William McCullough, a native of Ireland, and a veteran in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject came to Iowa in 1843; the father is now a resident of Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa; the mother passed to her eternal rest in 1877.

O. H. Park was reared in a small village, where he obtained his early education; he completed his studies in the High School of Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1871 he began the study of photography under the tutorship of H. L. Shang; he remained with him a year and a half, and then went to Eldon, Iowa, and established the first gallery in the place. Eighteen months later he returned to Ottumwa and purchased the business of his former instructor, and after six months he sold out and located in Clarinda. In the fall of 1874 he established his present business, and has won a large patronage from the citizens of Page

County. His gallery is fitted out to do first-class work, and being master of his art he is able to satisfy the most exacting patrons.

Mr. Park was married October 4, 1880, to Miss Mary Kittle, a native of Washington County, Indiana. One child was born of this union, Herman, who lived to be one year and ten months old.

That man has an essentially social nature is a fact beyond dispute, and this is proven by the formation of the numerous societies for pleasure and profit. Mr. Park is associated with the Knights of Pythias, Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, and with the Modern Woodmen, Camp Locust, No. 344. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



MARTIN R. ANSBACH, one of the most popular and successful dealers in general merchandise in Clarinda, was born July 11, 1845, in Lorraine, Germany. This province was then a part of France. His parents were Robert R. and Fannie (Michaels) Ansbach. The father was a native of France, as was also a long line of ancestors, his genealogy being easily traced back to 1372. The mother was a native of Bavaria.

Martin R. received his early education and training in the land of his nativity. He attended first the monastery and later the military schools of Wertzburg on the Main. In 1867 he visited America, and after spending a year and a half in travel in the Eastern and Southern States he concluded not to return to France. He returned to New York city, and engaged with the great dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., with whom he wished to learn the business. He remained there ten months, receiving at first \$5 per

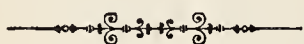
week; he finally obtained an advance to \$12 per week, but as his living expenses were very high, and he could not obtain a further advance in wages he decided to leave the establishment. He drifted to the famous oil regions of Pennsylvania, stopping at Franklin. There he worked in the sheriff's office, and in 1871 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he accepted a position as book-keeper in the well-known house of Hickman & Sipple, with whom he remained four months. He then came to Iowa, and located at Sidney, Fremont County, where he remained a year and a half in the general store of Sipple & Maloy. The following year he removed to Riverton, Fremont County, and embarked in mercantile trade on his own account. In 1877 he disposed of the business, and moved to Clarinda, and in February of that year he purchased a half interest in the business of S. M. Crooks; the firm was then known as S. M. Crooks & Co., and the partnership continued seven years. August Neinstadt then bought an interest in the business of Mr. Crooks, after which the firm was known as Ansbach & Neinstadt. In four years a division was made in the stock, and Mr. Ansbach removed to the building he now occupies. His store has been known from early days as "Farmers' Headquarters."

Besides his mercantile interests Mr. Ansbach owns a quarter section of valuable land in Nodaway Township, which was bought in 1887. In politics he is thoroughly Republican, but never seeks public office, preferring to attend to his own private interests. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarinda. He is also an active member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W. lodges. In Masonry he has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge and chapter, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He was a charter

member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Clarinda.

Mr. Ansbach was united in marriage in Fremont County, Iowa, January 8, 1871, to H. L. Jewett, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. Her parents are both deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ansbach: Amelia F. is now attending Notre Dame College, South Bend, Indiana; Guy M. and Percy M. are both at home.

In 1886 Mr. Ansbach visited his native country, starting in August, and not returning until Christmas eve of the same year. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States about seven years after coming to our shores, and has ever since been closely identified and in harmony with all of our institutions. He is one of Page County's most highly respected citizens, and now looks back over the years of his residence here, noting with much interest the vast march of progress since he visited this section of Iowa. Where the city of Shenandoah now stands with her 2,700 people, then the wild deer roamed at will. Indeed, the changes in Iowa have been rapid.



MENFIELD, M. D., was born in Green County, Wisconsin, March 9, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Matilda (Mitchell) Enfield, natives of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The parents were reared in the county in which they were born, and after their marriage they removed to Green County, Wisconsin, and located on 160 acres of Government land. This portion of the country was very new at that time, Rockford, Illinois, the nearest trading point, being forty miles distant. They are still residents of Green County. The father served in the late war, enlisting in the Twenty-second

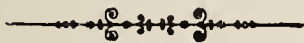
Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was captured and compelled to undergo the horrors of Libby Prison for two months, a trial that was terrible to the bravest hearts. Frederick Enfield, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a native of the State of New York, and served in the war of 1812; the great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The mother's branch of the family was of English origin, but they were early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Enfield is the oldest child of his father's family, which consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. He spent his early years in farming, and as he was the oldest son the duty of caring for the family and providing for them while his father was fighting for the perpetuity of the Union fell on his young shoulders. His early education was received in the common schools of Green County, after which he attended two terms at the Broadhead High School. He then taught for a time, after which he entered the Evansville Seminary in Rock County, Wisconsin. He also spent nearly two years at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. He had to depend entirely upon his own resources to acquire an education, and he made the most of every opportunity that came in his way. In the spring of 1869 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. R. Broughton, with whom he remained over four years. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1873. At the time of his graduation he was appointed Internist of Cook County Hospital, which honor was awarded him through competitive examination; this, however, he was compelled to decline as there was no financial consideration attached to the appointment. He began the practice of his profession in Clarinda in 1873, and by close application and skill he

has won a position in Page County second to none. He was appointed United States Pension Examiner under Grover Cleveland, and held the position for two years.

The Doctor was united in marriage in Wisconsin February 28, 1874, to Miss Lila M. Broughton, a sister of his former preceptor. Her family are of English origin, and at an early day came from New York to Green County, Wisconsin. The Doctor's family consists of three children: Grace A., born August 22, 1875; John B., born October 6, 1877, and J. Donald, born May 18, 1879.

Our worthy subject is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are acceptable members of the Universalist Church. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the School Board, and takes an active interest in educational affairs, always lending his support to every laudable enterprise.



DR. P. W. LEWELLEN, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, very naturally finds space in this connection as he has been very closely identified with all of Page County's interests since 1865. That those who may chance to read this work in later years may know something of the personal character and youth of one who was thought worthy to hold the important position he now occupies, it may be well to fall back into the routine of biographical writing and state that the Doctor was born in Delaware County, Indiana, February 3, 1840. He is the son of Philip and Mary A. (Osborn) Lewellen, natives of Virginia and descendants of Welsh and Scotch ancestors. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer and received a common-school education in the old-fashioned log school-house which stood on his father's

farm. From the country school-room he went to Asbury University, where he completed his literary education. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. V. Jump, of Burlington, Indiana, with whom he remained three years. He entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was graduated in March, 1865. The following May he came to Clarinda and soon began the practice of his profession; in due time he enjoyed an extensive patronage from the best class of citizens. Being a thorough student and a constant reader he has kept pace with all the latest discoveries in the science of medicine. In his address he is frank and cordial, and is possessed of great sympathy. It is said by those in whose families he has practiced for many years, that his presence alone always brings cheer and comfort to the sufferer. By nature he is preeminently fitted for the responsibilities of the position he now holds. A visit to the institution will convince any one that Dr. Lewellen has the best of control over the unfortunate inmates, and is seldom compelled to use other force than kindness and sympathy.

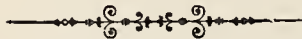
As another index of the Doctor's ability, he has been called to serve on the State Board of Health ever since its organization, and for several years he has been its president. Politically Dr. Lewellen is a Republican. He represented his district as Senator in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, in which capacity he carried out the wishes of his constituents. While serving as a member of the board of trustees for Iowa's insane hospitals, he saw the necessity of a third hospital, and through his untiring efforts, aided by William Butler, then a member of the House, the hospital was located at Clarinda. Having for many years made diseases of the mind a special study, it was fitting upon the part of the State to make

Dr. Lewellen superintendent of the establishment.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage May 30, 1865, to Miss Alice Weidner, a native of Delaware County, Indiana, and a daughter of Samuel Weidner. Her father was a native of Butler County, Ohio; he removed to Indiana in 1840 and engaged in farming until 1863, when he sold out and went to Page County, Iowa, settling on lands now embraced in the county poor farm. He married Emaline Ribble, a daughter of George Ribble, one of Clarinda's pioneers, who is now deceased.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewellen are the parents of two children, Harley R. and Mary. The mother is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor belongs to Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., to Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., and to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 20. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Clarinda.

As one views the various callings in life and notes success and failure both in and out of the professions, it will be found that the key to final success is the same by which Dr. Lewellen has achieved an enviable reputation. He first received an excellent education and then selected the profession for which nature had endowed him, and pursued it faithfully, ever reading, ever learning. He is a character after which many another man might well pattern.



SYLVESTER SPELLMAN GRANGER was born March 28, 1821, in Granville, Licking County, Ohio. Died October 28, 1885. He was the son of Ralph Granger, who was of Connecticut stock, and one of the early settlers of Ohio, a man whose stirring

qualities enabled him to amass a considerable fortune. The mother of Sylvester, whose maiden name was Hannah Spellman, was of an aristocratic family, a devout Baptist, noted for her deep spirituality and æsthetic taste.

Elizabeth Walrath, whose mother's maiden name was Mary Wroth, was born April 22, 1823, in Herkimer County, New York, of German parentage. Sylvester Granger and Elizabeth Walrath were married April 8, 1841. To them were given eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom Lottie Estelle, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh child. She was born in an old-fashioned, red farm house on Burgh street, about two miles from Granville, January 28, 1858. When she was one year old the family removed to Johnstown, where her father engaged in the hotel business for a period of six years. He then resumed farming, soon after which the two sons returned from the army whither they had gone as mere lads. At Johnstown Lottie was started to school at the age of four years. When her father returned to the farm she was seven years old, and reading in the Fourth Reader, she and her sister being the marvel of all the youngsters in the district school. Lottie attended the country school until she was sixteen years old, when with such meager education as she had been able to acquire she began teaching. She taught three summers in the country, constantly making use of all the facilities within her reach for mental improvement. In her early school life she developed a desire for thoroughness in her studies, and an attention to detail all too rare both in Young America and his sister of today.

The curriculum of the district school being mastered, the family finances were found inadequate to gratify the ambition of the young girl for a more advanced education, as gold has not been the pavement over which

Miss Granger has walked to success. For some time it had been her fondest dream, her heart's greatest desire, to obtain a liberal education. But how to realize her dream was the problem which she herself must solve, for her father with his large family and reverses of fortune was unable to assist her.

Granville is a town of schools and colleges. She longed to enter the college as a student, but the stern hand of circumstances seemed to close the door against her. However, in the fall of 1876, on her own responsibility, she made arrangements with the president of Shepardson College, then the "Young Ladies' Institute," to enter as a student for one term. She anticipated teaching the following winter to earn money with which to pay her expenses. Fortune favors the brave. At the close of the term she stood at the head of the class. The president of the institution was so pleased with her work that he arranged for her to borrow money to meet her necessary expenses, and offered to let her work for her board, taking her unindorsed notes for the balance due, to be paid after she had finished her course of study and had opportunity to earn money. This plan was followed out and she was enabled to complete the classical course at this school, which stands the peer of any female college in the West.

To Dr. Shepardson, who so materially aided her, she owes a debt of gratitude which words can feebly express. For such men there is a reward greater than this world can offer.

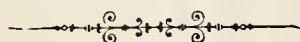
On completing her work at Granville Miss Granger applied to herself the familiar injunction, "Go West," and boarded a train for Kansas, where her youngest brother was located. There she taught school during the fall and winter of 1880-'81. In the spring of 1881 she came to Iowa and in the following September began work as a teacher in the public schools of Shenandoah, Page Coun-

ty. A stranger, with no one to herald her attainments, reserved in demeanor, she was not suddenly borne to a high post of popularity among either pupils or patrons of the school. Her quiet and faithful attention to the duties nearest her was noticed, and her unostentatious exhibition of refined taste at length won for her a place high in the regard of all who know her, and which she justly retains to-day. She remained in Shenandoah about five years, and resigned her position January 1, 1886, to assume the official duties of County Superintendent of Public Schools, to which she had been elected in the fall of 1885. In the years 1887 and 1889 she was re-elected for a second and third time, and is now serving her third term. In this capacity she has proven to be what she was as a student and teacher, thorough, faithful, successful. She ranks with the most efficient county superintendents in Iowa, and the cause of the common schools and of the teachers under her supervision has been promoted and the work has been quickened. Her skill as an organizer is acknowledged everywhere. Her judicial fairness has never been questioned. The dignity of her manner and quiet reserve sometimes occasion the charge of unsociability, but this behavior can scarcely be criticised as a fault, when we realize how lamentable it is for a woman in public life to commit an error in the opposite direction. Thorough earnestness in all her thoughts and all her actions, whether in the discharge of official duties or elsewhere, is a distinguishing feature of her character.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association held in Des Moines, December, 1888, Miss Granger was unanimously elected president. She is the second woman who has been elected to the presidency during the history of the association, which covers a period of thirty-five years. To her

the honor came unexpectedly and unsought. She presided at the annual meeting in Des Moines, December 31, to January 3, 1890, with marked ability. Self-possessed, quick of decision, and familiar with parliamentary practice, she soon disarmed all fears as to the feasibility of woman's adaptation to public duties, and by her dignified bearing and impartial rulings won the admiration of the largest gathering of teachers ever held in Iowa, and the highest encomiums of the press throughout the State.

A loyal member of the Baptist Church, a zealous worker in the Sabbath-school and missionary societies of her denomination, an enthusiastic laborer in the temperance and other reforms of the day, her religion is far from being a source of idle leisure to her. Hers is a busy life, and her future promises still greater activity; for, to the industrious, persevering toiler, all the avenues of usefulness and successful endeavor are open.



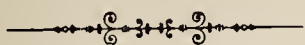
DR. ALBERT HEALD, son of ——— and Mary (Bradwell) Heald, was born October 27, 1825, in Miami County, Ohio. His father emigrated to that State from Kennebec County, Maine, in 1813, by the usual mode of transit, a team and covered wagon. The family were of English descent, their progenitors having left their home on the banks of the Tweed about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Dr. Heald passed his early life on the farm attending the district school in the winter, with an occasional term at a neighboring academy. He early evinced a love for study and midnight often found him at his books, totally oblivious to the flight of time.

March 1, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elliott, of Washington County,

New York. Four children were born of this union, only one of whom lived to maturity, Wilma, deceased, wife of Raymond Loran. During the year 1849 Dr. Heald decided to enter the medical profession, and after a thorough course of study he was graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he enjoyed a most successful practice for seven years. His health failing he decided upon a removal to the West, and accordingly emigrated to Page County, Iowa, in the autumn of 1857. The change of climate proved beneficial, and he once more resumed the practice of his profession and also became identified with the material growth and advancement of his chosen home. The churches, schools and agricultural interests of the county all found in him a willing heart and ready hand. Always a close student of human nature, he was possessed of a mature judgment which was ever deferred to by his friends and neighbors. His was a nature so entirely free from prejudice that he could calmly view a matter from every standpoint, and form his conclusions accordingly.

But a few years in his new home, and again he was warned by declining health that life's labors for him must cease. Consumption, that deadly foe to human life, claimed him as a victim, and on December 6, 1863, at the age of thirty-eight years, he quietly passed away in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. No man ever lived and died in Page County having more sincere, warm friends than Dr. Heald. All of the old settlers remember him as a man of sterling qualities. His widow, Mrs. Mary E. Heald, still resides in Clarinda, honored and respected by all who know her. She is a woman of rare Christian character, and an active worker for one of her years in all charitable and moral reforms. She lives quietly among

pleasant surroundings, esteemed and beloved by a multitude of friends.



DANIEL B. GOODMAN, one of the leading agriculturists of Nebraska township, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, April 1, 1844, and is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Klingelsmith) Goodman. He assisted his brothers in a blacksmith shop at Savannah, Missouri, and also at Hawleyville, Iowa, whither they removed when Daniel was ten years old. He attended the common schools, and remained with his brothers until he was seventeen years of age. At that time the great civil war was beginning, and he enlisted in the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and accompanied his regiment to Omaha. His war record is varied and quite extensive, the following being some of the most noted incidents: While they were quartered at Georgetown, Missouri, they went out about twenty miles west and captured about 1,100 rebels who were on their way to join General Price, about December 1, 1861. From there they went to Fort Henry, took that place, and next they participated in the severe and famous battle of Fort Donelson. The next three weeks they were stationed at Fort Henry; engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7, and the battle of Shiloh under General Lew Wallace; and next in the battle of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, April 26, 1863, with the Rebel General Maury, who had come there to capture the place. As he retreated the Union men followed him 100 miles, to Chalk Bluff, fighting day and night. Besides these important engagements Mr. Goodman was also in many skirmishes and remarkable episodes. He enlisted June 18, 1861, and was discharged

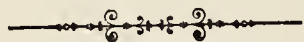
December 28, 1865, and was never away from his company or on the sick list until he was attacked by rheumatism at Julesburg, Colorado, in April, 1865. The time of his service altogether was four years, six months and ten days. His regiment served a few days over five years. At Batesville, Arkansas, during this skirmish, Mr. Goodman was taken prisoner April 7, 1864. Fortunately he was paroled three hours afterward, but previous to his release Captain Relford ordered him blindfolded and shot, and took \$123 in money from him. This circumstance made liberty much sweeter to him when he was set free. What the object of the order was he could not ascertain. Soon afterward he obtained a furlough of thirty days, during which time he returned to his home, rejoining his regiment at Omaha. Thence he was sent to guard the Western frontier. He witnessed the execution of the Sioux chief, "Two Face," who was trying to sell a white woman, whose husband and children he had killed, for seventeen horses. Mr. Goodman was honorably discharged December 28, 1865.

After the declaration of peace he again engaged in the shop of his brother, with whom he worked for three years. He was married February 6, 1869, to Miss Matilda Jane Collier, a daughter of A. M. and Nancy Collier, whose history will be found on another page of this work. They have had four children, of whom Clyde and two infants are deceased; Birdie Ina is thirteen years of age.

After his marriage Mr. Goodman removed to his present farm, which was a gift to his wife from her parents; he has since added eighty acres to the original forty acres, and has one of the best improved places in the county.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and also of Orphans' Hope

Lodge, No. 254, I. O. O. F. In the latter fraternity he has filled all the chairs, and is its present treasurer. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and is numbered among the successful men of the county.



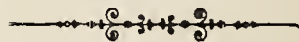
D L. COKENOWER, physician and surgeon at Clarinda, Iowa, was born in Shelby County, Illinois, September 23, 1854, and is the son of Michael and Cussila (Thompson) Cokenower, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His grandfather Cokenower was a native of Germany, and his grandmother was a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. His maternal grandparents were of English origin, and removed to Ohio at a very early day; in 1845 they went to Illinois and located in Shelby County. The mother of our subject died when he was but four years old; his father is still living, a resident of Shelby County, Illinois. He was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in 1861 in Company H, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which became a part of the Fourteenth Regiment. He served two years and two months and was discharged on account of disability.

Dr. Cokenower is the fourth of a family of six children, three of whom died in their infancy: J. W. Cokenower, M. D., practices at Des Moines, Iowa; and H. M. is a farmer in Fayette County, Illinois. H. L. attended the common schools of Illinois, the Normal Academy under the management of the Lutheran Church, and the Shelbyville graded schools; he taught and studied until he was nineteen years old, and then began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Drs. Harnett and Catherwood, of Shelbyville, Illinois. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he

was graduated in 1877. He began his practice at Pleasant Plains, Illinois, where he remained until February, 1880; he then located at Clarinda, Iowa, where he enjoys a large, successful, and lucrative practice, second to none in Page County.

Dr. Cokenower was united in marriage February 11, 1880, to Miss Clara M. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hamilton of Pleasant Plains, Illinois. One child has been born of this union, William Lloyd. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor belongs to Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M. He is a member in good standing of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and of the International Medical Congress; he is also secretary of the United States Examining Surgeons. Politically he is a staunch radical Republican, and is at present a member of the Clarinda School Board. For two years he served as city and county physician.

When one remembers that the Doctor was bereft of a mother's tender care at an early age, and that he had to work his way through school and college, and that he is now come to be a skillful practitioner in the medical profession, much credit attaches to his name. He is a self-made man, and is a highly prized citizen of Page County.



G M. FLEMING was born in Platte County, Missouri, September 22, 1852, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (McFarland) Fleming. The Flemings are of an old family of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestors coming to Pennsylvania at a very early day and residing there many generations. Thomas Fleming removed from the vicinity of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Missouri, when quite a young man, and followed

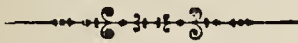
the carpenter's trade for some time. Later on he came to Buchanan Township and purchased a tract of 120 acres, which he improved and sold; he then bought the farm in Harlan Township, on which he now lives. He was married after coming to Iowa, and reared a family of five children, four of whom are living.

Our subject, C. M., is the oldest child; he spent his early years in assisting his father in carrying on the work of the farm in the summer season and attending the district school in the winter time. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he engaged in farming on his own account, and continued in this industry for a few years.

In 1882 he came to Clarinda and embarked in the livery business, being a member of the firm of Butler & Fleming. They are doing the largest business of any livery firm in the city, and are well equipped to satisfy the needs and wishes of the public.

Mr. Fleming was united in marriage October 10, 1889, to Miss Maggie J. McCunn, a daughter of John McCunn, deceased. Her father came to this section at an early day and secured a homestead on which his widow still resides.

Politically Mr. Fleming is a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party, and gives it his undivided support.



DAVID G. BURLESON is a native of Seneca County, New York, born December 10, 1842. His parents, Charles and Phœbe (Gardner) Burleson, were natives of Vermont and Ohio respectively. He is the fourth of a family of seven children, and is the only surviving member. Charles Burleson removed with his family to Michigan in 1853, and located in Branch County, where

he followed agriculture until his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife died in Steuben County, Indiana, in 1869.

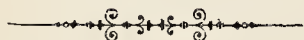
David G. received his education in the common schools, and just as he arrived at man's estate, in 1861, there was a call for men to leave home, family, and friends, and lay down all business interests, and go to the defence of their country. Mr. Burleson was not behind his countrymen, enlisting in Company D, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at White Pigeon, Michigan, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged: the most important are Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Peach-tree Creek and Kenesaw Mountain; he was also with Sherman on his march to Atlanta, August 7, 1864. He was appointed First Sergeant of his company, and was mustered out of the service at Sturgis, Michigan, September 30, 1864. In all the hotly contested battles in which he was engaged he received but one wound.

The first two years after his return from the battle-fields he was employed in farming. In the spring of 1867 he made a trip to the West, and decided to remain in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he embarked in the grain business; at the end of two years he removed to Villisca, Iowa, and continued in the same business, which he has followed continuously ever since. He came to Clarinda in August, 1885, and formed a partnership with William Butler, for the purpose of engaging in the grain business at that place. He has been very successful in his enterprise, being a man of unusual business qualifications.

Mr. Burleson was married March 24, 1869, at Three Rivers, Michigan, to Miss Mary A. Shoemaker, a native of Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio. Her parents were natives of the old "Keystone" State, and removed to Michigan in 1861; the father is a car-

penter by occupation, and now resides in Phillips County, Kansas; the mother died in Michigan in 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Burleson are the parents of four children: two sons died in infancy; Clara I. was born September 23, 1880, and Florence C. was born June 12, 1887. The father and mother are worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.



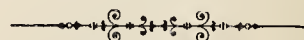
JOHN McLEAN, a retired farmer and carpenter and one of the early settlers of Page County, was born in North Carolina, March 18, 1820, and is a son of Angus and Nancy (McDonald) McLean, natives of Scotland. The grandfather came to America at the close of the eighteenth century and settled in North Carolina. John McLean is the fourth of his father's family, which consisted of ten children, and he is the only surviving member. His education was obtained in the subscription schools held in the rude log school-house, characteristic of pioneer days, both in the North and the South. Five months covered the period of his school days, the remainder had to be learned in life's great school-room. His youth was spent in helping his father subdue the forest and claim from the earth sustenance for her children. The father died in 1863, and three months later the mother followed.

In 1841 Mr. McLean emigrated to Indiana, where he served an apprenticeship of two years as carpenter and joiner, and for thirty years he followed this occupation. About June, 1846, he enlisted in the United States service during the war with Mexico and served one year. He was discharged at New Orleans,

and in 1847 he returned to Indiana, where he took up his old trade again. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, locating in Page County, and entered 120 acres of Government land, which was on the Taylor County line. He resided at Hawleyville a number of years, and in 1861 he removed to his farm where he remained till 1864; in that year he sold out and bought land in Nebraska Township. In 1874 he removed to Clarinda, lived there one year, and then moved to Williamson County, Texas, where he engaged in agriculture for fourteen years. In October he came back to Clarinda, and will probably spend the remainder of his days there.

Mr. McLean was united in marriage, July 4, 1848, to Miss Catherine Melissa McAlpine, daughter of one of Page County's pioneers, David McAlpine. By this union eight children were born: David Angus (deceased), Malcolm (deceased), Jemima Alice, Mary Eliza, William Marshall, Lizzie Jane, John Ulysses and Robert Burder.

At one time Mr. McLean belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party, but reserves the right to vote for men and principle rather than for party name. During his long residence here Mr. McLean has won a host of friends who are able to appreciate true merit.



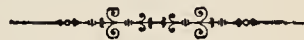
RINEHART, a native of Perry County, Ohio, was born April 28, 1836, and is the son of Thomas and Hannah Rinehart, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. He is the ninth of a family of ten children, five of whom survive. He was reared to the life of a farmer in his native county and received his educa-

tion in the common schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, and then started out in life for himself to win the fortune which every young man believes the world has in store for him.

Mr. Rinehart was united in marriage August 5, 1858, to Miss Malinda A. Hammond, a daughter of W. G. and Mary E. (Hatcher) Hammond, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 25, 1838. After their marriage they remained for seven years in Perry County engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, caught in the tide of western emigration, they removed to McDonough County, Illinois, and resided there until 1871. In the fall of that year he pushed still further west and located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where they staid almost a year. In the fall of 1872 they came to Page County, Iowa, settling in Lincoln Township on ninety acres of partially improved land. For three years they labored here, making valuable improvements, and when a good opportunity presented itself Mr. Rinehart sold this place and bought 160 acres in Morton Township; this had been broken out when he secured possession and he has since brought it to an advanced state of cultivation. His improvements are first-class in every respect; the buildings are of a most substantial character, large and well arranged, and a fine orchard adds not a little to the value of the place.

Mr. Rinehart has devoted his time exclusively to farming, and he has done much toward developing and improving this section of the county. He is ever ready and willing to assist in any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the community. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; he has represented his township as treasurer, as a member of the school board and is its present trustee.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart: Carrie F., the wife of James F. Whitmore; Matilda B., the wife of R. H. Wade; James T., Byron M. (deceased), Franklin A., Ollie M., Ida E. and Flossie P. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coin; of which Mr. Rinehart is a trustee. They have a wide circle of friends whom they have won by honesty, integrity and upright conduct.



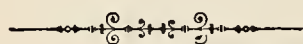
GEORGE T. PAUL has been a resident of Page County since 1881, and is deserving of space in a work of this character. He is a son of J. M. and Nancy (Hare) Paul, natives of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. The father was reared to the life of a farmer until his sixteenth year, when he went to learn the harness-makers' trade; he followed this occupation for a number of years in Northumberland and Petersburg, Pennsylvania, and Arcadia, Illinois. He also devoted a portion of his later years to farming. He was married to Miss Nancy Hare about the year 1836 and they had a family of six children.

George T. was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1847, and after his thirteenth year passed his youth on a farm. He obtained his education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years started out in life on his own responsibility. His steadiness and integrity of character are shown by this one fact that he worked for one man seven years.

Mr. Paul was married February 17, 1870, to Melissa J. Hanes, who was born in Morgan County, Illinois, December 6, 1852. After his marriage he located in Shelby County, Illinois, on a farm which he rented for one

year; at the end of this time he returned to Morgan County, Illinois, and remained there for ten years, engaged in agriculture. In the spring of 1881 he came to Iowa, and located on land which he had purchased in 1880; it consisted of eighty-five acres in Morton Township, to which he has since added eighty acres lying in Grant Township. He has made a specialty of Poland China hogs, and strives to improve the grade of all classes of stock. He is a man who endeavors to advance any enterprise that will be a benefit to the community, and by his public spirit and progressive habits has won a place in the front ranks of Page County's most successful farmers. Politically he is rather conservative, and casts his vote for the man best fitted in his estimation to fill the office. He is one of the trustees of Morton Township, now serving his sixth year; he is a member of the School Board and of the Farmers' Alliance, and also belongs to the A. H. T. A., of which he is president, and to Shenandoah Lodge, No. 261, I. O. O. F.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul are the parents of three children: George Leroy, born April 20, 1884, and Grace Loren, born March 15, 1886, and one boy dead. Mrs. Paul is a consistent member of the Christian Church.



JAMES R. UBIL, an energetic and successful farmer of Morton Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1850, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth B. (Seymour) Ubil, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German extraction. When he was one year old the family removed to Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where the father still resides; the mother died in March, 1885. They reared a family of four children: James R., of whom

this notice is written; John L., Thomas K., and David H., also a resident of Page County. In early life the father was engaged in contracting and building, and afterward was interested in the manufacture of wagons. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Robinson, and served three years, being discharged as Sergeant. After the close of the war he returned to his home to take up the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture, which he still follows.

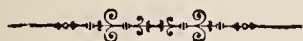
James R. was trained to the duties of a farmer after his thirteenth year; previous to that time he had lived in Johnstown. He obtained a good education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He then undertook to steer his own craft, and chose the occupation of farming as one for which he was best fitted and which he considered most independent; he worked by the month for a year and then rented land for two years. In March, 1876, he was caught in the tide of western emigration, and landed in Page County, Iowa. The first three years of his residence here he worked by the month on a farm, and then for two years he rented land. At the end of this time he removed to a farm which he had bought in 1877; it consisted of eighty acres of wild land. From time to time he has erected the necessary buildings, and has made various valuable improvements. He bought the farm for \$975, and January, 1889, he sold it for \$3,000. He is a man well calculated to advance the standing of the community in which he lives, and he has certainly done his share in making Morton Township one of the most desirable in the county. He has purchased 160 acres of land on sections 16 and 17, Morton Township, at a cost of \$6,100, and will make that his future home.



G. E. Anderson

Mr. Ubil was united in marriage March 11, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Drake, a daughter of Braden and Eliza (McNeal) Drake. She was born in La Salle County, Illinois, August 6, 1859. They are the parents of two children: Myrtle, born January 2, 1882, and Verna M., born September 26, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Ubil are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has represented the people of his township as a member of the school board.



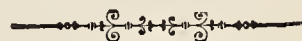
E. ANDERSON, a resident of Nodaway Township, has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1872. He was born in the land of pine trees, Sweden, October 27, 1856. He is the second son of Andrew and Lottie (Anderson) Anderson. At the tender age of seven years he was left an orphan, and is the only one of his father's family surviving. At the age of eleven years he came to America, and located in Page County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. He settled on his present farm in January, 1884, and is now the owner of 1,260 acres of Page County's land, all of which is finely improved. The home place is what is known as the "B. F. Runnels Homestead," and is considered one of the best in the county; there are excellent buildings, and the place is well calculated for stock-raising, which branch of farming is most profitable at the present time. In addition to his home-grown stock Mr. Anderson buys large numbers of cattle, which he feeds; his annual output of cattle is 200 head, and he also sells large numbers of hogs.

On Christmas day, 1883, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Janie Runnels, only daughter of B. F. Runnels, a pioneer

settler of Montgomery County, Iowa. Mr. Runnels first located in Page County in 1858, and resided there until 1870, when he removed to Montgomery County, where he still lives. Mrs. Anderson was born in Page County, Iowa, but was reared in Montgomery County; she attended the common-schools of her own county, and afterward entered the schools of Iowa City, Iowa, and finished her education at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of three children: Walter Edward, Lucy May and Ethel.

Politically our subject is a Republican. His time and thought are wholly occupied with his private business affairs. He is one of Page County's wealthiest farmers and may be counted as one of the most substantial citizens of western Iowa. His estimable wife is a woman of more than ordinary culture and attainment; she has been a student of art and has done a considerable amount of decorating.



JOSEPH R. CORTRIGHT was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1841, and is the son of Isaac and Mollie (Pollock) Cortright, natives of the old "Keystone" State, and descendants of Scotch-Irish and German ancestors. The parents removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1862 and settled in Lee County, where they lived the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer by occupation and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death. There were ten children in the family, six of whom survive.

Joseph R. grew to manhood in his native county, and at the age of twenty-one years removed with his family to Illinois. When

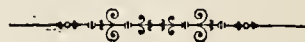
this nation was in peril and there was a call for men to defend the old flag, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 13, 1865, a period of nearly three years. He participated in twenty-two engagements, and was with Sherman on his famous campaign, being under constant fire 100 days of the 108 days he was out. He was confined to the hospital at New Albany, Indiana, from October, 1862, until March, 1863, on account of ill health, and rejoined his regiment at Murfreesborough, Tennessee. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and did valiant duty in the cause of his country. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Illinois and engaged in the more peaceful and congenial occupation of farming.

Mr. Cortright was united in marriage October 12, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J. Burket, a daughter of John N. and Mary (Fleck) Burket. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but in later years removed to Dixon, Illinois, where they both passed to their eternal rest. There was a family of eleven children, of whom Elizabeth J. is the sixth; she was born at Dixon, Illinois, August 26, 1849. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cortright remained near Dixon and were engaged in farming for a period of two years. They concluded that their fortunes might be bettered by removing farther west, and they accordingly came to Iowa. They first located upon a farm of 160 acres in Morton Township, Page County, which had been purchased previous to their coming to the State; this was a tract of raw prairie with no improvements. Mr. Cortright built a house, and broke 115 acres; fenced the entire piece of land and erected buildings for stock and grain within a period of two years. In the spring of 1874 he sold his farm and bought eighty acres on section 18, Morton Township, where

he spent one year making improvements. In the spring of 1875 he disposed of this and invested in 160 acres on section 20, Morton Township, which had been improved; there he made his home until the spring of 1877, when he again sold out and bought eighty acres on section 28, Morton Township; there he resided until 1883, when he sold that piece and an additional eighty acres which he had bought in 1882. He then invested in the farm which he now makes his home; this consists of eighty acres in a high state of cultivation; he has erected a good frame house, put up other necessary buildings, has planted 100 fruit trees, and has set out an abundance of small fruits.

Mr. Cortright is a live, energetic man, and has surrounded himself and family with many of the comforts of life. In political thought and action he is a Republican, and has represented his township as assessor and as a member of the school board.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortright are the parents of five children: Mollie J., Fannie F., Grace K., Maud B. and Josie B. They are associated with the Lutheran Church, and are among the most respected families in the county.



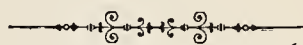
RUFUS S. CROSBY.—The Crosby family, of Page County, Iowa, are direct descendants of one of that name who came from England at an early day and settled at Torrington, Connecticut. There David Crosby, whose father was a minister in the New Light Church, was born; he married Grace Stevenson, and their son, John Crosby, is father to Rufus S. Crosby, the subject of this notice. John Crosby was born in Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, in 1794. He learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until his removal to Pennsylv-

vania; he then engaged in farming and was occupied with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in February, 1872. He was married to Wealthy Smith in Massachusetts; she was born in Chester, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, January 19, 1802, and died in February, 1877. They had a family of six children: Delilah S., Pamele, deceased, wife of E. K. Gorton; Edward E., Charles B., Rufus S., Fidelia S., wife of Nicholas M. Haynes.

Rufus S. Crosby was born in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1834. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received more than ordinary advantages in the common and select schools. When he had attained his majority the family removed to Illinois and purchased eighty acres of land, on which they lived fourteen years. In the meantime the father died, and in March, 1875, Rufus Crosby, accompanied by his mother, removed to Page County, Iowa. He bought the farm he now makes his home; it consisted of 160 acres and had some improvements, but was comparatively new. Mr. Crosby at once went to work with a will, and has accomplished no small amount in the time he has resided here. He has given his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, and in these industries have been very successful. Politically he is a strong adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in the political work of the county. He has been called upon by the people of his township to represent them on various occasions.

Mr. Crosby was united in marriage January 23, 1859, to Fidelia P. Smith, a daughter of Ransle and Mary R. (Small) Smith, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively, and of English and Scotch-Welsh descent. The father was born September, 1806, and died in Bureau County, Illinois,

January 1, 1854; the mother was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died in August, 1869. Fidelia P. was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are the parents of eight children: Charles E., a minister of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church; Emma, wife of Hiram P. Ashbaugh; John R., who died in infancy; Abbie F., William L., deceased, Eugene A., and twin daughters, deceased. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Congregational Church at Shenandoah, and have always taken an active interest in the support of the church and Sabbath school work.

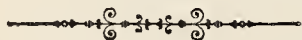


WILLOUGHBY WOLFORD was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810, and was married to Levina Kohler, a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, born in the year 1815. Both are of German descent. Mr. Wolford is a carpenter by occupation, but when he came to Indiana he abandoned the trade for agricultural pursuits. They reared a family of nine children, four of whom survived: Joseph A., the subject of this biographical notice; Mary L., wife of N. B. Easton; Alfred A. and Frank A.

Joseph A. Wolford was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1840, and when he was but eight years old his parents removed to La Porte County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He received more than a common-school education, and when he had attained his majority he started out in life for himself. He was engaged in various pursuits until 1868, when he removed to McDonough County, Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of land; there he resided fifteen years.

Mr. Wolford was united in marriage January 26, 1871, to Miss Emaline S. George, a daughter of David and Lydia (Newhart) George, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The father was born February 17, 1810, and the mother, May 26, 1817. They reared a family of twelve children, eight of whom survive: Francis H., William A., Sabina, Emaline S., Alfred M., Lydia C., Sarah C. and Monroe L. Mrs. Wolford was born in Pennsylvania, October 22, 1849. After their marriage our subject and his wife continued to live in McDonough County, Illinois, until 1883, when they came to Page County, Iowa. Mr. Wolford purchased the J. Walrod farm in Morton Township, consisting of 160 acres; it was partially improved at the time, but it has undergone a complete transformation under the management of the present owner. In 1887 he erected a fine frame barn, and in 1889, a handsome two-story residence. All the surroundings are most inviting, and thrift and prosperity are visible on every hand; 120 acres have been added to the first purchase, and the whole is well-stocked with the better grades of animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolford are the parents of four children: Frederick M., Lena M., William and Nettie G. Since their residence in the county they have striven to elevate the moral and religious sentiment of the community, and are the center of a large circle of friends. Mr. Wolford in politics is identified with the Democratic party.



GEORGE STAMBAUGH was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Illinois in 1865, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife was Christina Wolf, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in Lee County, Illinois, at the age of fifty-five years. They

had a family of ten children: Amelia, wife of Samuel Lehman; Jacob, George, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Fiscle; Sarah, widow of John Allen; David, Rebecca, wife of Isaac Thomas; Jerry M., the subject of this sketch; Lydia, wife of L. Allen, and Catherine, wife of W. H. Henderson.

Jerry M. was born in York County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1853, and when he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Lee County, Illinois; there he lived seven years, and was trained to agricultural pursuits. When he was eighteen years of age, in company with two of his brothers, he came to Page County, Iowa, where they purchased 320 acres of land on section 20, Morton Township. It was wild land, but the first year they broke out a good portion and erected a substantial residence, at a cost of \$1,000; they also planted a grove and set out ornamental trees; at the end of two years they disposed of the west quarter upon which the residence stood, and removed to the east quarter, where they built another good, frame dwelling, at a cost of \$1,000. There they spent four months, and then divided their interests. J. M. purchased the farm, he now occupies; it was wild land, and in 1876 he broke it out for the first time. The next year he erected the present buildings, planted a grove and an orchard, and made other valuable improvements. He has developed the place into a fine stock farm, and takes great pride in the pursuit of his chosen occupation. He is a live, energetic, young man, and stands in the front rank of Page County's well-to-do citizens. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Stambaugh was united in marriage December 25, 1876, to Miss Blanch Ely, a daughter of William and Pauline Ely. She was born in Clinton County, Iowa, April 16, 1858. Four children have been born of this



David Wingate



Elizabeth H. Wingert

union: Mary Leta, infant twins, deceased, and Horace Dean.

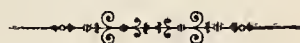
William Ely, a native of Washington County, New York, was born February 5, 1834, and is the son of Herman and Lois (Morehouse) Ely, natives of the State of New York. He is one of a family of ten children, and was reared to a farm life. Owing to defective vision he was denied the school privileges granted the other children, so his education is of a strictly practical character; he has accumulated a fund of information that enables him to attend to any business that may devolve upon him.

The spring that he was twenty-one years of age, in company with a brother, he left his old home and went to Iowa, locating in Clinton County. He purchased a tract of wild land, and engaged in breaking prairie in that locality for two or three years. In May, 1872, he came with his family to Page County, making the trip overland through mud and rain, and consuming twenty-five days in the journey. He bought a tract of forty acres of wild land in Morton Township, and erected a small house. The country was exceedingly new, with scarcely a human habitation in sight to note the existence of civilization. In 1883 Mr. Ely disposed of this piece of land, and bought the farm he now owns; it consists of eighty acres on section 28, Morton Township, and has been brought to an advanced state of cultivation. He has given his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and has succeeded in accumulating a competence. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Ely was married July 4, 1856, to Paulina Simpson, a daughter of John and Mary (Walrod) Simpson, natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Ely was born near Elbridge, New York, May 17, 1834, and died January 15, 1889. They had two children

born to them, Blanche, wife of J. M. Stambaugh, and H. J., who married Inez Waggoner.

When the family first came to the county, they had many trials and privations to endure, but they are now reaping their reward. The Ely family dates back to 1634, when Nathaniel Ely came from England to America, and settled in Massachusetts.



DAVID WINGERT. — When Preble County, Ohio, was yet in its infancy, Henry Wingert located there on a farm four miles south of Eaton, and there David Wingert, his son, was born September 20, 1842. In 1851 the family removed to Lee County, Illinois, and the father purchased 160 acres of partially improved land; he still resides there, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife, Anna (Pence) Wingert, passed away in January, 1878. He was a successful farmer and devoted himself to assisting his children to get a start in life. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sets an excellent example by his upright and honorable life. Nine children live to bless his old age: Elizabeth, Louisa, John W., Hannah, Jacob, David, Miriam, Harriet and Leona V.

David Wingert was brought up on a farm and received his education in the common schools. Just as he was passing into manhood he entered the United States service in the late rebellion, enlisting in Company C, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 19, 1861. He was appointed Corporal May 1, 1862, and in June, 1864, was promoted to the position of Sergeant, and afterward to that of First Lieutenant. He was faithful to the very last, and participated

in many hard-fought battles; among the more noted may be mentioned Stone River, Shiloh, Corinth, Rocky Face, Liberty Gap, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta and Savannah; he also was in the campaign of the Carolinas and the famous march through Georgia. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River and was confined to the hospital three weeks. He was mustered out at the expiration of three years, the time of his enlistment, and re-enlisted December 23, 1863, serving until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Lee County, Illinois, and remained with his father two years. He then bought a farm of 152 acres near Nelson, Illinois, where he spent three years.

Mr. Wingert was united in marriage January 24, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Houser, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hoover) Honser. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 15, 1837, and is descended from German ancestors. Both maternal and paternal grandfathers were ministers in the German Baptist Church.

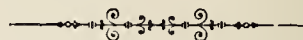
In July, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Wingert came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased 320 acres of land in Morton Township; it was raw and unimproved, but years of toil have brought it to an advanced state, and it is to-day one of the best farms in the county. Eighty acres have been added to the first tract purchased, making 400 acres in all; a two-story residence, erected at a cost of \$4,000, adorns the lawn, and all the surroundings are indicative of thrift and prosperity. The farm is well stocked with graded and thoroughbred cattle, and the large barns afford ample accommodation; five acres of grove and two and a half acres of orchard add much to the beauty of the place.

Mr. Wingert affiliates with the Republican

party, and is a lover of law and order, whether in Republican or Democratic hands.

Two daughters bless the Wingert home: Jessie M. and Mary Effie; one son died in infancy and Berton B. died at the age of nine years.

Mrs. Wingert is a worthy and consistent member of the Congregational Church.



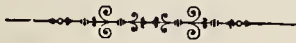
FRANKLIN A. WOLFORD has been identified with the interests of Page County, Iowa, since 1873. He is a native of La Porte County, Indiana, born January 14, 1853. His parents, Willoughby and Lavina (Kohler) Wolford, were born in Pennsylvania, and are now residents of La Porte County, Indiana; the father is eighty years of age and the mother seventy-six. They had born to them eight children, of whom four are deceased: John, James, Lewis and Henry; Joseph, Alfred A. and Franklin are residents of Page County; Mary Louisa, the wife of N. B. Easton, lives in Oklahoma.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he was seized with the spirit of western emigration, and wended his way to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years. On coming to Page County, in 1873, he located on a farm of 160 acres which he had purchased the year previous; this land lay in Morton Township, and there was nothing to be seen but wild prairie grass, there being scarcely a human habitation in sight. Here he set to work, and he had no small task before him; he built a small house and made other necessary improvements and began the cultivation of the land. To-day one can scarcely realize the transformation that has taken place, but push energy, and a pride in the comforts of life are

leading traits of Mr. Wolford's character, and these have accomplished wonders. He has a roomy and convenient house, and large barns for stock and grain, the whole being a model of neatness and order. He has purchased eighty acres of land which lie in Fremont County, making 240 acres in all that he owns. He has gained his possessions through his own efforts, which have been ably seconded by his estimable wife. Politically he affiliates with the Greenback party. He has done his share in the upbuilding of the county, and by his unwavering integrity and honesty has won a large circle of friends.

Mr. Wolford was united in marriage December 25, 1876, to Miss Emma Crouch, a daughter of L. P. and Esther (Turbush) Crouch, natives of the state of New York. She was born in La Salle County, Illinois, May 31, 1859. They are the parents of three children: Mabel, Eddie G., Bertie C.

Mr. Wolford is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



JOHNS S. ROSS, one of the leading stock-growers of Page County, was born in Putnam County, Illinois, March 27, 1832, and is the son of James and Phoebe (Snedeker) Ross. The father was reared in Ross County, which was then a new country, amid the wild scenes of frontier life. It was probably the experience of his youth that gave him courage to share in the settlement of a new country. He was the third to settle in Putnam County, Illinois, and located in the midst of the Indian camps of the Black Hawk tribe. He became a leading citizen of that county and was prominently identified with all public works. During the late civil war he was Provost-Marshal, and previous

to that time he was a zealous worker in the "Underground Railway." He died in 1870; his wife had passed away in 1855. They had born to them eight children: William, John S., the subject of this biographical sketch, Angus M., deceased, George, deceased, Grant J., Emaline, deceased, Orrin, deceased, and Hester, deceased.

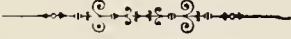
John S. Ross and his brothers, William and Angus, started in business in 1854 by erecting a steam saw-mill, which they operated until 1857, when it was destroyed by fire; they rebuilt, and it was again swept away by fire in 1859. In the meantime they had secured a quarter section of wild land in La Salle County, Illinois; after the destruction of the mill one brother removed to this land, and John S. began work by the month.

June 13, 1860, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte A. Wallace, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Wallace. She was born in the State of Ohio, April 25, 1840. After their marriage they located on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, where they resided three years; they then disposed of this place and removed to Putnam County, which they made their home until March, 1875. At this time they came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on a quarter section of land which Mr. Ross had purchased in the fall of 1874. This farm lies in Morton Township, and has undergone a complete transformation. In 1876 a residence was erected which was destroyed by fire in 1889; this has been replaced by a handsome dwelling situated in the midst of beautiful grounds adorned by many varieties of evergreen trees and shrubs. Mr. Ross has also planted two acres of box-elder, one acre of cottonwood, and 100 fruit trees, besides small fruits in abundance. His farm is stocked with the finest grades of Merino sheep, Chester White hogs, and Short-horn cattle. The

place is known as "Pine Hill Stock Farm, and it justly has a high reputation.

Politically our subject is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of five children: Wallace G., a resident of Shenandoah, engaged in the agricultural implement business; Emma, a teacher of music; Orrin, Howard and Angus J.

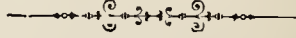
 OSCAR BORTHWICK has been a resident of Page County since 1866, and claims our attention as the subject of this brief biographical notice. He was born in the State of New York, March 2, 1833, and is the son of James and Delinda (Dickinson) Borthwick, both natives of New York. The paternal ancestors came of Scotch stock. He is the youngest son in a family of twelve children, there being two sisters younger than himself. He grew to man's estate in his native county and obtained his education in the district school.

In the autumn of 1855, when he was in his twenty-third year, he removed to the West and settled in Knox County, Illinois, where he spent one winter; he then went to Henry County, Illinois, and made his home there until 1866, engaged in the meantime in agricultural pursuits. It was while residing in this county, October 22, 1857, that he was united in marriage to Maria Theresa Bean. She is a daughter of James and Jane Bean, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in their young days; she was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1834, and is one of a family of nine children. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick continued to reside in Henry County until 1866, when, as before stated, they came to Page County. They landed

May 6, and the first summer they spent in Amity Township near College Springs. Mr. Borthwick had purchased eighty acres of land and as soon as possible erected a dwelling, hauling the lumber a distance of thirty-six miles. There was much to contend with in those early days, but stout hearts and willing hands made light work, and to-day they are reaping their reward. They have generously supported the causes of Christianity and education, and have been of great assistance to many enterprises having for their object the upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Borthwick's farm is one of the finest in the county; it consists of 200 acres under cultivation, with a handsome frame residence and substantial barns for stock and grain; a grove of five acres and an orchard add not only to the value of the farm but also to the beauty of the landscape.

Mr. Borthwick and wife have had born to them seven children: Ernest B., deceased; Annice L., deceased; James L., Inez Idella, wife of David D. Stitt; Elsie M., Emily Rosaltha and Florence Blanche. Two daughters, Mrs. Stitt and Elsie M., have been engaged in the profession of teaching, with marked success. The family are members of the Yorktown Presbyterian church, Mr. Borthwick serving as one of the elders.

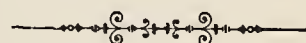
 V. DRAPER was born in Saint Joseph County, Michigan, February 26, 1840, and is the son of Hiram and Lydia A. (Weaver) Draper. The father still lives on the old home farm in Michigan, at the advanced age of eighty-two years; the mother died February 26, 1840. Our subject is one of a family of five children and was reared to the life of a farmer. When only fourteen years of age he started out to face the prob-

lem of life, and from that time he has been master of his own time and free to follow his own inclinations. During the summer season he worked on a farm, and in the winter he attended school, working nights and mornings for his board. Devoting all his spare time to study and reading he acquired a fair education. His chief ambition was to own a home, so he toiled faithfully and by the time he was twenty years old he was able to purchase eighty acres of timber land, for which he paid \$10 per acre. He made some improvements on this land and sold it for \$20 per acre.

Believing that the West was the place for young men, as it presented so many more opportunities for securing a home, Mr. Draper emigrated in 1867 to Page County, Iowa. The fall of that year he was employed in gathering corn, and during the winter he was prevailed upon to teach school in Douglas Township. In the spring of 1868, in partnership with B. Ragan, he purchased a tract of eighty-five acres, and the summer was devoted to its cultivation. Before the year was ended he had bought out his partner's interest, and in the spring of 1869 he purchased 160 acres on section 18, Lincoln Township, and then disposed of his first purchase on section 14. He began to break out and improve his new place, and made an addition of forty acres to that bought in the first place. Since that time this land has undergone a complete change, and the efforts of Mr. Draper have been eminently successful. His landed estate now covers 367 acres, all of which he has placed under excellent cultivation. He has planted ten acres of grove and two acres of orchard, which add much to the beauty of the farm as well as to its value and comfort. He has erected a fine, frame residence and substantial barns for stock and grain. He has done much towards the growth, development,

and improvement of the county, and through a character whose leading traits are honesty and uprightness he has won a large circle of friends. Politically he has always supported the Republican party until 1889, when he voted the Prohibition ticket. He has represented his township officially as Justice of the Peace and as trustee.

Mr. Draper was married September 6, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy A. Motane, a daughter of William R. and Lydia L. (Lea) Liasure. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 31, 1842. They are the parents of two children: Carrol R. and Wilbur H. They are members of the Free Methodist Church, Mr. Draper being one of the trustees.



 D. CUTTER has been a resident of Page County since 1865, and has witnessed many changes in the southwestern part of Iowa in the past quarter of a century. He was born in Madison County, Illinois, June 1, 1839, and is the son of A. F. and Mahala (Hill) Cutter, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He is one of a family of eight children, and in his childhood the parents removed with their children to Rock Island County, Illinois, where they remained the balance of their days. Our subject attended the public schools of Rock Island County until he was sixteen years of age, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He followed this occupation, except two years in a family grocery store in Rock Island County, until he was twenty-one years old, and then he determined to see something more of the world and seek the fortune it might hold in store for him. Accordingly he made a trip to Pike's Peak and remained there two or three years.

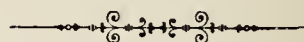
In 1862 he returned to Atchison County,

Missouri, and there, November 27, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Gunn, a daughter of William and Harriet (Richardson) Gunn, natives of Connecticut. She was born in Davenport, Iowa, January 28, 1842. After their marriage they remained in Atchison County three years, and in 1865 they came to Page County, Iowa. Mr. Cutter purchased a tract of raw prairie on section 17, Lincoln Township; there were forty acres in the piece, and the first year he erected a small frame house and pushed his improvements as rapidly as possible. From the little beginning of forty acres he has increased his possessions to 570 acres, all of which is in an advanced state of cultivation; 200 acres he took in a wild state, but it has since undergone a complete transformation. He has planted a grove of three acres, and five acres in a fine assortment of fruit trees.

In 1880 Mr. Cutter erected a handsome two-story frame dwelling, which has added much to the value of his land. He has devoted his entire time and attention to the cultivation of his land and has been universally successful in all his undertakings. He and his estimable wife began life with comparatively nothing, but by energy and economical management they have amassed a competence. Their lives furnish an example of what people can accomplish when they set out with a will and a determination to make the most of every opportunity.

Politically Mr. Cutter affiliates with the Republican party. He has served his township as clerk and for ten years he has held the office of trustee; he has been a Justice of the Peace and a member of the school board for a number of terms. He has taken an active interest in the promotion of educational advantages and is a lover of law and order. He is a member of the Church of God, although he was reared in the Baptist faith.

Mr and Mrs. Cutter are the parents of nine children: Harriet M., deceased; Phœbe A., wife of Ross R. Crow; Mary I., wife of O. E. Bursh; Cora A., wife of J. C. Gilmer; Amos F., William M., Charles D., Francis A. and John S.

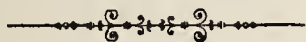


THOMAS G. TURNBULL came to Page County as early as 1865, and since that time has been identified with its history. He is a native of Scotland, born in Fifeshire in 1843. His parents, Andrew and Agnes (Swan) Turnbull, are also natives of Scotland and now reside in the Dominion of Canada. When Thomas G. was one year old they crossed the Atlantic in a small sailing vessel and settled in Canada near Hamilton; there he was brought up on a farm and during the winter months succeeded in acquiring a sufficient education to enable him to begin teaching at the age of nineteen years. The charms of this profession did not, however, bind him closely to it, for in January of 1865 we find him in Iowa prospecting in this part of the State; from this portion he wended his way to Page County, which was at that time very thinly settled. He had been brought up in a new country, his father having settled in the heavy timber district, so the prospect of locating in another new field of labor had no terrors for him. He purchased a team of horses and the first year rented a farm and kept "bachelor's hall." The next year he worked by the month, and in the winter of 1866-'67, in company with three other men, he engaged in cutting cordwood, which skirted the river from Council Bluffs to Omaha. He then came back to Page County and bought eighty acres on section 25, Lincoln Township.

Mr. Turnbull was united in marriage January 1, 1868, to Miss Maria A. Martin, a na-

tive of Pennsylvania, born May 1, 1852. Soon after his marriage he began the erection of a dwelling on the land in Lincoln Township; it was an humble but comfortable home, and in it he and his wife spent many happy years. As their means increased and success crowned their efforts, the surplus was invested in real estate, and to-day they own 240 acres in one body in Page County. In 1887 Mr. Turnbull erected his handsome two-story residence, which occupies a very attractive situation in the center of the farm. He has also built substantial barns for stock and grain, and planted five acres of grove and two acres in a fine assortment of fruit trees. Everything bespeaks the thrift and wise management of the owner. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word. Politically he casts his vote with the Republican party and is a strong supporter of its principles. In addition to his possessions in Page County he owns 480 acres in Otoe County, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull are the parents of ten children: Anna, William, Alexander, Samuel, Charles, Archibald, Nettie, Ruth, Thomas H., and Lillie M. (deceased). The father is the trustee of the United Presbyterian Church, to which the mother also belongs. Mr. Turnbull is a strong advocate of prohibition and was a delegate to the Prohibition State convention held at Des Moines in 1890.



FRED BOLES, a leading farmer of East River Township, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Cyrus Boles, was also a native of Trumbull County, and his mother, Sarah A. (Boston) Boles, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

The date of our subject's birth is February 22, 1838, and when he was one year old his parents removed to Michigan, remaining there

four years; they then went to Wisconsin where they made their home for three years; the five following years we find them in Illinois, and after that in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1854.

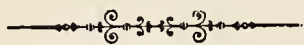
Mr. Boles' early life was spent in various pursuits, turning his hand to anything that would bring him an honest dollar; at the age of fourteen years he took up the responsibility of caring for himself, so that his education was very limited; he has acquired much practical information, however, which has served him well in the duties that have fallen to him.

In 1854 he came as far west as Illinois, where he staid until the spring of 1855, when he pushed on through Iowa to Minnesota; he spent about two years in Iowa and Minnesota and then returned to Illinois, settling in Cass County. Three years after he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served his country faithfully for three years. After leaving the service he engaged in farming in Cass County.

Mr. Boles was united in marriage March 10, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Lacy, a daughter of John and Mary W. (Emerson) Lacy, natives of England, who came to America about the year 1844 and settled in Illinois. Mrs. Boles was born in Morgan County, Illinois, October 17, 1847. Five children are the result of this union: Alma, born February 2, 1872; Hulda, born January 20, 1874; Ned D., born December 24, 1876; Archie, born July 20, 1877, and Anna R., born May 11, 1882.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Boles came to Page County and purchased a tract of eighty acres of raw prairie land; this he improved and placed under good cultivation. In 1882 he disposed of this property and bought his present farm of 120 acres in East River Township.

Politically he has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and has willingly borne his share of responsibility as a citizen of a free and self-governed country.



DOUGLAS BAILEY was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Isabelle (McMurry) Bailey. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Washington County, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his youth; he was trained in the pursuits of agriculture and received a common-school education.

On the 10th day of February, 1869, occurred the marriage of Douglas Bailey and Mary McOmas. Mrs. Bailey is a daughter of Daniel and Catherine McOmas, natives of the State of Ohio; she was born in Athens County, Ohio, and came with her parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1856.

After his marriage Mr. Bailey continued to reside in Washington County until 1873, when he came to Page County and settled in Harlan Township; there he engaged in general farming until 1881, when he settled on his farm in East River Township; he has forty acres of land and devotes himself to small-fruit culture exclusively. In 1889 he built a fine frame residence, which adds very much to the appearance of his place.

The people of East River Township have shown the confidence they feel in their neighbor by calling him to fill various positions of trust and responsibility; he has served as school director, as secretary of the school board, as road supervisor, and as constable; the last named office he has filled for the past seven years. Politically he votes with the Democratic party. He is committee-man for

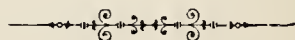
his township, and is also a member of the county central committee.

In connection with his other business interests he is master of the art of auctioneering, and is frequently called to serve in this capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have had four children: Frank B., born September 27, 1871; Isabelle M., born August 11, 1872; Charles D., born December 24, 1881, and Edna B., born October 31, 1886; she died July 22, 1887.

Mr. Bailey's parents were natives of Ireland, and came to America in their youth; they had ten children born to them: Albert, Douglas, Robert, Perry, Gibson, Cynthia, the wife of D. Fishburn; James L., Elizabeth A., William M. and Ida M. The father is still living, and resides in Washington County, Iowa, at the age of sixty-three years; the mother died in July, 1872, at the age of forty-five years.

Mrs. Bailey's parents were natives of America; her father, who still survives at the age of seventy years, was born in Pennsylvania; he resides in Van Buren County, Iowa; her mother died in 1859, at the age of thirty-nine years. There were six children in the family, four of whom are living: William N., Anna, wife of A. Campbell; Frances M. and Mary E. Mr. McOmas was married a second time, to Amanda Thomas, by whom two children were born: Clara M., wife of Mr. Coons, and Owen W.

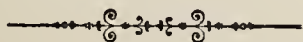


ROBERT DOUGHERTY, the third child of Gideon and Elizabeth (Mahan) Dougherty, was born in Orange County, Indiana, September 28, 1845, coming to Iowa with his parents in his childhood. He passed his youth in Page County, receiving the

training of a practical farmer's son. His education was obtained in the primitive log school-house, and was necessarily somewhat limited; he has not neglected to cultivate his faculties of observation and has picked up much information of a practical nature. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, assisting in the cultivation of the farm.

Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage, November 17, 1870, to Miss Nora Snodgrass, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Long) Snodgrass, natives of Indiana, who came to Iowa in the '60s. He then began farming for himself, settling on a tract of sixty acres in East River Township, which he made his home for two years; he then removed one mile south to his present home on section 26. He owns eighty acres, improved with a fine two-story frame residence and barns for stock and grain. All the surroundings betoken the thrift and prosperity of the owner. He also owns 120 acres in section 24, 160 acres in section 25, forty acres in section 14, and eighty acres in section 23. He is one of the most successful farmers of the township, and has seen the country develop from the almost uninhabited prairie to one of prosperity and plenty. He has largely assisted in this growth, and is deserving of the esteem and regard in which he is held. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are the parents of three children: Thomas M., Ona E. and Eva Maud. Mrs. Dougherty is a member of the Christian Church.



J E. SCOTT, an enterprising farmer of East River Township, is a native of the "Hoosier" State, born in Shelby County, April 18, 1836. His parents, N. F.

and Elizabeth (Gunn) Scott, were natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively; four children were born to them, of whom J. E. is the youngest and the only one surviving. He grew to manhood in Indiana, passing the greater portion of his time in Hancock County; he was reared to the life of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools.

When Mr. Scott had attained his twenty-second year a new era of his life began, for it was then that he emigrated to the West with his parents. They settled on a tract of sixty acres in Page County, where the land was new and unimproved; one of the first things they did was to erect a residence, 16 x 24 feet, which served as a dwelling for twelve years. The parents then removed to section 8, East River Township, and there the mother died; the father then settled about five miles north of Clarinda, where he passed the remainder of his days.

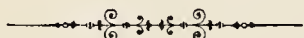
Mr. Scott was married April 2, 1865, to Miss Jane Jenks, a native of Piqua, Ohio, who had come to Page County with her parents in 1858. Her father, William Jenks, was born in England, and her mother, Margaret (Bercaw) Jenks, was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Her parents are both deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Scott settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he had purchased in East River Township, where he has resided up to the present time, with the exception of one year spent in California. He has done much toward the improvement of the county, and has brought his farm to an advanced state of cultivation. In connection with his farming industries he has paid some attention to carpentering.

The Democratic party has always had his support, and he has held the offices of township trustee and clerk, and is the present

assessor. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 140, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott were reared in the faith of the Christian Church. They have had born to them eight children: Lillie M., wife C. F. Irelan; Margaret E., wife of Jerry Miller; George W., Emma E., Gracie I., William F., Thomas H. P. and Robert N.



WILLIAM S. DOUGHERTY, the eldest child of Gideon and Elizabeth (Mahan) Dougherty, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, March 10, 1842. During his infancy his parents removed to Page County, Iowa, and settled in East River Township, where he grew to manhood; he was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the primitive log school-house of that early day.

Amid the wild scenes of frontier life Mr. Dougherty grew up, assisting his parents in making and keeping a home. He was married February 9, 1865, to Miss Sarah J. Edwards, who was born in Indiana in 1848, and died in April, 1869. Two children were born of this marriage: Monroe, now living in Colorado, and Mary Alice, residing at home. The father was married a second time, March 10, 1875, to Miss Lodesca F. Cavender, a daughter of John and Martha A. Cavender; she was born in Indiana, November 27, 1855. Six children have been born of this union: Leona, Ora Elbert, Estella, Bertha, Nellie and Cordelia.

After his marriage Mr. Dougherty began farming for himself, renting one of his father's farms which he occupied for five years. His father then deeded him sixty acres of land in East River Township, where he now resides. He is using for a stable the original dwelling that was on the farm. In 1876 he moved

from an adjoining farm a small frame building to take the place of the log cabin which had been his home; he remodeled and enlarged the building, and now has one of the neatest and most comfortable homes in this part of the county. As his means increased he invested in land, and now owns 180 acres under good cultivation.

He is energetic and enterprising, and by fair dealing and integrity of character he has won the esteem and confidence of all who know him. In politics he ranks with the Democratic party. Mrs. Dougherty is a member of the Baptist Church.

Gideon Dougherty was born in Orange County, Indiana, February 5, 1816, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Tanner) Dougherty. He was one of a family of sixteen children, and was reared in his native county, receiving the advantages offered in the old log school-house. He remained with his parents until he had reached man's estate.

June 9, 1840, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Mahan, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Reed) Mahan. Mrs. Dougherty was born in Orange County, Indiana, January 23, 1818. Nine children were born to them: William S., Samuel, deceased, Robert, Martha E., Peter, Sarah Jane, deceased, John W., James B. and Caroline M. In 1844 our subject removed with her family to Iowa, making the journey with an ox-team, and being three weeks on the road. The first winter was spent in the section which is now Taylor County; the family lived in a tent while a small house was being erected. In the spring of 1845 they came to Page County, and settled in East River Township, where Mr. Dougherty had purchased a claim of a man by the name of Isaac Stout. Some improvements had been made, and a log cabin had been erected. Indians and wild game of all kinds were to be found in

abundance, and privations and hardships were met quite as frequently. But the determination to succeed was strong in the hearts of these worthy pioneers, and their efforts were generously rewarded.

The Dougherty estate at one time covered 500 acres, but the father was desirous of helping his children, so he divided a portion of it among them. At the time of his death he owned 370 acres. He was an active farmer, and paid some attention to stock-raising. In his political belief he was allied with the Democratic party.

Gideon Dougherty passed from this life May 6, 1885, leaving a wide circle of friends to mourn his death. His wife is now making her home with two of her sons, Peter and James, in Taylor County, near New Market.

John W. Dougherty, a native of Page County, Iowa, was born July 27, 1855. He is the sixth child of Gideon and Elizabeth (Mahan) Dougherty, and was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the common schools. Until he had attained his majority he remained at home, attending to such duties as usually devolve upon a farmer's son.

September 17, 1873, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Thompson, a daughter of James and Ruth (Roach) Thompson; she is also a native of Page County, Iowa, born May 27, 1856.

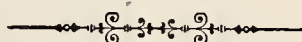
After his marriage Mr. Dougherty took charge of his father's farm situated in Mason Township, Taylor County, Iowa, and remained there for five years. At the end of that time he removed to Atchison County, Missouri, where he spent the following five years. He then returned to Page County and settled on his present farm of 200 acres; he has a piece of finely improved land, and being a man of thrift and energy he has made a decided success in his agricultural pursuits, occupying a

position among the leading farmers of East River Township.

In politics Mr. Dougherty affiliates with the Democratic party. He was chosen by the people of his township in 1889 to act as trustee, and he has also held the office of constable. He has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lives, and faithfully discharged any duties he has assumed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are the parents of three children: Carrie, Minnie and Elmer.

Mrs. Dougherty is a member of the Christian Church.



WILLIAM CUNNING, one of the representative men of East River Township, is justly entitled to space in this connection. He was born January 25, 1818, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is the son of Robert and Margaret Cuning, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Robert Cuning, Sr., fought in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. When William was six years of age his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen years he went to learn the trade of bricklaying with Mr. Ledwick Bingham of Cleveland, with whom he served an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1836 he located in Crawford County, Ohio, where he followed his occupation for eight years. He then emigrated to Page County, Iowa, settling in what is now East River, but was then Buchanan Township. He made the journey overland by teams, and was forty-two days *en route*. When he arrived at Corning, Adams County, Iowa, he met with a severe loss. He had with him \$1,000 in gold, which was secreted in a box or trunk. The precious

metal was stolen from its hiding place while he was absent from the wagon by a man named Alexander Souder, whom he had brought through with him free of charge; he was suspected, arrested, and placed in jail at Glenwood. The money was nearly all given up by the prisoner, and he was finally released on account of the grand jury's being too full of pioneer whisky to look upon the theft as much of a crime!

In the autumn of 1854 he located on section 16, East River Township, which he had the honor of naming; he now owns 265 acres on section 16, besides eighty acres on section 15. His farm is one of the best and most valuable in the county. Upon first locating here the family had many hardships to undergo; they had to make the material for most of their clothing, the wife being a good weaver; a distance of seventy-five miles had to be traversed to mill; the first five years they dwelt in a log cabin, but this in 1862 was replaced with their present residence.

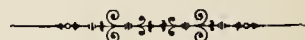
Mr. Cuning's life has been of varied experience; he taught twenty-one terms of school in Crawford County, Ohio; at the age of twenty-three years he purchased a house and lot of Dr. Merriam at Bucyrus, Ohio, for \$250, and was to pay for the same by erecting a brick building; this he accomplished aided by none save a brick-tender; he mixed his own mortar at night, and toiled along until he finally completed the building; he laid the foundation himself and did his own plastering. It was indeed a triumph of industry and was the corner-stone of his success.

June 3, 1841, Mr. Cuning was united in marriage to Ruth Chandler, a daughter of Joseph and Malinda (Wright) Chandler, natives of Vermont.

In 1876 Mr. Cuning was put before the people by the Greenback party for Representa-

tive. He has done much towards the improvement of the county, and his whole career has been a living example of uprightness and morality. He joined the church of his choice when but sixteen years of age, and has always kept the faith. He was never intoxicated, and never made a bet or gambled. At the time the Oskaloosa College was built he gave \$200 toward the endowment fund. In company with W. H. Wilson he laid the foundation of the Page County court-house, and had the honor of setting the corner-stone. He built the first brick building at Clarinda, and has erected all but two now found on the west side of the public square.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuning are members of the Christian church at Clarinda. They are the parents of nine children: Joseph W. S., Andrew O., Franklin, Sarah A., wife of James Davidson; Mary M., wife of H. B. Hebbert; Alonzo, Hiram, and Philena, wife of L. T. Rawlings; Henry Clay sacrificed his life in the cause of his country, being killed at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. He was a member of Company K, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry.



DAVID WILFLEY, one of the representative farmers of East River Township, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, August 9, 1824, and is a son of John and Mary (Rhoades) Wilfley, natives of Maryland, of German and English ancestry. There were fourteen children in the family, of whom twelve grew to maturity. David was the ninth child, and until he was thirteen years old lived in the county in which he was born. He then removed with his parents to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his youth. He was trained in the subscription schools of that day. How-



William North



C. J. North

ever, he has not allowed this lack of opportunity to stand in his way, but has acquired much practical information which has enabled him to transact all the business which requires his attention.

In December, 1846, Mr. Wilfley enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, serving as a guard to convey money to Santa Fe, with which General Price's regiment was to be paid; he remained in the army till the following June, when he returned to Buchanan County.

Mr. Wilfley was married March 28, 1848, to Miss Martha Anderson, a daughter of Joshua and Sabra (Baker) Anderson, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. Mrs. Wilfley is one of a family of three children, and was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 6, 1827. Nine children have been born of this union: Henry, residing in Page County, was born in January 23, 1850; Robert, a resident of Hopkins, Missouri, was born June 18, 1853; Martin was born January 31, 1858; Emma, May 11, 1862; Thomas, December 10, 1866; James, May 31, 1869; Carson, August 8, 1855, and died in January, 1858; Elizabeth died in infancy; John was born September 18, 1860, and died October 1, 1889.

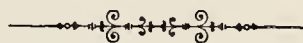
After his marriage Mr. Wilfley continued to reside in Buchanan County, Missouri, until 1861, when he removed his family to Page County, Iowa, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in East River Township; there he has since made his home with the exception of two years spent in Missouri.

When he located on this land there were no improvements except a small orchard which had been planted by a previous resident. He built a log house, which served as a shelter for some time, and when he was able built a frame dwelling. Finally, in 1880, having been prosperous in business, he erected his

present substantial brick residence, which is now surrounded with many improvements.

Mr. Wilfley's family showing a disposition to seek professional rather than an agricultural life, he has not accumulated much land, but has confined his farming interests to 160 acres, which now surround his comfortable residence. He has given his children superior educational advantages; one son is a lawyer in Hopkins, Missouri, and John, who is deceased, was also an attorney. Three children have taught in the county, and the family have been an advantage to the community in which they have resided.

Politically our subject is a staunch Democrat, and has represented his township as Justice of the Peace almost constantly for the past twenty-six years; he has also held the office of township clerk and school treasurer. He is a worthy man and true, and has been faithful to all the trusts placed in him.



WILLIAM NORTH, of section 36, Pierce Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 21, 1821, and is a son of Lyman and Lucy (Cowles) North. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and were early settlers in Ohio, coming to Greene County in 1815, and in 1818 to Champaign County. He is one of a family of twelve children. He was first married at the age of twenty-one years, to Miss Wealthy Weed, and settled in Auglaize County, Ohio. There he lived until 1855, when he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson County; he improved a new farm, sold it and improved another, on which he lived until the fall of 1868, when he came to Page County. He bought a section of land, which he began improving in 1869, but did not remove his family to the place until 1870.

The neighbors were few and far between and Miller Station was twelve miles away.

In October, 1869, Mr. North's wife died and he brought his three unmarried daughters to this wild and almost uninhabited section. He had five daughters in the family, whose names are as follows: Lucy, wife of C. W. W. Dow; Ida, widow of Joseph Moyle; Malissa, wife of John Swank; Hattie, wife of Jerris Lewis, and Neva, residing at home.

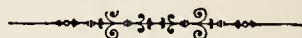
Mr. North was again married March 6, 1871, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carwin, widow of James G. Carwin, M. D. Doctor Carwin was born in Livingston County, New York, July 26, 1827; he was engaged in the practice of his profession the most of his life, but a few years before his death he was interested in agriculture. He died October 22, 1865, leaving two children: Alta Belle, the wife of Fred Chandler, and William B., who married Miss Viola Bannister, a daughter of William Bannister.

Mrs. North was born at Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, September 22, 1834, and is a daughter of Chauncey and Susan (Dunton) Borland, natives of Vermont. The Borland family are from Ireland. James B., father of Chauncey, married Elizabeth Grey; his father was a native of Ireland, and settled in New Hampshire in the early colonial days, and there married an Ayres. Mrs. North received a superior education for the times, and was a teacher in Vermont for two years. In the spring of 1852 she came to Chicago with her brother James, now a resident of Grant Township, and afterward to Iowa City. After her husband's death she lived in Iowa City until her marriage to Mr. North. She had come to Page County in 1869 and bought 680 acres of land in Grant Township, expecting to make it her home.

Mr. and Mrs. North are the parents of two children, Lyman and Garfield. Mr.

North is largely engaged in stock-raising, and feeds about one hundred head annually. His farm now consists of 1,580 acres, divided into six farms, which are tended by tenants; he also owns 120 acres in Wright County and 160 acres in Noble County, Minnesota. He gives his personal attention to his business and derives therefrom a handsome income. He is identified with the Republican party and is an ardent supporter of the principles of prohibition; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mrs. North is prominently connected with the W. C. T. U. work and is superintendent of legislation and petition work in Page County; she attends the national and State conventions and takes an active part in every movement. She is a well-read woman and has a fluency of language and originality of ideas seldom found in one whose life has been so largely devoted to family and business cares. She has gone into the woman's work with her whole soul, and is of an eminently practical mind. May the good work go on unimpeded to lasting success and universal recognition!



REV. A. K. MYATTWAY, pastor of the Baptist Church, Clarinda, Iowa, is a native of Burmah. He was born in the city of Rangoon, and belongs to the tribe of Sgau Karen. His parents were converted to Christianity under the labors of the Rev. J. H. Vinton and wife. His father was one of the Karen chiefs before the English possession; and his family remained prominent and respected under the English government. Of special note was his oldest brother, Ko Engike, who was accounted the richest and most influential of the merchant princes of Rangoon.

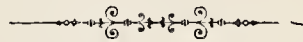
Mr. Myattway is the youngest of his

father's twelve children by his first wife. He, as well as the other children, were given the best school privileges from early childhood. Most of his school days in Burma were spent in the Rangoon Pegu High School. He also attended Mr. Mark's school in the city and the Rangoon Baptist College, devoting three years to these two institutions. His oldest brother, who was his guardian after his mother's death, desiring to give him the best education possible, sent him to the care of Rev. J. B. Vinton, son of the missionary under whom his parents were converted, to America in 1875. Dr. Vinton being an alumnus of the Madison University, took him to Hamilton, New York, the seat of the university, the Hamilton Theological Seminary, and Colgate Academy. There he spent nine years in school. He graduated from the academy in 1879, and from the university in 1883, having taken the full classical course of both. On his graduation from the latter he was awarded the highest prize, known as the Lewis Prize, for excellence in oratory. He remained two years in the Theological Seminary, and took the last year of his theological course at Morgan Park Seminary, finishing in the class of 1886. His brother paid his passage to America and supported him for two years, but business failures compelled him to cease sending funds. Thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Myattway worked his way through the rest of his course.

After his last graduation he preached three months for the Baptist Church in Fairfield, Nebraska, and five weeks for the Lincoln Baptist Church in the same State. In January, 1887, he was called to the pastorate of the church at Wahoo, Nebraska, where he remained a little over two years. From Wahoo he came to Clarinda and settled with the Baptist Church May 1, 1889.

While preaching at Lincoln, Mr. Myattway

met a school-teacher named Frances T. Hunt, a young lady of marked ability and superior graces. The acquaintance matured into attachment and in October, 1887, they were united in marriage. Mrs. Myattway is a native of Great Britain. Her parents came to America when she was seven years old. After her common-school training she left home and worked her way through and graduated from the High School in Marengo, Illinois, in 1880. She is a person fitted in every way for the position she holds.



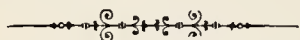
B. CARROLL, A. M., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Shenandoah, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, January 4, 1853. The family emigrated from Ohio to Iowa in 1853, and located near Troy, Davis County, where he grew to manhood surrounded by such influences as are incident to farm life and country associations. He was started to school when he was four years old, but found the alphabet a terrible obstacle in his path. When he was nine years old his father became a confirmed invalid, and after five years of suffering passed away. The family consisted of thirteen children, and the lingering disease of the father and repeated failure of crops left Mrs. Carroll in debt; but she was resolute and determined, and managed the farm with so much ability that she had the satisfaction of placing herself beyond the danger of indebtedness, and of seeing her children grown and settled in various occupations, industrious and respected citizens.

At the age of fifteen, the subject of this sketch proposed to his mother and brothers that he would start out in life on his own responsibility. He accordingly hired to a neighboring farmer, but in doing some heavy work was injured so that he found it necessary

to abandon hard manual labor. He secured a school, and at the age of sixteen years began his career as a teacher. In order to fit himself better for his profession he attended Troy Academy, and in 1876 entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of A. M. Since that time he has been engaged as principal of graded schools; he is an excellent disciplinarian, an admirable superintendent and a thorough teacher. At no time in their previous history have the schools of Shenandoah been in so prosperous and healthy a condition.

Prof. Carroll has for several vacation seasons been engaged in institute work, in which he is a decided success.

He was married January 4, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Bailey. One child has blessed this union—Alta Burdena.



COLONEL THOMAS NEWSOM PACE, the present Postmaster and one of the most highly respected citizens of Shenandoah, was born on a farm in Cumberland County, Kentucky, August 17, 1831. His parents, Wyatt and Sarah S. (Barton) Pace, were both born in Henry County, Virginia, where the father's ancestors lived for many generations. The Colonel's grandfather, Newsom Pace, was a native of Scotland, and settled in Virginia with his parents when a boy; he was one of the last survivors of the Revolutionary war, in which he served seven years. His death occurred at his home in Virginia in 1842, at the age of ninety-seven years. Colonel Pace's mother was a daughter of William and Sarah (Alexander) Barton, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky about the year 1810. Thomas is the youngest of four children, Joseph, John, and Mary,

wife of G. E. Skaggs, being the others. The mother was left a widow when the youngest child was an infant, and after eight years of struggle in Kentucky she removed to Warrick County, Indiana; there, in 1845, she was again united in marriage to J. B. Miller, and there she continued to reside until her death, which occurred in September, 1874, in her seventy-fourth year. Her husband survived her until 1883.

Young Thomas Pace early became inured to the labor of farm life, and until his eighteenth year he had but limited educational advantages; at that time he began life for himself, his first efforts being in the direction of growing a crop of tobacco. From this he realized \$250, with which he paid his way through a two years' course at the Delaney Academy, Newburgh, Indiana. When he left this institution he was prepared to assume the duties of a pedagogue, and for two years he taught school near his old home. Upon leaving the school-room he entered a dry-goods store at Newburgh, in which he was employed as salesman for two years. Having saved a small amount of money, in 1858 he became a partner in a similar business at Millersburgh, Indiana, in which he continued until the spring of 1861; he then disposed of his mercantile interests to offer his services to the Government, which had made such an urgent call for troops. He enlisted at Boonville, Indiana, July 21, 1861, in Company G, First Indiana Cavalry, and was unanimously elected Captain. Each soldier had furnished his own horse and outfit, and this regiment soon became known as the best equipped and drilled in the command. After a few weeks spent at Evansville the regiment was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to join Fremont, and it was the first regiment of cavalry to cross the Mississippi River. Until October of that year the St. Louis fair grounds were their headquarters,

and Colonel Pace was kept busy drilling his men and preparing them for more active military life. During the winter of 1861-'62 he was stationed with his command at Pilot Knob, Missouri, and participated in more than a dozen skirmishes against the noted Rebel commander, Jeff. Thompson. In March, 1862, Captain Pace, with his company, under command of General Steele, marched to Helena, Arkansas, where they remained until August, 1863. The office of Major becoming vacant by death, Captain Pace was promoted to that position in February, 1863; his service as such was of short duration, however, as he was soon promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. July 4, 1863, he participated in the battle at Helena, Arkansas, where much of the hard fighting fell to the cavalry. In September he took part in the capture of Little Rock, in which his command was no unimportant factor; upon reaching the Arkansas River below Little Rock, General Steele ordered Colonel Pace to reconnoiter; he sent his aide in advance, who reported the place abandoned. When Colonel Pace made this report, General Steele retorted, "It's a lie; go, see yourself, sir." Colonel Pace went, and made a personal inspection and found that the place had been evacuated but an hour before; he at once took possession, and soon after the city of Little Rock fell. After this he was stationed at Pine Bluff, where he was attacked by General Marmaduke with a force of 4,000 men, but the enemy was repulsed and he held his position.

In March, 1864, he returned to Indiana, having been appointed Colonel of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry. On April 1 he assumed his new command, and May 6, while en route to Nashville with 700 unmounted men, a collision occurred to his train, in which ninety-three were either killed or wounded. He was stationed at Pulaski and remained

there until November; he afterward took part in the battles of Columbia and Franklin. In the battle at Nashville he commanded a brigade consisting of his own regiment and a part of the Thirteenth Indiana and the Sixth Tennessee; he was then ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and on this trip suffered the loss of many brave men who were being transported in an unsafe vessel which he had employed under protest. After the fall of Mobile Colonel Pace was on duty in Alabama and Mississippi until the surrender of Lee, after which he was stationed before Vicksburg until September, 1865, when he was mustered out.

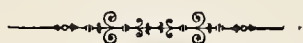
After all these years of active service in the cause of his country, Colonel Pace was glad to return to the ordinary pursuits of life. He sought a business opening at Boonville, Indiana, and engaged in the grocery and tobacco trade for two years. He then engaged in the tobacco commission business at Evansville, Indiana, in which he continued six years. Believing that the State of Iowa presented excellent business opportunities, he decided to cast his fortunes with the people of Page County; he settled in the rapidly growing village of Shenandoah, where he embarked in the dry-goods trade as a member of the firm of Pace, Wilcox & Co., a firm that is still doing a thriving business. To this enterprise he has given his time and attention, and is widely known as a reliable and careful business man, one whose opinions on financial, social and political questions is highly respected.

Colonel Pace has not aspired to public prominence, and the position that he now occupies has been accorded him at the earnest request of his numerous friends; it is a just recognition of his business ability, his years of faithful military service, his steadfast manhood, and his loyalty as a citizen. He assumed

the duties of the office August 1, 1889, and has made numerous changes to the advantage of the patrons.

Colonel Pace was married August 12, 1863, while on a furlough, to Miss Mary E. Wilcox, a daughter of Samuel S. and Sarah E. (De Forest) Wilcox, pioneers of Fremont County, Iowa. The marriage took place at the Wilcox home a few miles from Shenandoah. Mrs. Pace was born in Boonville, Indiana, September 15, 1842. One child was born of this union, Sarah Emily, who died October 15, 1867, aged three years.

The Colonel is a member of Burnside Post, No. 56, G. A. R., and of Senandoah Lodge, No. 261, I. O. O. F.



REUBEN BROOKS CROSE, senior member of the popular mercantile firm of R. B. & C. F. Crose, is one of the most favorably known business men that the city of Shenandoah numbers among its numerous progressive merchants. He is one of the few men who started with the infant village, and has contributed as much to its growth and prosperity as any other citizen. Few men in any community enjoy a more extended acquaintance and none have the public confidence more implicitly than the gentleman whose life we are reviewing. Square in every transaction, his word has been relied upon and no man can say that this confidence has ever been betrayed by depending upon Mr. Crose. "Fair Dealing" has been his motto and as a result he has become the possessor of a competency of no mean dimensions.

William F. Crose, the father of Reuben B., is one of the pioneers of southwestern Iowa, having settled at Sidney, Fremont County, in June, 1854. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 20,

1824, and is a son of Jonathan and Susan (Utterback) Crose. The Crose family came from German ancestors, but more directly from Virginia, from which State Michael Crose, the father of Jonathan, emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. In 1830 the family removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and after a few years settled permanently in Boone County.

William Crose was married March 23, 1845, to Miss Eliza J. Van Eaton. In 1854 when he settled in Iowa but three families were living between Clarinda and Sidney. He was engaged in farming until eight years since, when he left his farm and came to Shenandoah. His wife was born in Indiana and is the daughter of Joshua Van Eaton, who was also a pioneer of Iowa. The parents of W. F. is from a family of eleven and his wife twelve children, and they have had born to them ten children: three died in childhood, and Carrie, the only daughter, wife of George Boyd, died in 1882, at the age of twenty-seven years. Six brothers are now living: Reuben B., Isaac Cook, Andrew Jackson, Shelton Langdon, Charles Ferdinand and William Hutchinson; all excepting Isaac and Shelton are residents of Shenandoah, and they are in Colorado.

Reuben B. was eight years of age when he was brought to Iowa and experienced the life usual to improving a new farm in a new country. He received such school advantages as the new town of Sidney afforded, and being naturally quick and attentive he rapidly acquired a fair education; he afterwards entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College and took a thorough business course. At the age of seventeen years he became a clerk in the general store of Tootle & Wood at Sidney, with whom he remained several months; he then went into a store at Hamburg, but after six months he returned to Sid-

ney and entered the store of A. F. Metelman, now a banker of Sidney. Meeting with flattering success they opened a branch store at Manti, with Mr. Crose in charge. Manti is now a defunct village but at that time was in a flourishing condition.

Soon after the platting of Shenandoah Mr. Crose bought a lot and as soon as convenient began the erection of a store room, being among the first to embark in business. He opened his stock to the public in October, 1870, and the partnership with Mr. Metelman continued for five years, when Mr. Crose became sole proprietor. He continued the business alone until 1881, when his younger brother, Charles F., who had been clerking with him was taken into partnership. Mr. Crose devotes his attention to the general management of the business, and his long years of experience in supplying the public wants enable him to buy just such goods as are demanded and at an advantage over most competitors. The business is conducted in a commodious brick block erected in 1880, to which an addition was made in 1885. An idea of the extent of the business can be gained when it is known that the aggregate of the sales since 1870 largely exceed \$1,000,000.

Mr. Crose is a close student of human nature and is ready and willing to lend a helping hand to any truly worthy young man, and more than one individual has recognized in him a benefactor. After erecting his present store he started a hardware business in his old stand, and the sales of this concern have already reached nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Other enterprises of Shenandoah have felt Mr. Crose's influence. He became a director of the First National Bank upon its organization and has continued as such to the present time. He is a stockholder in the Shenandoah National

Bank, and owns a farm of 160 acres four miles from the town. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and does not hesitate to express his matured opinions on public questions. He has ever been active in educational matters, and the present prominence of Shenandoah as an educational center is largely due to his untiring efforts and faith in the future of the place. The religious advantages of Shenandoah are unsurpassed, and to the erection and support of every church edifice in the city and surrounding country Mr. Crose has contributed liberally. He and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist denomination but work in harmony with the sister churches.

Mr. Crose was united in marriage July 14, 1870, at Sidney, to Miss Clara Jane Penn, daughter of Dr. J. N. and Emily J. (Rickey) Penn. She was born at Waynesburgh, Greene County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1849. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crose: Clara May, the oldest child, died at a little over two years old, and Josiah died in infancy; those living are Walter Penn, Newton William, Reuben Brooks, Alfonso Charles and Carrie Emily.

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WILLIAM CLINTON MATHEWS, real estate dealer, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. There are but few men living who have had similar experiences to those of Mr. Mathews, and it is the writer's regret that limited space will not admit of an extended review of his life.

William C. Mathews was born November 20, 1827, at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, and is the sixth and only surviving one of seven sons. His father, David Mathews, was born in France, and his mother, Clarissa (Berry) Mathews, is of German par-

entage. When he was five years old the family removed to Medina County, Ohio, where they lived four years; thence they went to Farmington, Lee County, Iowa, and resided there three years; at the end of this period they removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, the headquarters of the Mormon Church, to which they belonged; soon after they removed to Appanoose, where the parents died, leaving three sons, four having passed away previous to this time.

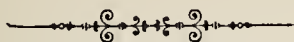
William was now thrown upon his own resources; until the spring of 1845 he made his home with one brother, who was living at La Harpe, Illinois; he then went to work on the farm of Mr. Eggelston, who was in after years his father-in-law. Mrs. Eggelston was a member of the Mormon Church, and when the family joined the exodus from Nauvoo in 1846, Mr. Mathews went with them. They passed through all the trials and hardships which every one knows who is familiar with the history of the Mormon Church. When it was decided to investigate the teachings of the leaders at Florence, Mr. Mathews and James Steele were chosen to represent the Silver Creek Camp. They were soon satisfied that their worst suspicions did not approximate the true state of affairs; they journeyed many weary miles with the caravan, on their way west, but finally asked permission to return to their home. Mr. Mathews had been married April 20, 1847, to Miss Amanda M. Eggelston, and had left her behind when he set out on his mission of investigation. He and his friend, Mr. Steele, arrived in the community in November, and the report of the ambassadors was sorrowfully received. This band of wanderers decided to remain in Iowa, and so set about making homes for themselves. A few years later they formed the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints in Page, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery and

Taylor counties; there were 358 communicants, and the church was divided into six branches.

Mr. Mathews located on Silver Creek and improved two or three farms, the last one lying where the village of Silver City now stands. In 1857 he removed to Manti, Fremont County, Iowa, where he conducted a popular hotel until 1875; he was known as a genial and most obliging host. Fourteen years ago he came to Shenandoah, Iowa, and has since been engaged in his present business. He handles improved and unimproved lands, town property, and makes exchange business a specialty. He is also agent for fire, lightning, tornado and life insurance. He has been four times elected Justice of the Peace; he has been mayor of the city one term, and has been a member of the city council, where his judgment and sagacity have been given due weight. He is a Democrat in politics and gives considerable attention to public questions.

Mrs. Mathews departed this life September 23, 1883. She was the mother of six children, four of whom had died previous to this time; those living are Nelson and Elvira M., wife of E. C. Blake. Mr. Mathews was married a second time September 13, 1884, to Mary M. P., widow of S. H. Kriddlebaugh, M. D. They have a pleasant home on Thomas Avenue and Pear Street, and are passing down the "river of time" peacefully and tranquilly. Mrs. Mathews is connected with the Presbyterian Church, while her husband clings to the faith of his youth. He is the clerk of the district of the Reorganized Church. He assisted in making the first survey of Mills County, and in 1852 he took up a claim where the city of Red Oak now stands; he was, in many ways, connected with the early settlement of the southwestern part of the State. He has

a vivid recollection of many interesting experiences of early years, and is an exceedingly entertaining talker.



ELISHA CHARLES WHITING, M. D., is well known as one of Shenandoah's most skillful and popular physicians. For a number of years he has labored to relieve the sufferings of mankind and repel the destroyer death, and his ministrations have met with an unusual degree of success. He was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, July 14, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Maria (Hurlbert) Whiting, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. When he was about three years old they removed to Schnyler County, Illinois, where the father died two years later. The family then removed to Hancock County, Illinois. The mother was a believer in the Mormon faith and joined the great body of Morimons in 1846 to seek a home in the far West. After months of waiting and disappointment she was taken ill and died near the present site of Council Bluffs. She left three young children dependent upon their own efforts: Cordelia, Martha Jane and Elisha. Soon after the death of their mother the children were separated, going in different families. Elisha went with a Mormon family of the name of Snyder to St. Joe, Missouri. The following year this family joined the great company journeying to Salt Lake, but Elisha decided to remain in Mills County, where both his sisters were living. Thrown upon his own resources at eleven years of age he found rough sailing, but he worked at anything likely to turn an honest penny, and finally learned the chair-makers' trade and worked in a shop for four years.

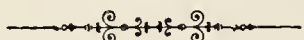
While engaged in this occupation he be-

gan to read medicine; at an early age he conceived the idea of being a physician, and the more familiar he became with the subject the more determined he was to master it. He entered the office of Dr. William Hamilton at Hamburg and remained with him until 1864. He then located at Red Oak, Iowa, and entered into active practice. He went to Minnesota the following year, thence to Boone, and again returned to Hamburg. Realizing the need of a more thorough knowledge of his profession he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and was graduated in the class of 1867. He returned to Iowa and located at Bartlett, where he built up a satisfactory practice, but in the fall of 1876 he concluded that Shenandoah offered a more inviting field and so removed to that place.

Probably no professional man in Page County has more friends or stands higher in the estimation of the public than does Dr. Whiting. The partnership existing between him and Dr. Sutton dates from 1887, and in Dr. Sutton he has found an agreeable associate, a safe counsellor, a warm friend and an earnest supporter. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Association and has a favorable and extended reputation among the profession. He is a lover of his home, where he is surrounded by his valuable library and enjoys the society of his estimable wife and daughter. He was married January 22, 1871, at St. Joe, Missouri, to Miss Lucy J., a daughter of Payton Seamands, Esq., who was born April 7, 1801. One daughter, Essie Lnella, was born to them, November 14, 1871.

Politically the Doctor is identified with the Democratic party, and is an able and earnest supporter of Democratic principles. He is a genial companion, and his social traits are displayed to advantage in his connection with

the Masonic brethren; he is a member of Bruce Commandery of Red Oak, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias.



ROBERT SUTTON, M. D.—The character of any community is largely the result of the influence exerted upon the public mind by the personality of the professional men. No man possesses in a more eminent degree the capacity of making lasting impressions upon the public than Dr. Robert Sutton. With strong individuality and natural ability, enforced by a thorough education, he carries an influence for good in his every word and action. He was born at Wingate Grange, Durhamshire, England, March 26, 1842, and is the son of Robert and Martha (Reay) Sutton, natives of the same county. His father was a minister in the Primitive Church, now Methodist Protestant, and began to preach at the early age of sixteen years. Two years after Robert's birth they came to America and settled in Wisconsin, where they remained two years, returning at the end of that time to England. Being dissatisfied with their old home they again came to the United States, stopping at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While there the father was engaged in preaching, and in 1856 he was sent to Chicago as an evangelist. After a few years' active ministerial work he located at La Harpe, Illinois. While there he suffered the loss of his eyesight, which was afterward restored to him. In 1860 he removed to Pittsburg, and thence to Waynesburgh, where he and his wife are passing their declining years. They are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living.

When the family removed to Pennsylvania in 1860, Robert remained behind and engaged in teaching school. When a boy ten

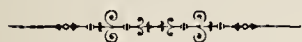
years old he had been placed in a school at Fairmont, West Virginia, where he enjoyed superior advantages for three years. When his father removed to Illinois he entered the Northern Illinois University, and acquired a thorough literary education in that institution. While teaching at La Harpe, Illinois, he was a member of the family of Dr. Kirkpatrick, and there became interested in the study of medicine. He decided to make the profession his own, and accordingly entered the medical department of Lind University, Chicago; there he took one course of lectures, and the following year he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1863. He at once became associated with Dr. Kirkpatrick, with whom he remained till 1885. While a resident of La Harpe Dr. Sutton was intimately connected with various educational institutions. His health becoming impaired from overwork he sought a change of climate and abandoned his profession for a time. He came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased a farm three and a half miles south of Shenandoah, where he was extensively engaged in the breeding of Jersey cattle, early taking the lead in this industry. He now has a herd of thirty thorough-breds of excellent stock.

Having regained his health Dr. Sutton was earnestly solicited to re-engage in the practice of his profession, and finally formed a partnership with Dr. Whiting in December, 1887, since when he has devoted his time to the demands of his profession.

Dr. Sutton was united in marriage May 5, 1863, at La Harpe, Illinois, to Miss Sue Gochenour. Her death occurred May 21, 1871, leaving a son, David C., who has the present management of the farm. October 26, 1876, the Doctor was again united in marriage, to Miss Orpha E. Chandler, at Ab-

ingdon, Illinois. Four sons are the result of this union: Mark, Jesse, Reay and Ward.

The Doctor is a man of pronounced but liberal views and takes advanced ground on all questions of an educational and religious nature. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he fraternizes with the Masonic brethren, having passed the chairs of the blue lodge and chapter. Politically he is a straight Democrat, standing squarely with his party on all questions.



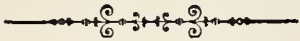
JOHN H. W. BENNETT.—Probably to this man more is due than to any other in the building up and sustaining of the most important enterprise of Page County. Being a man of broad views and liberal culture he recognized the great value and influence of a college in any community, and he was one of the first to step to the front and offer assistance when it was needed. In 1883-'84 he expended large sums of money in the erection of suitable dormitories for the convenience and accommodation of students in attendance. His capital thus invested, will not fall short of \$12,000, but he was an ardent believer in the future prosperity of the institution, and that his judgment was correct the present success of the college amply testifies. By this investment he became equal owner with Mr. Wilson, who had become heavily involved and soon found a purchaser for his interest in Prof. Croan, a widely known educator, who infused new life into the sluggish veins of the school. The highest expectations have been realized; the attendance of students numbers nearly 1,000, and it has become one of the largest educational institutions west of the Mississippi River. The value of Mr. Bennett's stability and persistence cannot be too much appre-

ciated, nor can too much consideration be accorded him by the citizens of Shenandoah and vicinity. With him "nothing succeeds like success," and he can pass down the remainder of life's pathway feeling a great satisfaction in having done his work so well. He has not abandoned the college to other hands entirely, but retains his boarding halls and gives these his individual attention. More than ordinary interest attaches to the life of such a man, and it is with no little pleasure that we are able to record the principal events of his career.

John Henry Winemiller Bennett was born February 26, 1830, near the junction of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, and is the son of William and Harriet (Winemiller) Bennett, natives of Maryland but of Scotch-English ancestry. The grandfather of William Bennett emigrated from England and settled on the farm, on which John H. W. Bennett was born. When our subject was two years old his father died and his mother was afterwards married to John Bennett, a brother of her first husband, who died in 1852; the mother is now a resident of Baltimore, aged eighty years. John is the oldest of a family of three children of the first marriage, and four children were born of the second union. He remained at home until he was of age and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in various towns in West Virginia until 1855. He then came west and stopped at Dixon, Illinois, where he continued to reside for a quarter of a century, when he removed to Shenandoah. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in the Miami Artillery, and was stationed at Roanoke Island, doing patrol and guard duty for six months; he was mustered out January 25, 1863, but immediately re-enlisted at Newbern, N. C., in the Quartermaster's Department, in which he remained until the close of hostili-

ties. He had been united in marriage the day before enlisting, August 11, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Uhl, a native of Pennsylvania, and during all those years of struggle he did not once see his wife.

When he first located in Shenandoah, Mr. Bennett was engaged in the lumber business, which he continued five years; since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to the interests of the college. He erected one of the most commodious residences in the place near the Presbyterian church on Clarinda Avenue, and there enjoys the society of his amiable wife and daughter, Grace E.



WILLIAM MELVILLE CROAN, superintendent and owner of the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, has rapidly advanced to an enviable position in the educational work of Iowa and the Northwest. The Western Normal College is in some respects Iowa's greatest educational factor, and its unparalleled success is the result of the untiring efforts of Mr. Croan, assisted by an able and experienced corps of teachers. Its curriculum is adapted to those young men and women whose finances will not allow them to pursue a classical course, but who are desirous of receiving as much practical benefit as possible. The history of the college will be found in its appropriate chapter, and is well worth the attention of every reader; yet it is impossible in writing a review of the life of Mr. Croan to separate them, the history of one being to a great extent that of the other.

William M. Croan was born in Madison County, Indiana, July 23, 1853, and is the eldest of five children, now living, of a family of eleven. The Croan ancestry is traced to the German Croghan, that family being early

settlers of Pennsylvania. His father, Hon. David E. Croan, was an influential member of the Indiana Legislature during the Rebellion and served continuously for a number of terms. He had come to Indiana from Pennsylvania when a young man with his father, John S. Croan. He chose an agricultural life and became one of the most extensive farmers and traders in that section of the state. His death occurred January 31, 1885, at the age of sixty-two years. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Van Pelt, a daughter of Judge Uriah Van Pelt, also a pioneer of Indiana. His widow still survives him and resides at Anderson, Indiana.

Young Croan, after attending the country schools until he was fifteen years old, entered the graded and normal school at Anderson, where he received a fair preparation as a teacher, and at the age of seventeen years he taught his first term. He also attended a part of two years at the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University), at Irvington, Indiana, and at Indianapolis, where he took a special literary course under President Burgess. He now accepted the principalship of the public schools at Summitville, where he taught successfully the years 1874-'75. The two years following he was principal at Alexandria. During the summer of 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition and contributed a number of educational articles to various home periodicals. He had been attracted to editorial work, and upon closing his two years' school work at Alexandria he decided to embark upon an editorial venture. He accordingly purchased a half interest in the Anderson *Democrat*, of which he was business manager for eighteen months; he then became sole proprietor and editor. After a few months he sold an interest in the concern, but retained his position as editor. To Mr. Croan belongs the credit

and honor of bringing before the public James Whitcomb Riley, "the Hoosier Poet;" knowing him when he was an obscure sign painter, he recognized in him the native humor and wit which have made him noted, and rendered such encouragement by the publication of immature articles that he soon became to attract attention.

The summer of 1879 Mr. Croan and wife spent in the South, at Huntsville, Alabama; it was about the time of the celebrated exodus of the colored population, of which Mr. Croan made reports for the Associated Press. In the spring of 1881 he was elected superintendent of the Madison County schools, and soon after disposed of his newspaper interests; here he found ample opportunity to display all his ability and generalship; he succeeded after much effort in establishing a uniform course of study for all the schools in the county. The principles of the new education as set forth by Pestalozzi and Froebel found an ardent admirer in him, and he has endeavored to apply them in his work whenever possible.

Mr. Croan was united in marriage October 16, 1878, to Miss Jessie Fremont Myers, who was born at Anderson, Indiana, July 17, 1857; she is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cather) Myers, a prominent pioneer family of Indiana. One of the sons, William R. Myers, was for a number of years Secretary of State, as well as Member of Congress.

After serving one term as superintendent Mr. Croan was unanimously re-elected, and was actively engaged in the discharge of his duties when the turn, that is always in the long road, came, and it came through Isaac E. Wilson, an old and valued friend. By request he met him at Valparaiso, Indiana, Thanksgiving day, 1883, where he was informed of the scheme of the Western Normal College. In January, 1884. Mr. Croan came

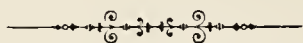
to Shenandoah and purchased a half interest in the institution; one month later he secured the remainder of the stock, becoming sole proprietor. He resigned his superintendency of the Madison County schools, and came to Shenandoah to take charge of the college here; this was in the winter of 1884. His father's health was failing rapidly, and he leased the school and spent most of the following winter in Indiana.

On his return to Shenandoah he found the school going down so rapidly that he believed that it could exist but a few short months, under the management who had control of it, and as this lease included privilege of second year, he paid them \$1,500 to give up their lease.

In August, 1885, he assumed the management of the entire institution, when there was an attendance of sixty-five students. He made radical changes in the faculty and curriculum, and it was soon apparent that a general was in command; from that day to the present time one success has followed another, and the work has reached a magnitude that may be appreciated by a glance at the following facts: in 1885 there was an attendance of sixty five pupils, with property valued at \$7,000; in 1889 there is in attendance approximating 1,000 students with property valued at \$50,000.

In every effort Prof. Croan has been ably assisted by his estimable wife, whose counsel and untiring devotion have contributed no small share to the success of the college. They have been blessed with three children: David M., Margaret and Katharine. Their hearts were saddened by the death of little Margaret, who passed from earth May 16, 1888, aged four years. Prof. Croan is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He affiliates with the Odd Fellow and Ma-

sonic brotherhoods, and belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.



GEORGE EDWARD TROTTER, the senior member of the grocery firm of Trotter Bros., Shenandoah, was born near Monticello, Lewis County, Missouri, April 2, 1846. His parents were George W. and Nancy (Dale) Trotter, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of the northwest part of Missouri. The father was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer; in 1873 he removed to Kirksville, Missouri, where his death occurred ten years later, and where the family still resides. George E. remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered Jones Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri, where he took a course of study; after leaving school he entered a dry goods store at Canton, where he was a clerk until 1871; he then went to Bement, Illinois, where he found employment for nearly two years, after which he went to Chicago, and was in the service of the Grand Central Clothing House until 1875. He then went into business for himself at Macomb, Illinois, forming a partnership with A. E. Major, and conducting the business successfully for two years; he then sold his interest in the store, but remained with the purchasers two years longer.

In June, 1879, Mr. Trotter decided to go farther west, and in company of E. I. Lancey he came to Shenandoah, Iowa, and soon engaged in business. The firm of Trotter & Lancey continued to do a profitable business until 1885, when Mr. Trotter assumed entire control of the concern; in June, 1889, he formed a partnership with his brother, John W. Trotter.

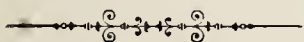
Mr. Trotter was married July 31, 1873, at

Bement, Illinois, to Miss Malinda Augusta Peairs. She was born in Greene County, Illinois, May 7, 1851, and is a daughter of James S. and Malinda (Godwin) Peairs. Her parents are now residents of Shenandoah. He is a refined, cultured gentleman of the "old school," and is now nearing four-score years of age. For twenty-five years he made teaching his profession, and many prominent men of the last quarter of a century owe much to the training and instruction they received in the primitive, log school-house where this venerable schoolmaster wielded the birch. He was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1813, and is the son of Elisha and Mary (Watt) Peairs. The Peairs family settled in Pennsylvania in 1765, on land which has never passed from their possession. Elisha Peairs was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Lundy's Lane, aged thirty-eight years. The golden wedding of James S. Peairs and wife was celebrated December, 1889.

John Wesley Trotter, the junior member of the firm of Trotter Bros., was born on a farm in Lewis County, Missouri, February 11, 1853, and remained under the parental roof until he had attained man's estate. He received such educational advantages as were afforded by common schools. Desiring to fit himself to participate in an active business life he entered the Gen City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1872. After teaching one term of school he became a student in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, from which institution he was graduated in the two-years class in 1875. He taught for a time in Saline County, Missouri, and in March, 1876, he was offered a position as book-keeper in the Kirksville Savings Bank, which situation he held for seven and a half years. When the Kirksville Mercantile Col-

lege was established he was offered the principalship in the book-keeping department, which he accepted, and taught for two years with eminent success. Desiring a change of climate he left this institution and removed to Bentonville, Arkansas, where he engaged in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco; he conducted this business for four years, at the end of which time he became a resident of Shenandoah and a partner in the firm of Trotter Bros.

Mr. Trotter was united in marriage, August 15, 1878, to Miss Ada Gregg, of Jefferson City, Missouri. She is a daughter of Benjamin S. and Mary (Whitingham) Gregg, and was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, March 30, 1854. Three children are the fruits of this union: Paul, Frank and Bascom. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he is strongly imbued with Democratic principles.

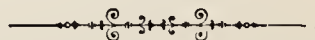


SIMON FREUNDLICH, proprietor of the Chicago Clothing Company, located in the Opera House Block, Shenandoah, is a native of Germany, having first seen the light of day in the village of Lachen, January 6, 1854. His father is Martin Freundlich, now a retired merchant of Lachen, and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Loeb. Simon received a classical education in the College of Nierstadt, and upon leaving this institution he at once entered into active mercantile life; he was clerking until he decided to come to America, which he did soon after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1873. His native town was near the scene of the first battle fought.

An elder brother had been in Oswego, New

York, for several years, and he at once joined him after a pleasant voyage from Bremen to New York. He entered his brother's store, where he clerked for two years, and then desiring a change of climate he went South and for eight years was employed at Okolona, Mississippi. In 1881 he returned to the North, and for five years resided in New Hampton, Iowa; thence in 1886 he removed to Bloomfield where he opened business on his own account. He did a successful business at Bloomfield for three years, when he became desirous of making a change; he took a hasty look at Shenandoah and observing the activity and prosperity of the place lost no time in making arrangements for removal to this place. September 23, 1889, he opened an elegant line of clothing, hats, caps, trunks, and valises, and carries a stock that will not fall short of \$18,000. His many years of experience enable him to display these goods in a most effective way, and his honorable and fair dealings will win for him many customers which he will readily hold by a continuance of the same principles. He is ably assisted by the well-known and popular salesman, Frank W. Hathaway, whose friends are legion.

Mr. Freundlich has already attained a popularity in the business circles of Shenandoah. He is unmarried and is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, having passed the blue lodge and chapter, and is a prominent Knight of Pythias.



FRANK ANSHUTZ, jeweler and music dealer, was born in Monndsville, Marshall County, West Virginia, February 23, 1852. His parents were Christ and Rebecca (Woodwell) Anshutz, the father being a native of Germany; he came to the United

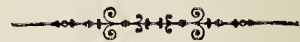
States at the age of sixteen years and was married in the city of Pittsburg; he was a miller and cabinet-maker by trade, and owned and operated a grist-mill at Moundsville, where he died when Frank was but two years old. He left four children by a former marriage, and there were nine children by the second marriage. Frank remained with his mother until he was sixteen years old, when he came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he had a sister living; he attended the high school for some time and then entered the jewelry establishment of Plumb Brothers and learned the silversmith's trade. He remained with this firm over two years and then engaged with the firm of H. C. Shepard & Co., of Philadelphia, with whom he continued one year. After spending nearly a year in Allegheny City he returned to Des Moines and after one month he started into business at Mitchellville, Iowa. He staid there five years and then for three years he did business at Glenwood, Iowa; thence he came to Shenandoah in 1883.

In the beginning of his business career in Shenandoah the stock required was comparatively small; but as the demands increased he met them with an excellent supply of the best goods in his line; he now carries a choice lot of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware and musical instruments. This stock is displayed to fine advantage in one of the best store-rooms in the town and presents as attractive an appearance as any stock in the county.

Mr. Anshutz was united in marriage August 13, 1881, to Miss Sarah Blake, a daughter of John and Miranda (Parker) Blake. She was born in Pecatonica, Illinois, August 3, 1859. They have a cheerful home on University avenue, where they take much pleasure in entertaining their friends.

Mr. Anshutz is a Republican, politically,

and has firm convictions upon all public questions, but being of a retiring disposition he has never sought public office; he is thoroughly fitted for such duties and has frequently been urged to allow his name to be used.



JOSIAH NEEDHAM, the senior member of the progressive and popular clothing house of Needham & Mell, Shenandoah. The present firm has existed for eight years, having been established April 1, 1882. The location could not be improved, being the central and most popular corner in town. The store building is owned by the firm and is a spacious edifice 20 x 70 feet. In the beginning of their business they carried about one-third of the stock demanded by their present trade; as business increased they have added to their stock until it would require \$10,000 to cover the amount of goods on hand. The amount of business done by this firm is remarkable considering the fact that other towns have sprung up in the territory formerly tributary to Shenandoah.

Josiah Needham, whose history is under review, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, November 3, 1851, and is the third of a family of eight children of John and Mary (Winslow) Needham. His grandfather, Isaac Needham, was a pioneer of Indiana. His oldest brother, Marion E., lives at Carson, Iowa; the oldest sister, Susan, is the wife of David Wiles; Jerome is a photographer at Chariton; Robert is in the B. & L. department store at Des Moines; Oliver is a merchant at St. Joe, Missouri; Maggie is a tailoress at Shenandoah, and Etta remains at home in Indianola, Iowa. The family came to Iowa when Josiah was a child and settled in Union County,



W. F. Farnham

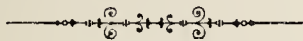


Mrs Wm L Garrison

where he grew to maturity, receiving his education in the district school. In his youth he began clerking at Afton, Union County, where he remained until his twenty-fifth year. He began business for himself at Mt. Ayr in 1879, and after a very successful career there he came to Shenandoah in 1882.

Mr. Needham was married at Afton, Iowa, December 31, 1879, to Miss Laura A. Mell, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, April 19, 1858. One child, Earl D., born January 7, 1881, blesses this union.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Needham are prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and are active workers in all religious matters. For some years Mr. Needham has been and is at present superintendent of the Sabbath-school; he is a man of strong social inclinations and has hosts of warm friends; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



WILLARD THOMPSON FARNHAM, who is one of Page County's most respected citizens, has been prominently identified with its interests for twenty years. In 1870, in partnership with and old friend, Adam Poe, he purchased 4,000 acres of choice land, mainly in Grant and Tarkio Townships. Selecting a portion of the land as his share of the purchase, he settled upon it and began making a home. It so happened, that in this piece of land is the first forty-acre tract entered from the Government in Grant township: the entry was made in 1855 by a Mr. Miller. It is one of the most highly attractive spots in the country, being covered by a splendid growth of natural timber, in the midst of which Mr. Farnham has erected a fine dwelling, which is commodious and conveniently arranged.

His farm now consists of 320 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, to which he devotes his entire attention.

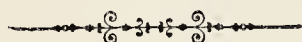
In 1872 he became connected with Mr. Read in conducting a bank at Clarinda, under the firm name of Read & Farnham; this institution was moved to Shenandoah, and Mr. Farnham was one of the principal stockholders in organizing the First National Bank, of which he has since been a director.

Willard T. Farnham was born at Starksborough, Addison County, Vermont, June 10, 1824, and is a son of Anasa and Polly (Thompson) Farnham, natives of New England. He is the fifth of a large family of children, of whom five are now living. When he was but thirteen years old he was thrown upon his own responsibility by the death of his father; his mother had died some years previous. He engaged as an apprentice to a millwright, and served four years. In 1855 he became interested in the Cleveland Powder Company, having charge of the construction of their mills and fitting machinery. This connection was continued fifteen years, but it was attended with so much danger that he yielded to the persuasions of friends and family and disposed of his interest.

Mr. Farnham was united in marriage in Grundy County, Illinois, May 17, 1850, to Miss Eliza Marks. She was born in Seneca County, New York, December 22, 1824, and is a daughter of David and Sarah (Atwater) Marks. The Rev. David Marks, who did so much in the cause of the Freewill Baptist Church, is a brother of Mrs. Farnham. She was educated at Rochester, New York, and at Oberlin, Ohio, and was engaged in teaching school both in New York and Ohio.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Farnham: Frank Eugene, Ernestine, Willie Augustus and Hattie Adelaide. October 21, 1874, their hearts were wrung with

bitter anguish when their loved boy Willie was called from earth, and their cup of sorrow overflowed a week later, November 1, when their eldest son, Frank Eugene, joined his brother in the unknown realm. They were young men of great promise, in whom the hopes of the family were largely centered. Ernestine is the wife of Levi Baker, and Hattie is at home.

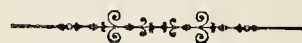


MAURICE SYLVESTER MELL, of the firm of Needham & Mell, was born at Greensburg, Summit County, Ohio, July 19, 1856, and is the son of the Rev. Eli and Catherine (Ream) Mell, natives of Ohio, and residents of Des Moines, Iowa. Rev. Eli Mell is a prominent minister of the Evangelical Association. He is the father of four children, of whom Maurice is the eldest; the second is Laura, wife of Mr. Needham, the popular partner of Mr. Mell; another son, Aaron Wesley, has followed his father's calling; the fourth child is Lillie, wife of Prof. R. A. Kletzing, principal of the public schools of Dexter.

When Maurice was nine years old the family removed to Joliet, Illinois; at that time the father worked at the carpenter's trade, and in a year or two they moved to Iowa and engaged in farming in Benton County; it was at this place that he took up ministerial work. At the age of sixteen years Maurice attended the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, for one year, after which he entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon and took a two years' course, after which he entered a grocery store at Afton, where he remained four years. This occupation proving to his liking he decided to embark in the same trade; so from 1879 to 1881 he was in the grocery business in Afton. He was very

successful and was induced to become a partner with his brother-in-law at Mt. Ayr, but after two months they removed to Shenandoah as that place gave promise of being a much better town; their expectations have been far surpassed and their most sanguine hopes realized; they have nothing but words of praise for Shenandoah and vicinity.

Mr. Mell was united in marriage November 7, 1883, to Miss Emma Park, daughter of Colonel F. M. Park, who was at that time proprietor of the leading hotel of Shenandoah. Mrs. Mell was born October 19, 1859. Mr. Mell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is an active worker in social circles and has passed the chairs in the Odd Fellows. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a careful business man and his ability is recognized by his associates, as he is president of the Mutual Loan Association of Shenandoah, also vice president of the Citizens' Building Association, positions requiring the exercise of the best talent. No more popular firm exists in Page County than that of Needham & Mell



M. COLLIER, one of the early settlers of Page County, was born in West Virginia, May 21, 1827, and is the son of John B. and Joanna (Robinson) Collier. There were ten children in the family, six sons and four daughters; he grew to boyhood in his native State, and when he had attained his tenth year he removed with his parents to Platte County, Missouri. There they spent several years, opening up a timbered farm. In 1843 they went to Andrew County, Missouri, residing there seven years, engaged in farming.

In February, 1849, Mr. Collier was married to Miss Nancy McAlpin, daughter of

Henry and Betsey (Farnsworth) McAlpin, natives of Tennessee. She was born March 24, 1827. After his marriage Mr. Collier remained in Missouri until 1850, when he made a trip to California; he spent one year in the mines, but finding the returns from his labors insufficient he turned his attention to teaming, which he continued until the fall of 1851, when he gladly and safely returned to Missouri. He immediately removed to Page County.

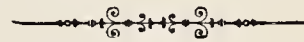
Mr. McAlpin had removed to Page County and had purchased a tract of land on which was the frame-work of a grist and saw mill; some work had been done in the saw-mill; but no grists had been turned out of the hopper when Mr. Collier arrived upon the scene. He bought an interest in the mill, and he and his father-in-law operated the mill and opened up a farm of 160 acres. The partnership existed for three years, at the end of which time they sold the mill and divided the land equally, Mr. McAlpin taking the portion on which Hawleyville was afterward platted.

Mr. Collier continued to farm until 1857, when he opened a general store in Hawleyville, which he conducted until 1863; he then closed out the stock, and again in 1866 he formed a partnership in the same business with John Buckingham; he soon bought out his partner, and continued the business until 1876, when he disposed of the stock to his oldest son, George W., who carried on the business until his death, which occurred in 1884. After severing his connection with the dry-goods trade Mr. Collier turned his attention to the milling business and stock-farming. He has a good grist and saw mill combined; the capacity of the former is fifty barrels; he does an exchange business with the farmers, manufacturing three grades of flour.

In 1875 he erected a frame residence at a

cost of \$3,000, which is one of the finest in the eastern part of the county. He has assisted largely in the building up of Hawleyville, and has owned at different times considerable real estate in the place. He now owns 400 acres of land in Nebraska Township, and has given to each of his three children a tract of forty acres.

Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and has held the offices of Township Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and Constable. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Collier is a worthy member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of nine children: George W., deceased; Matilda J., wife of D. B. Goodman; John H., Arabella S., wife of Dr. Elliott; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, Charles M., Sadie, wife of Ernest Strong, and a daughter who died in infancy. The family is one of the most highly respected in the county.



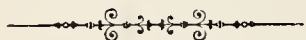
REUBEN S. ABBOTT, a member of the city council of Clarinda, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, July 22, 1853, and is a son of David and Francisca (Hankerson) Abbott. In November, 1859, the family arrived in Page County, having made the journey from Indiana in a covered wagon with a yoke of oxen. It was a severe winter and they suffered greatly. Reuben had no opportunity to attend school until after he was ten years old, but by faithful application and hard study at home he has qualified himself for the duties of life.

Mr. Abbott was united in marriage January 1, 1877, to Miss Isabelle Gordon, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Samuel Gordon. Her parents were married in their native land, England, and came to Page

County about the year 1873. The father died in August, 1884, and the mother still lives, making her home in Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of seven children: Mary Catherine, Albert Furman, Eva Maggie, Samuel Gordon, William James, Ruby Eleanor and Renben Sanford. In April, 1875, Mr. Abbott started to California and resided there eleven months, at the end of which time he returned to take charge of his father's farm. In 1878 he went to Colorado and remained there eight months, and November 3, 1879, he removed with his family to Clarinda, where he has since made his home. He was in the employ of Dunlap & Alexander for eighteen months and then purchased the dray business from Elijah Calhoon. He has won a large patronage and does most of the dray and transfer business of the place.

Our worthy subject is a member of the Odd Fellows and is one of the supporters of the Universalist Church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. At the city election in the spring of 1890 he was elected a member of the council from the second ward, after a hotly contested race.



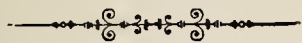
ALLEXANDER McCORMICK is one of the leading dry-goods merchants of Shenandoah, and in his establishment one finds an approximation to some of the more select stocks of goods in our leading cities; his store room is 24 x 80 feet, and is well stocked with a choice selection of goods in his line. Mrs. McCormick gives her personal supervision to the millinery department and all work is done under her direction.

The genial proprietor, Alexander McCor-

mick, was born at Warrenton, Jefferson County, Ohio, February 7, 1852, and is a son of Marcus and Sarah Jane (Mossgrove) McCormick, natives of Ohio. The father is an old steamboat captain, and for years traversed the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He removed his family to Allegheny City, where Alexander grew to maturity. His education was acquired before his thirteenth year, when he entered the store of James Carr in Allegheny City, and began his training as a merchant. He continued with the firm of Boggs & Buhl until 1876, when he decided to embark in trade for himself. After visiting a large number of places he concluded that Shenandoah presented many advantages, and he accordingly established himself there in business. The stock carried at first was necessarily limited, but his trade has so increased that \$12,000 is the amount invested in the business, and the average annual sales will not fall short of \$25,000.

Mr. McCormick was united in marriage October 15, 1875, to Miss Maud McCourt, who was born in Ellicottville, New York, November 1, 1856. Her parents were John and Jane (Hamilton) McCourt. Mrs. McCormick is a person of rare attainments, and her tact and courteous manner have contributed in no little degree to the popularity of the bazaar. In their convenient and attractive home Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are surrounded with the comforts and luxuries of life, and are enjoying the fruits of their labors. Mrs. McCormick is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Knights of Pythias find in Mr. McCormick an honored member and a consistent brother. Politically he is a Democrat, but is conservative in this as in all other matters. He has proven himself to be one of Shenandoah's shrewdest and most careful business men, and his judgment on financial matters is highly esteemed by

his neighbors, even when differing from him upon other important questions.



JACOB LOY, ex-Sheriff of Page County, may well be claimed as a veteran pioneer of this goodly "kingdom." He came here in the beautiful month of May, 1854, when all was yet wild and new. He has lived to see the virgin prairie converted into a well tilled garden spot, while comfort and luxury abound on every hand. It is indeed, a pleasure to hear this old settler relate the incidents of the first settlement of the county, and to hear him describe the spot on which Clarinda now stands when only one house broke the monotony of the view and gave evidence that man had visited the place before him.

Mr. Loy was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 18, 1823. His father, Jacob Loy, Sr., was a native of North Carolina, and when a mere lad removed to Tennessee; there he was married to Phebe Tillman, who was also a native of North Carolina, but who was reared in Tennessee. Some time after their marriage, in 1806, Mr. and Mrs. Loy removed to Ohio, locating in Preble County, where they were early settlers. Mr. Loy was reared on a farm, and like many another boy of that day received a limited education. He served in the war of 1812. He and his wife had born to them eleven children, five sons and six daughters. In 1853, three brothers and two sisters, Job, John, Henry, Elizabeth (wife of David Loy), and Sarah (wife of Mr. Pfander) came by teams to Page County, Iowa; the spring following, 1854, the parents of our subject came with the other children, Jacob, Rachel (wife of Robert Stafford), and Catherine, deceased (wife of David Abbott): they came via the

Ohio, Mississippi and Missonri rivers to St. Joe, Missouri, and the remainder of the journey was made by team. The father located on land on which he lived until his death, which occurred two years later, at the age of seventy-five years; the mother survived until 1873.

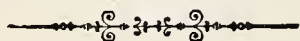
Jacob Loy, Jr., was married October 30, 1858, to Mary A. Reasoner, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Stephen and Catherine (Hardy) Reasoner. When she was six years old her parents removed to Blackford County, Indiana, where they lived until 1856, when they started West. They came over a vast expanse of wild country only to find it still wilder in Page County, where they settled and spent the remainder of their days. The father died in August, 1873, and the mother died some years later at Rock Bluff, Nebraska. In this family there were ten children, seven daughters and three sons.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Loy lived east of Clarinda where the fair ground is located for one year. From that point they moved one and a half miles east of town, where they improved a farm and lived seven or eight years. Thinking to better their circumstances they sold out and removed to Missouri. They soon tired of that location and returned to Page County, purchased land three miles west of Clarinda, and resided there until 1872, when they sold and went to Kansas; there they staid eighteen months, in Cloud County. In the fall of 1874 they came back and bought their present farm, which was then wild land. Mr. Loy now owns a quarter section of land as good as can be found in Iowa, and it is well improved in every particular. He does a general farming business, and finds stock-raising quite profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Loy are the parents of seven

sons and two daughters: John Gurley, Laura J. and Charles live in Colorado; Frank N., Beecher, Carroll, Riley, Clyde and Nellie are at home.

Every true American must have some political faith, and Mr. Loy affiliates with the Republican party. In the fall of 1857 he was elected by the people of Page County as Sheriff, and served for two and a half years with much credit to himself and the county he represented. He has never been ambitious for office, but the citizens have called him to fill positions of trust and responsibility. In religious matters Mr. Loy is of the Universalist faith. He is plain of speech and manner, firm in his convictions, and is not afraid to express his opinions. His thirty-five years' residence here have made him acquainted with the county and have won for him hundreds of warm friends.



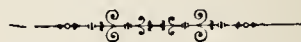
LEVI H. HOOPER has been a resident of Page County, Iowa, since 1859. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, February 13, 1840, and is a son of Stephen and Rosa (Parker) Hooper, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. The father was a farmer and followed his occupation in Athens County, Ohio, where Levi H. grew to manhood. Until he was nineteen years old he assisted his father on the farm, and during the winter season he attended the district school. He believed that the great West was the place for him to carve his fortune and future, and so he started out "afoot and alone." He arrived in Page County in 1859, as before stated, and the first few years he followed farming and prairie breaking.

Mr. Hooper was united in marriage in 1862, to Miss Mary E. Tucker, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa. By this union

ten children have been born, eight of whom are still living: Celestia, Richard, Belle, Calvin, Scott, Cora, Carrie and Pearly.

By industry and economical management Mr. Hooper saved enough money to purchase a farm on section 13, Nodaway Township, where he carried on agriculture for fourteen years. In order to give his children better school privileges he removed to Clarinda in 1881, and still resides there. He has served as councilman from the third ward for five years.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, to which he has belonged all his life. He relates that he used to attend Democratic conventions in Page County when eight members constituted the convention. It is safe to say that Mr. Hopper is a self-made man, having by his own unaided exertions accumulated all the property which he now owns, consisting of business houses and residences in Clarinda.

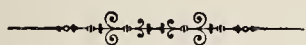


WILLIAM K. HARRELL is one of the industrious mechanics of Clarinda, and has been a resident of the place since 1859. He is a blacksmith by occupation and is well known to all the old pioneers as well as later settlers. He is a native of Decatur, Macon County, Illinois, born June 1, 1831. His parents, Landy and Elizabeth (Gray) Harrell, were natives of the State of Virginia. The father was born in 1800 and the mother in 1802; they were married in 1821 and reared a family of eleven children, of whom William K. is the fourth. In 1826 the family removed to Illinois, where the father and mother passed the remainder of their days. Six of the eleven children are living; three in Illinois, one in California, and one in Missouri. Our subject served an

apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade at Peoria, Illinois, for three years. In 1849 he opened a shop of his own, which he operated previous to his coming to Clarinda in 1859.

Mr. Harrell was married in 1853 to Miss Martha M. Chamberlain, a native of Troy, Ohio, and a daughter of Abraham O. and Martha (Brown) Chamberlain, natives of the State of New Jersey. The maternal ancestors were from Ireland, while those of the father came from England. Mrs. Harrell died in September, 1875, leaving a family of five children: Clara B., Della, William C., L. E. (deceased), and Charles L. Mr. Harrell was married the second time April 4, 1878, to Miss Julia M. Hutton, a native of Indiana and a daughter of B. B. Hutton, who was one of Page County's early pioneers. Mrs. Harrell belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject is an honored member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges at Clarinda. Politically he is opposed to a high protective tariff. He is a man whom all respect for his noble traits of character and industry.



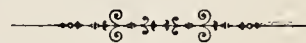
ROBERT CREE, a retired farmer from Nodaway Township, now residing at Clarinda, came to Page County in 1868, and settled on section 1, Nodaway Township, where he owns 141 acres of land well improved. He was born February 29, 1826, in Warren County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Eleanor (Barclay) Cree. The father was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry; he was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in Ohio in 1869. The mother was born in the State of Kentucky and died September 23, 1845.

Robert, Jr., was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the pioneer log school-house. He was married February 20,

1862, to Mary E. Piper, of Henry County, Illinois, the daughter of Daniel and Annie (Bair) Piper. Her parents were born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1858. They finally removed to Page County, Iowa, and settled in Douglas Township, where they passed the remainder of their days.

Mr. and Mrs. Cree are the parents of five children: Anna M., born November 11, 1862, is the wife of W. W. Kirby, of Valley Township; Daniel R., born April 29, 1864, resides in Chase County, Nebraska; he married Ada Claybaugh, the daughter of an early settler of Valley Township; Olepha E. was born April 27, 1868, and is now the wife of William Pfander; Lindora, born March 3, 1872, is now deceased, and also Eliza, born June 17, 1875.

In June, 1889, Mr. Cree removed to Clarinda, purchasing a home in the northern part of the town. He and his family belong to the United Brethren Church. He has been one of the church trustees for the past ten years and takes an active interest in church work. In politics he is a radical Republican, having voted for Henry Clay before the Republican party was formed.

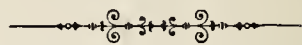


ABNER S. BOGGS, one of Clarinda's highly esteemed citizens, was born in West Virginia, October 20, 1837, and is the son of James and Jerusha (La Master) Boggs. His grandparents were pioneers in West Virginia and his parents removed from that State to Iowa in 1839 and settled in Van Buren County; later they went to Monroe County while the Indians were yet there; they were the fourth white family to settle in that section. The father died in August, 1848, and the mother still resides in Monroe

County, Iowa. Abner S. received his education in the old-time log school-house. In 1856 he came to Taylor County and worked on a farm for a year and then came to Clarinda and followed farming four years. In the fall of 1860 he erected a shop and worked at the blacksmith's trade until 1862, when he quit the shop and put in a crop on the farm. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Des Moines. He was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, and during the following winter he was in Camp Patterson, Missouri. He was placed in the Thirtieth Army Corps. Soon after the siege of Vicksburg he was taken ill and was confined in the hospital six months. He participated in the engagements of Grand Gulf, Champion Hill and Black River Bridge; he was also at Fort Esperanza, Spanish Fort and the Mobile campaign. His regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, but he was on detached service and was not then discharged but received his papers at Davenport, Iowa. Upon his return from the war he again engaged in blacksmithing and continued to work at the trade until 1886.

Mr. Boggs was married February 1, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Graham, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Mathias and Anna (Layman) Graham. The father lives in Wadsworth, Nevada, and the mother died in that town, October 29, 1884. Mrs. Boggs is one of a family of eight children, six of whom still survive. She is the mother of four children: James M., agent for the H. & S. Railway Company at Clearfield, Iowa; William C., an engineer by occupation, residing in Colorado; Charles O., an express agent at Creston, Iowa; and Benjamin F., who resides at home. The parents are members of the Baptist church at Clarinda, Mrs. Boggs having been an active member since 1859.

He also belongs to Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



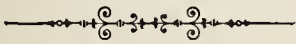
L F. ABBOTT.—Some men are born to positions of trust and responsibility and go through life a comfort and help to all with whom they come in contact. Such a character was L. F. Abbott, deceased. With the reader's permission we will go back to the place of his birth and trace his pathway, step by step, up to that time that death claimed him for his own. He was born in the "Hoosier" State, in Kosciusko County, February 5, 1840, and is descended from a hardy line of German ancestors. The mother died January 1, 1859, and that same year the family emigrated from Indiana to Iowa and located in Page County; the first winter they were obliged to live in the wagons which had afforded them transportation across the trackless prairie. They had to undergo many hardships and all the privations of pioneer life, and our subject had a weary struggle for several years, as the burden of the support of the family fell upon his young shoulders.

Anxious to secure all that the world held in store for him, whether of gold or experience, he pushed on still farther west, and spent some time in Helena, Montana; this was in 1865, and he remained in those wild regions until 1869, engaged in chopping; he then returned to Clarinda and made that his permanent home until his death.

Mr. Abbott united in marriage, January 26, 1869, to Miss Maggie Morledge, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of John and Maria (Branhan) Morledge. Her father was a prominent man in Page County in earlier days. He was an attorney and followed his profession for many years. He was elected

Judge of the Circuit Court of Page County in 1871. His death occurred April 20, 1882. He was a man greatly beloved for his many excellent traits of character, and was mourned by a wide circle of friends. His widow still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott had born to them three children: Francinkey, Allie and Lewis. The people of Clarinda attested their confidence in Mr. Abbott's ability by calling him to sit in their city council for many years. He was a man admired and respected by all for his many superior qualities of head and heart, and his death, which occurred February 20, 1888, was a loss to the community and a great bereavement to his family and friends. He was a man of good business ability and had accumulated a competence.



DAVID S. LAKE, proprietor of the Shenandoah Nurseries, is one of Page County's most successful citizens, and one who has built up a business that for extent of territory covered, is not approached by any other enterprise in the county. One can grasp an idea of the business, when it is learned that over 400 acres are devoted exclusively to growing its stock, and that 100 acres are planted in stock annually. The running of this vast business requires the constant labors of from thirty to sixty men and the investment of large sums of money. Each year over 2,000,000 of apple grafts are planted and sales of not less than 800,000 apple-trees are made.

Less than twenty years ago Mr. Lake came to Shenandoah with not more than \$400 in his pocket. His first effort was to plant ten acres of rented land, and this proving successful he increased his business as his finances

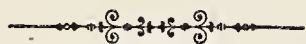
would permit, and always endeavored to make every order however small perfectly satisfactory. The business grew so rapidly that he was obliged to abandon the retail trade and devote his time and energies to the wholesale trade. His customers are largely proprietors of other nurseries, whom he supplies with a much better stock than they can produce. Mr. Lake appears to be the right man in the right place; he has stood right by his convictions, when weaker men would have succumbed and surrendered, but having everything to gain he held to the ropes, when the seas were washing others away, and he has now become so firmly rooted that no ordinary storm causes a tremor.

David S. Lake was born in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, January 27, 1847, his parents being David and Julia B. (Sanborn) Lake. The Lake and Sanborn families were of the pioneer settlers of New Hampshire. Robert Lake, grandfather of our subject, traces his ancestry beyond the seas to English origin. The Sanborn family has produced many able men. One brother of Julia B. Sanborn attained eminence and fame as Prof. E. D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College; Dyer H. Sanborn was another celebrated instructor in New Hampshire, and John R. Sanborn was an influential member of the Canadian Parliament.

David S. Lake is the third of a family of five children; he was reared on the old New England farm until he was sixteen years old, and then took a thorough course at Pittsfield Academy. Upon leaving that institution at the age of nineteen years he resolved to seek his fortune in the West. He first went to Wisconsin, but soon passed into Illinois, where he engaged in teaching. After five years spent in this profession he decided that pedagogy was not his forte, and found employment in a nursery at Prairie City, and from

that place came to Iowa in 1870. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah O'Day January 17, 1872. She is a daughter of Daniel O'Day. Four children have been born of this union: Albert, Ralph, Clara and Leslie.

In connection with the Shenandoah Nurseries we desire to recognize the worth of at least one other person to whom is due much of the systematic method which characterizes the business, Miss Fannie McKee, who is in charge of the office as book-keeper, stenographer, and type-writist.

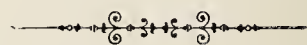


DAVID E. SHOWEN, one of the prosperous farmers of Nebraska Township, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, November 5, 1851, and is a son of Miles and Margaret Eliza (McAlpine) Showen, natives of the State of Tennessee. Until he was eighteen years he remained at home with his parents, attending to the duties usually devolving upon a farmer's son, and spending the winter season in the common schools of that day. When he was three years old his parents had removed to Davis County, Iowa; there the father died, and he and his mother removed to Hawleyville, Iowa, where the mother was again married to Henry Farrens, of Clarinda.

After leaving home David went to Davis County, Iowa, and worked on a farm until he was twenty years old. He was married to Miss Kittie Moreledge, and they in company with his brother removed to a farm of 120 acres in Davis County, which the two sons had inherited; our subject resided there two years, and then disposed of his interest and removed to Kansas, living on a rented farm for one year; he then purchased 160 acres in Republic County, Kansas, on which he lived

one year; he next went into the hardware business, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1882, when he went to Washington Territory; there he worked in the timber for eight months, and then returned to Page County, Iowa, for two months; he again went to Washington Territory, and in the summer of 1883 he returned to Page County, and settled on his present farm.

In February, 1881, his first wife died of consumption, leaving him two children, Elsie and Lottie, aged fourteen and twelve years respectively; they reside with their grandmother in Clarinda. In 1886 Mr. Showen was again married to Miss Mary Metz, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Herman) Metz, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Our subject is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He devotes his time entirely to agricultural pursuits, and has made many improvements on his farm, which is now one of the best in the township.



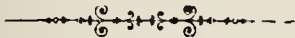
E. PARSLOW, attorney at law, Clarinda, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born April 5, 1856. His father, Abraham Parslow, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America when about twenty-one years of age, locating in Canada. He married Hannah Mahon, also of Irish origin, and they had six children born to them, five of whom are living: two reside in Canada and three in Clarinda. The parents are both deceased, the father dying in Canada, and the mother in Clarinda, Iowa.

Mr. Parslow came to Clarinda in September, 1875, and engaged as a grocery clerk. At the end of three years he entered the law department of the Iowa State University,

having read in the office of the Hon. T. E. Clark prior to that date. In June, 1879, he finished his course at the University and entered the office of T. E. Clark; at the end of three months he became a partner of Mr. Clark, the co-partnership lasting two years. In October, 1881, he opened an office of his own and continued alone until 1884, when a new partnership was effected with Mr. Clark, which lasted until January, 1887; since that time he has been alone. He was city attorney for the years 1883-'84, and made an acceptable officer. Politically he is a pronounced Republican. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities.

Mr. Parslow was united in marriage March 19, 1885, to Miss Mary L. Warren, a native of the State of Wisconsin. Her parents are both deceased.

Mr. Parslow is a rising young attorney, and is certain to make his mark in his profession.



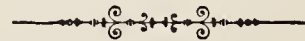
JOHANN G. SCHNEIDER, merchant tailor, Shenandoah, is one of the leading business men of the town. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 18, 1850, and is a son of Christian and Anna Barbara (König) Schneider. His father being a farmer by occupation he early became accustomed to the severe labor of agricultural life. At the age of fourteen years he went to learn the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and becoming thoroughly trained in every detail of the business.

Upon reaching his eighteenth year, knowing that if he remained in his native land he would be called upon for military service, he decided to cross the ocean and seek a home in America, the asylum of the oppressed of every land. He had a brother living in Mad-

ison, Indiana, and he located there, working two years as a journeyman tailor. He then came farther west to Rock Island, Illinois, and afterward to Wapello, Iowa, where he remained until 1872, working as a journeyman; he was then made manager of the business and conducted it successfully for three years. At the end of that period he became proprietor and continued there until 1879, when he removed to Shenandoah, considering that it offered better inducements. Mr. Schneider owns the building in which is his store. He gives employment to seven hands. Paying strict attention to duty, and striving to please, he has built up a paying business. Satisfaction is guaranteed on every garment, and he gives the cutting and fitting his personal attention. He keeps up with the styles, and his prices are very reasonable. He keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of foreign and domestic goods, and the most fastidious can not fail to be suited.

Mr. Schneider was united in marriage at Rock Island, Illinois, September 17, 1872, to Miss Augusta Bannsfeld. Four children have been born of this union: Edward C., Anna, Clara and Frederick.

He has a pleasant home a few blocks from the business center, where he and his family enjoy many of the comforts and blessings of this life.



JAMES C. BLACK, a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, was born November 2, 1831, and is the son of Matthew and Eliza (Currey) Black. The grandfather Black was a native of Ireland, but Matthew Black was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and died in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1850. Eliza Currey was born in Ireland about the year 1801, and died in Butler

County in 1833. Mr. Black was reared to the life of a farmer, in which he continued through life. He and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, which was then known as the Associate Reformed Church. He was twice married, and of the first union three children were born: John A., deceased; James C., our subject, and Matthew I., deceased. There were six children of the second marriage: Uriah J., deceased; Jarvis T., deceased; Abigail, wife of William Maxwell; Robert W., Silas T., deceased, and Joshua T.

James C. was reared in Butler County, Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the common schools. He remained at home until 1852, when he came as far west as Hancock County, Illinois; there he engaged in farm work by the month, in which he continued for seven years. In the meantime he purchased forty acres of land, for which he paid \$600.

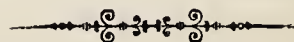
Mr. Black was united in marriage April 27, 1858, to Miss Martha J. Graham, a daughter of William and Rachel (Glasgow) Graham, natives of Ireland and the State of Ohio respectively. The mother died in Ohio in 1848, and the father died in Illinois in 1867. They were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. There were fourteen children in the Graham family: William M., deceased; Nancy A., deceased; Rhoda G., wife of James Montgomery; Calvin C., Hugh J., Martha J., Louisa R., deceased; Hadassah N., deceased; Robert R., deceased; Amanda S., deceased; Joseph C., M. G., John C., deceased, and Mary S., wife of William Nelson. Mrs. Black was born in Adams County, Ohio, April 3, 1831.

After his marriage Mr. Black settled on his little farm in Hancock County, Illinois, and there he remained until April, 1867. He improved the place with good buildings and had it under good cultivation, but he was de-

sirous of obtaining more land, so he went to Iowa and purchased 120 acres in Page County; about twenty acres of this land had been broken out, and there was a log cabin in which they lived for eighteen months. In 1880 they converted the old home into a kitchen and erected a nice frame addition one and a half stories high; there are many other valuable improvements on the farm, among which is an orchard of two acres. He has added to his first purchase 120 acres, the whole farm having been placed under cultivation through his own efforts. When he came to Iowa he had very little to invest in land, but by hard and continued labor he has accumulated a comfortable competence. He has not stood alone in these efforts, but has been ably seconded by his faithful wife, who has ever lent a helping hand. They are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Black has served as a deacon for ten years.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Black entered the United States service, enlisting in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E; he served one year, and then returned to his home in Illinois. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented his township officially as trustee for six years, as assessor for three years, and as a member of the school board.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Black: William M., Robert G., Elmer E., James P., who died January 14, 1868; Arnellas E., who died in January, 1875, and a daughter who died in infancy.



ARK BEDFORD, one of the leading agriculturists of Washington Township, has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1875, when

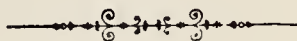
he emigrated from Green County, Wisconsin. He is not an American except by adoption, but was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 20, 1838. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Gott) Bedford, were natives of the same shire. Mary Gott Bedford was a daughter of Erasmus and Mary Gott. Thomas Bedford and wife reared a family of nine children, of whom Mark is the youngest son. His father was a farmer by occupation, and he was reared to the same calling, and in addition learned the butcher's trade. When he was thirty-two years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Franks, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and a daughter of Samnel and — (Phoenix) Franks. Believing that the new world afforded better opportunities for gaining a livelihood and securing a home, Mr. Bedford sailed from Liverpool for the United States, landing after a voyage of twenty-one days. He at once went to Green County, Wisconsin, and settled near Monroe, where his wife died.

As before stated he came to Page County in 1875; he purchased eighty acres of land of "Vet" Johnson, an early settler, and built one of the best barns in Washington Township; it was painted red, and was known far and near as the "red barn." He lived on that farm until 1885, when he bought his present place. He now owns 240 acres of choice land in Washington Township, eighty acres in Locust Grove Township, Fremont County, Iowa, and some timber land in Missouri. He follows general farming and stock-raising and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

Mr. Bedford was married to his second wife February 20, 1878. She was Miss M. Shaffer, a native of Green County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Bassett) Shaffer, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Bedford,—Mary Ann, usually known as "Dolly."

Politically our subject is a Republican of the independent order. He was reared a Methodist, while his wife is a Baptist in religious faith.



ISAAC CHEYNEY PRESTON has been prominently identified with the affairs of Page County since his residence here, which began in the fall of 1870. He occupies an influential position on the Board of County Supervisors, and is the proprietor of "Ridgeland" stock-farm, one of the best in the county.

In order to learn something of his earlier history and surroundings we will go back to Harford County, Maryland, where he was born November 9, 1841. His father, Edmond Preston, was a native of the same county, and his grandfather, David Preston, was born in the old "Keystone" State; he was a member of the Society of Friends, and filled the important office of sitting at the head of the meeting. The Prestons were a prominent family among the Friends or Quakers. Edmond Preston married Phœbe H. Hoskins, a native of Harford County, Maryland, and a daughter of Nathaniel Hoskins, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was also an active member of the Society of Friends, and sat at the head of the meeting. Edmond Preston and wife reared seven sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to maturity.

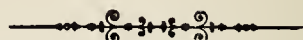
Isaac C. was brought up on the old homestead and received the training usually bestowed upon a farmer's son. He obtained a good education, and on arriving at man's estate he concluded to seek his fortune in the

West. Accordingly he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1863, and then came a time when all thoughts of personal prosperity were set aside and the welfare of the nation was the most vital consideration. In October, 1864, he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, Company G, and made an honorable record during the term of his service. In July, 1865, he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had been confined in the hospital for some time. He then returned to his old home and engaged in business, and in October, 1870, he came to Page County, which was then new and wild. He has since that time placed 160 acres under cultivation, and some of as fine stock as there is in the county can be found at "Ridgeland;" there are thorough-bred short-horns, Poland-China hogs, and fine grades of horses, all showing the best care and judgment on the part of the owner.

Mr. Preston was united in marriage December 7, 1871, in Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Jennie C. Logan, a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Bowling) Logan, natives of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. This union was blessed with one daughter—Nannie W., born July 5, 1877.

In this free country, where men control themselves, every citizen must have some political creed whereby he may be governed; our subject is associated with the Republican party, by which he was elected in 1886 to the responsible position of County Supervisor; he was re-elected in 1889, by which act his popularity was confirmed. He served as Postmaster of Essex from January, 1883, to October, 1885, faithfully performing all the duties of the office. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. In his religious belief he conforms to the Society of Friends, the church of his ancestors. He is a man whose word is as good as his bond, whose

every transaction is honorable and upright, and whom to know is to admire and respect.



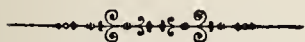
LEVI FULTON, deceased, was one of Douglas Township's representative men, esteemed and honored by all who knew him. He settled on section 26, in March, 1874, and lived there until the fell destroyer overtook him and cut short the usefulness for which he was well fitted. He was born in the State of Ohio, February 20, 1838, and is a son of Rev. David Fulton, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born in 1812. His mother's maiden name was Mary Knight. He grew to manhood in Fayette County, Pennsylvannia, the family having removed to Pennsylvania from Ohio. He passed his youth after the manner of most farmers' sons, attending the common schools during the winter season and working on the farm in the summer time. In his youth he also served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith.

In 1865 Mr. Fulton removed to Carroll County, Illinois, where he worked at his trade and did some farming. March 3, 1861, he had been married in Pennsylvania to Miss Sarah Jane King, and three children were born of this union: two died in childhood and one, David M., survives. Mrs. Sarah J. King died in Carroll County, Illinois, January 15, 1867. Mr. Fulton was again married September 23, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Wingerd, a daughter of Jacob Wingerd. She was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1850.

Mr. Fulton removed with his family to Page County in 1874, and bought 160 acres of wild land, which he has improved in excellent manner. The farm is especially adapted to the raising of live-stock, as it is well watered by a number of pure springs.

By his second marriage Mr. Fulton and wife had six children: Ann Marinda, wife of David Royer; Tina Catherine, Dora Alice, Mahlon R., Effie Pearl and Simon Relmer, deceased. These children and the mother were bereft of the father and husband March 12, 1884, a blow not easy to bear. He was a kind and indulgent father, and an affectionate husband, and was highly respected by all who knew him. In his death Douglas Township lost one of her best citizens. He was an active member of the Evangelical Church, and for fifteen years served as class-leader.

Mrs. Fulton lives on the homestead, and her step-son David has charge of the farming interests. He was born in 1866, and is one of the energetic young farmers of the township.



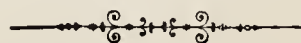
JN. STRICKLAND is here given space that there may be some lasting record of one of Page County's truly representative pioneers. It is ever with feelings of deepest respect mingled with another feeling akin to reverence that we repeat the histories of these sturdy, rugged characters to whom we are indebted for so many of the blessings of life, and without whom there would have been no Iowa, no Page County.

The worthy subject of this brief biography was born in Ashland County, Ohio, April 2, 1835, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Harper) Strickland, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The parents were among the early settlers of Ashland County, Ohio, where they took up Government land. Their nearest neighbors were seven miles away, and they were in heavy timber district where clearing a farm means even more than it does in Iowa. There were six children in the family, of whom J. N. was the fifth. He was

educated in the primitive log school house of that early day, and remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age; he then went to learn the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked for some time. In 1858 he came to Iowa and settled at Primrose, Lee County, working at his trade. In 1863 he came to Page County and settled on eighty acres of land in Douglas Township, which was entirely without improvements; there he has since passed his days, and has toiled and labored until he has one of the best farms in the township; he has a nice residence in a pleasant location, and as his means would permit he has invested in land until he owns between 500 and 600 acres; this is all under cultivation and is improved with good buildings.

Mr. Strickland was married in Lee County, Iowa, December 22, 1859, to Rebecca L. McNeal, a daughter of Thomas McNeal, a well-known early settler of Douglas Township. Seven children have been born of this union: Mary Alice, wife of Isaac Durrin, Joseph A., Leona Belle, wife of William Barnes, James W., Paulina E., Henry A. and Pearl.

In questions of a political nature Mr. Strickland agrees with the Democrats and votes the ticket of that party. He has served as Justice of the Peace for four years and has discharged the duties of that office acceptably to the people. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and is highly respected by all with whom he has any dealings.



WG. DAVIE, a successful agriculturist of Douglas Township, has been a resident of Page County since his early youth, and has witnessed in the course of these years the wonderful develop-

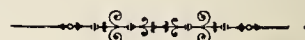
ment and growth of this section of country. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 15, 1846, and is a son of Alexander Davie, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. His father was born in 1808, and was left an orphan at the age of seven years. In 1837 he came to America and was married in Ashland County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Palmer, a native of England. They emigrated from Ohio to Page County, Iowa, in 1855: they reared three children: W. G., the subject of this notice, Adaline, deceased, wife of William Giese, and Mary E., wife of Taylor King. The father died July 6, 1885; he was a Scotchman of the typical class, firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and a zealous and active member of church. His widow resides in Douglas Township.

W. G. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1875 he settled on his present place, which is one of the best farms in the county; it consists of 207 acres and is rich soil in an advanced state of cultivation. There is a good, substantial residence, a roomy barn, stock scales, and many other modern conveniences. Mr. Davie devotes his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and has been uniformly successful in these industries.

He was united in marriage September 29, 1874, to Miss E. C. Cramer, a daughter of Major Joseph Cramer, one of Page County's prominent pioneers. Mrs. Davie has born in Owen County, Indiana and was an infant when her parents removed to Page County. Mr. and Mrs. Davie have had born to them five children: William L., Wilma E., Albert F., George C., and Bessie, deceased.

Mr. Davie affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as assessor for two years, and as a member of the school board, with much credit to himself and the satisfaction of

his constituents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been prominently identified for many years. He is a man still in the prime of life and has many years of usefulness before he shall have consumed the "three-score years and ten" allotted to man.



JOHNSTON McINTOSH has been a resident of Page County since 1869, and is one of the successful agriculturists of Douglas Township. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 12, 1843, and is one of a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter. His father, James McIntosh, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Jenette (McIntosh) McIntosh, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio. The family removed from Ohio to Winneshiek County, Iowa, in 1855, and were among the early settlers there. James McIntosh died July 23, 1874, and his wife, August 27, 1887.

Johnston McIntosh was reared in the county in which he was born until twelve years of age, and early became accustomed to the hard labor of farm life. In 1869 he came to Page County from Winneshiek County, but did not settle on his present farm until 1875. The place had been improved by D. W. Shaw and consisted of 160 acres. Mr. McIntosh has made many valuable improvements, and has brought the land to a state of cultivation seldom equaled; the house is delightfully situated in the midst of evergreen trees and shrubs, and near by are a fine grove and orchard of excellent varieties of bearing trees; a comparatively novel luxury is the fish-pond, which is one of the best in Page County. The buildings for stock and grain are of a neat, substantial style, and all

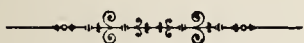


Jephtha Groe

the surroundings indicate enterprise and energy to be leading traits of the owner.

Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage January 14, 1875, to Miss Anna McIntosh, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a daughter of D. G. and Jenette McIntosh. Her father was a native of Scotland and her mother was born in Ohio. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: James M., Harry A. and Daniel, deceased.

Mr. McIntosh affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of strong convictions of right and wrong, and of integrity of character, having the respect of all who know him.

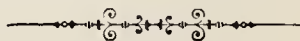


JEPHTHAH GROVE is one of the prominent old settlers and pioneers of Page County. His great-grandfather, Richard Grove, emigrated to this country from Ireland and settled in Virginia; he remained but a short time and then returned to his native land. John Grove, son of Richard Grove, came to America with his father, and remained here; he was married in Virginia. Benjamin Grove, son of John Grove, and father of Jephthah Grove, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia. He married Holly Jarnagin, daughter of John and Mary Jarnagin, and to them were born eleven children: Sampson, Abijah, Jephthah, Orpha, Naomi, Susannah, Vincent, John, Noah, Elsie and Hannah. The father was a farmer by occupation, and soon after his marriage he removed to Highland County, Ohio, where he was one of the pioneers, packing his effects through from Virginia on horseback. He cleared up a farm, on which he lived thirty years, and then removed to Defiance County, Ohio, where he died in 1831, at the age of sixty-

three years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a good, substantial citizen.

Jephthah Grove, son of Benjamin Grove, and the subject of this notice, was born on his father's farm in Highland County, Ohio. He received a common-school education, and when he was twenty years of age he removed with his father to Defiance County, Ohio. In 1834 he was married to Miss Sarah Storey, daughter of Thomas and Leah Storey. To them have been born six children, who grew to maturity: Francis M., William O., Joseph S., Louisa, Mary J. and Ellen. After his marriage Mr. Grove settled on a farm in Defiance County, where he remained twenty-five years. In 1854 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled on his present farm of fine, rich land, consisting of 240 acres. His son Joseph served in the war of the Rebellion, in the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in the sieges of Vicksburg and Memphis, besides several noted battles. He died after two years' service from disease contracted by exposure.

Politically Mr. Grove affiliates with the Republican party. He has always been an industrious, upright man, and has done his share in the upbuilding of the county. The land on which he settled in 1854 was raw prairie, but by his own diligent labor he has converted it into a fertile, well-improved farm. The pioneers are truly the men who made this country, and deserve the honor that is paid them by all thinking people.



ANDREW LINDBURG.—Of all the foreign countries contributing to the population of the New World, Sweden should not be numbered among the least. From the race inhabiting that country we

have received a thrifty, industrious class of citizens, of whom Andrew Lindburg is a true representative. He was born among the pines of Sweden, April 20, 1837, and is a son of Nels and Eliza (Isaacson) Lindburg, who were also natives of Sweden. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then went to work on a farm.

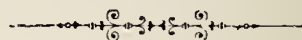
With all his affection for friends, and home, and native land, he considered that America held more in store for him, and in 1862 he sailed away to new scenes and new fields of labor. He landed in New York and proceeded at once to Henry County, Illinois, and for two years was engaged in farm labor.

His adopted country being in distress and need of brave soldiers, he enlisted in 1864 in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, one of the most gallant regiments of Illinois, and one that made a very brilliant record during the war. He was in several noted battles, and did faithful service until October 31, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Selma, Alabama. While in the service of the Government he contracted a chronic disease, from which he has never recovered fully, and for which he receives a pension.

Mr. Lindburg was united in marriage November 6, 1866, to Sophia Charlson, a native of Sweden, who came to Illinois when she was twenty-two years of age. After his marriage he removed to Moline, Illinois, and remained there three years. He then came to Page County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of wild land, where he has since resided, and has made into one of the best farms in the township. He has erected a fine house of a modern style of architecture, and this is surrounded with shade trees, making it a very attractive spot. He has planted an orchard and a grove, and the barns for stock and grain are ample, neat, and substantial.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindburg are the parents of

nine children: Nels Albert, Charles Edward, John William, Matilda Louisa, Lena Elizabeth, David Theodore, Otto Enoch, Oscar Emmanuel, Esther Sophia, and Gustav A., deceased. The father affiliates with the Republican party. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and is a man of upright habits and dealings.



JOHN GROELING is one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of Douglas Township, and has been a resident since 1867, with the exception of a few years spent in Nebraska. He was born in Germany, October 22, 1844, and is a son of Christian and Julia Ann (Schmidt) Groeling, also natives of the "Fatherland." When he was eight years old the family emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where they resided four years; at the end of that time they removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, and located near Burlington, where John spent the remainder of his youth. He was trained in the industry of agriculture, and received his education in the common schools.

When the dark war cloud hung threatening over this fair land, and there was a call for brave men to come to her defense, Christian Groeling enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and while in the service he contracted a disease from which he died in Alabama, December 7, 1863. He left a wife and five children, two sons and three daughters: John, the subject of this notice; Herman, Mary, wife of William Otte; Frances, wife of George Bosse; Otilda, wife of Frank Sierp. The mother now receives a pension from the Government.

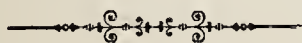
John was the oldest of the children and upon him fell the burden of the support of

the younger children, and he did his duty faithfully and well. In 1867, as before stated, he came to Page County, and improved a farm of 200 acres. November 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Catherine Bosse, a native of Jackson County, Indiana, and a daughter of Harmon and Mary (Sitterding) Bosse, natives of Hanover, Germany. Her parents had settled in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1845, and the mother died there in 1860. The father and children came to Page County, and there the father died in 1868.

In 1881 John Groeling removed to Pawnee County, Nebraska, where his wife died, August 12, 1882; she was the mother of five children: Henry, Julia Anna, Rosa, Minnie and Albert. In 1883 the family came back to Page County, Iowa, and settled in Nodaway Township. Some time later Mr. Groeling bought his present farm of J. H. Cramer, which was under cultivation; he has added to this until he now owns 266 acres; he has a good house and barns with many modern conveniences, and a fine grove and orchard.

Mr. Groeling was married a second time, August 6, 1885, to Mrs. Eliza (Bosse) Knost, widow of Fred Knost. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a sister of her husband's first wife. Her husband died August 10, 1882.

Our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and has represented the people of his township as assessor, trustee and as a member of the school board, reflecting much credit upon himself.



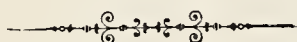
JOHAN McPHERRIN, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Clarinda, came to Page County in the fall of 1873 from Knox County, Illinois. He is a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati, Oc-

tober 3, 1813, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Alexander) McPherrin, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. This worthy couple reared a family of six sons and five daughters. John is the second child and when but a small boy his parents removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education in the subscription schools. His early training included habits of energy and industry which have followed him through life as a blessing. It was in 1835 the family removed to Knox County, Illinois, where they were among the first settlers and where the father and mother passed the remainder of their days.

John returned to Ohio and at the age of twenty-five years he was married to Miss Lucinda Curl. By this union three children were born: Isaac N., W. M., attorney, deceased and Elizabeth, wife of George Harris. Mrs. McPherrin died in the spring of 1851, in Knox County, Illinois. December 30, 1852, Mr. McPherrin was united in marriage to Mrs. Hannah E. Swarts, whose maiden name was Chesney; her husband was Rev. Samuel D. Swarts, by whom she had three children: Thomas Edward, Abraham D. and Emma C., wife of Frank White. Mr. and Mrs. McPherrin have had born of their last marriage two children: Samuel Chesney, an attorney of Kansas City, and Sarah A., wife of F. O. Frazier of Los Angeles, California.

In 1873 Mr. McPherrin removed to Page County as before stated, and since that time he has been extensively engaged in improving wild land; he placed 640 acres in one body in Tarkio Township under cultivation, and although he has sold several tracts he still owns a goodly number of acres, while he resides in Clarinda. Politically he is a Republican. He has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years, and has served as class-leader and as

a member of the official board for many years. During all this time he has lived an upright conscientious life, and has ever contributed liberally of his means for the support of the church. His wife and children are also acceptable members of the same church. His Christian influence for fifty years has been cast on the side of right and purity as taught in the Gospel, and the world is the better for his example.



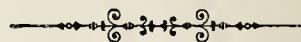
DAVID PORTER is one of the typical sons of the "Emerald Isle" to whom we as Americans are indebted for the settlement and development of many of our western lands. He was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in October, 1811, and is a son of Robert and Esther (White) Porter. He served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, which he followed for several years. When he was twenty years of age the spirit of adventure would no longer be stilled, and he bade farewell to home and native land and sailed away to the New World; he embarked at Belfast and landed at Quebec, Canada, proceeding at once to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade.

Mr. Porter was united in marriage in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1835, to Miss Eliza Guy, also a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and daughter of George and Bessie (Hazelep) Guy; her paternal grandfather was Hugh Guy, and her mother's parents were James and Margaret (Bradshaw) Hazelep.

The tide of emigration was westward, and desirous of obtaining a home for himself, Mr. Porter removed in 1850, to Washington County, Iowa, where he resided for two years. He then came to Page County and settled on a tract of wild land in Harlan Township; there he improved a farm of 200 acres, plant-

ing a grove and an orchard; he lived there until 1866, when he came to Clarinda and again began working at his trade. He also built a livery and feed stable, which he managed for some time, but which is now rented.

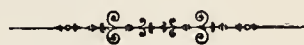
Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are deceased: Esther Elizabeth is the wife of D. Crawford; Mary J. was the wife of Patterson Hoag, and John R., who is a resident of Colorado. In his native land Mr. Porter belonged to the religious sect known as Covenanters, and is a man of the highest integrity of character. He and his wife have lived together fifty-five years, peaceful, industrious, and contented years, and enjoy the respect and confidence of all who know them.



JOSEPH C. JOURNEY is descended from English ancestors. His grandfather emigrated from England to America and settled in Virginia. John A. Journey, the father of Joseph C., was a soldier in the war of 1812. When a young man he married a Miss Green of Georgetown, Virginia. They had two sons, both of whom are still living, John and William. The mother died in Ohio, where the family were living in Perry County. Mr. Journey afterward married a Mrs. Brown, whose maiden name was Annie Hopkins, a daughter of Daniel Hopkins of Ohio; seven children were born of this union: Judia A., James B., Robert R., Joseph C., Stephen W., Susan J. and Thomas J. In 1849 the father emigrated with his family to Jay County, Indiana, and settled on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days; he died in 1853. He was a prosperous farmer, owning at the time of his death 200 acres of land. He was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

Joseph C., his son, was born on his father's farm in Perry County, Ohio, in 1833. When quite a young man he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for thirty-two years. He was married in 1854, at twenty-one years of age, to Miss Samorie T. Keyser, daughter of Jesse and Martha (Yost) Keyser. Mrs. Keyser was a daughter of Eli Yost of Mercer County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Journey have been born five children: Martha A., Benoni B., Viola, Pearl C., Thomas and June F. Soon after his marriage Mr. Journey settled in Portland, Jay County, Indiana, where he followed his trade until 1861. He then removed to Sterling, Illinois, and August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private; he was appointed Corporal, and participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River and a number of skirmishes; he served nearly three years and was mustered out at Nashville and honorably discharged at Chicago, July 1, 1865. At one time when on picket duty he contracted a cold which settled in his hips and rendered him helpless; he was taken in an ambulance to the hospital at Franklin, Tennessee, but was soon removed to Nashville to Hospital No. 19, where he lay for four weeks; he then went on guard duty, having charge of the linen room. After this he was placed on guard at the barracks under Colonel Falk until he was mustered out. He then returned to his family in Mercer County, Ohio, broken in health, and engaged at his old trade as a plasterer. On November 1, 1866, he was taken ill and was not able to do any work until September, 1867. In 1869 he removed to Iowa and purchased a farm of forty acres in Amity Township, Page County. In 1879 he bought his present farm of 140 acres. His wife died in 1878 and his children are all married. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He receives from the

Government a pension for his services to his country, but not commensurate with his disability. He is a man of liberal views, and although a diligent student of the Bible he has his own opinion in regard to religious matters; he has read the Old Testament through twelve times and the New Testament about twenty-five times, and for the past seven years he has been a daily reader of its pages. He believes in the principles of the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a member. Through all his life he has borne a brave and honorable part in its labors and responsibilities, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.



ELMORE J. HERSEY is a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Page County. He was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, October 2, 1851. His father, Rev. Hiram Hersey, was a Methodist minister; he was born in Maine, September 9, 1812, and began active life as a clerk in the city of Bangor. He removed to Illinois in 1837, where he taught school for a number of years. From that place he went to Wisconsin and was engaged to teach the first school in Beloit. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Nancy Fawcett. He was converted when a young man and in 1848 he united with the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a member until his death. In 1874 he removed to Hastings, Nebraska, and preached more or less in the country around, sometimes with great success. He died at his home in Hastings, February 9, 1884. He was the father of but three children: Julia A., Elmore J. and Ella A. Julia married George Hague-wood. In 1870 Mr. Hersey bought a farm of 120 acres in Page County, Iowa, where

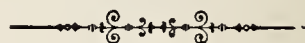
his son Elmore J. now resides. He was a man who had the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and was a faithful and earnest minister of the gospel. His preaching in the wilds of Wisconsin at an early day was with zeal and fidelity.

Elmore J. Hersey, the subject of this notice, received an academic education, and when his father came to Page County in 1870 he accompanied him; when his father went to Hastings, Nebraska, he remained on the land in Page County and placed it under good cultivation. He bought more land and after a few years he bought out his father and continued farming; he has been very prosperous and now owns 400 acres of fine land, well improved and stocked. June 15, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Grove, daughter of Jephthah Grove, an old, well-known resident of the county, a full notice of whom will be found on another page of this volume. In his political opinions Mr. Hersey adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the trustees of the church at Shambaugh. He has represented the people of his township as trustee and as clerk; he is a very active, energetic man and a thorough, practical farmer, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives.

During the winter of 1870-'71 Mr. Hersey taught the Nixon school in his township, and in 1871-'72, the Fruits school in East River Township, and then the Calhoon school. In 1883 he taught the Nixon school again, making five terms in this county. His sister Ella was also a teacher by profession.

Nancy Fawcett, wife of the Rev. Hiram Hersey, and mother of Elmore J., was born near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, July 18, 1817. She lived in the place of her

birth until she was eight years old. Her parents were Quakers and most of their relatives removed to Ohio on account of their anti-slavery sentiments, but Mr. Fawcett went to Tennessee, and was one of the early surveyors of that State. On the death of her father in 1831 her mother removed to Decatur, Illinois, and in 1832 married Jesse Walker, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers mentioned in Peter Cartwright's work, when they moved about twelve miles from Chicago on the Des Plaines River, where they lived till after his death in 1835, when she returned to Decatur Illinois. He assisted in the building of the first Methodist Church in Chicago. The Rev. Hiram Hersey was married to Nancy Fawcett in Decatur, Illinois, October 1, 1843.



THOMAS ROSS, dealer in guns, sporting goods and pocket cutlery, became identified with the interests of Shenandoah in October, 1881, when he established his present business in the face of the advice of business men of the town who thought no support would be accorded an enterprise of this character; that they were wrong and his judgment was right has been abundantly proven by the result. The people of the community now look upon this business as of great necessity and advantage as any other, and certainly none other has proven more profitable and more satisfactory to its proprietor, or has met with more favor from the public.

Mr. Ross is an experienced and expert workman, and no work, however complicated or delicate, need be sent abroad for repairs with so skillful a hand at home.

Thomas Ross was born at Westville, Franklin County New York, July 16, 1853, and is

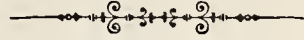
a son of James and Sarah (Dickey) Ross, natives of the Empire State. The Ross family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. James Ross, Jr., died when Thomas was but but thirteen years old, so our subject was early thrown upon his own responsibilities. He had become familiar with the use of tools, his father having been a blacksmith, and he resolved to become a mechanic. Accordingly, when he was nineteen years old he left home, going to Springfield, Massachusetts. He first found employment with the Dwight Cotton Corporation at Chicopee, but after a few months secured a position with the Davis Level and Tool Company at Springfield, where he served an apprenticeship of three years, becoming a skilled workman on all small tools. He then worked two years in Smith & Wesson's gun factory at Springfield, and then for J. Stevens & Co. at Chicopee Falls.

He was afterward employed by the Ames Manufacturing Company to rearrange and improve the mechanism of the Eldridge sewing-machine. He then entered the factory of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, and was with Barney & Berry on special die work. He remained with this last named firm until he came to Iowa. In 1875 he went to the Black Hills, where he spent one and a half years in mining and prospecting, but with limited success. The financial success attending his business enterprise in Shenandoah is highly gratifying.

In 1875 Mr. Ross's mother with her family emigrated to Iowa and settled in Fremont County, where they are now residing; the family consists of John, Samuel, Rachel, Charles, Henry and Addie; Fred died in childhood.

Thomas Ross and Cora E. Martin were joined in matrimony at Chicopee, Massachusetts, April 2, 1876. Mrs. Ross was born in Vermont, January 11, 1857. Six children

have been born by this union: Homer W., Arthur H., Bertha M., Mabel, Harry and Junia A.



C J. CADWELL, one of the representative stock-growers of Colfax Township, came to Page County from Henry County, Illinois, in March, 1874, making the journey by rail as far as Osceola, and from that point by team. He has been closely identified with the general interests of the county ever since the date of his settlement.

Mr. Cadwell was born July 24, 1839, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and he is a son of George and Sally M. (Porter) Cadwell, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The father died in 1879 at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother survived until 1885, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. Justus Cadwell, the paternal grandfather of E. J., was supposed to be of German origin.

George Cadwell and wife reared a family of twelve children, of whom E. J. was the sixth child; there were seven sons and five daughters. In 1841 the family removed to Knox County, Illinois, where E. J. grew to manhood. He was reared to farm life and attended the common schools, which at that day did not afford the advantages now given boys desirous of receiving an education.

As the dark war cloud of the Rebellion became heavier and more threatening, Mr. Cadwell, fired with young patriotism, entered the ranks of the Union army, enlisting August 1, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Among other engagements in which he participated were those of Fort Donelson and Waverly, Tennessee. He served his country faithfully, never shirking a known duty, and was mus-

tered out June 25, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

September 27, 1866, Mr. Cadwell was united in marriage to Miss Alna M. Field. She was born in Cornwall, Vermont, March 2, 1843, and is a daughter of Norman and Happalonia (Chadderdon) Field, natives of the "Green Mountain" State, and of most excellent ancestry. Mrs. Cadwell's grandfather Field was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his oldest son. The Fields were of Welsh extraction. James Chadderdon, Mrs. Cadwell's maternal grandsire, was of German origin, while his wife, Lydia, was of English descent. It may be stated in this connection that Norman Field was an own cousin to Cyrus W. Field of world-wide fame. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary note, was a cousin of Mrs. Cadwell's grandfather.

In 1853 Mrs. Cadwell's parents removed to Illinois. When she was but fourteen years of age she began teaching school, her first term being held in a log school-house in 1857. She was very successful in her profession so early begun, and continued to teach for many terms. Her father died in Wisconsin in 1887, aged eighty-six years; the mother survives at the age of eighty-three years, and makes her home with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell are the parents of four daughters: May M., Carrie L., Edna H. and Nettie E. The two older are teachers, and are well fitted for such a calling. The parents themselves, having traveled the rugged paths of life, determined to give their children every possible advantage, and are now happy in the thought that these opportunities have been improved.

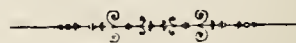
Mr. Cadwell is a Republican in political thought and action, and has held numerous local offices. He belongs to Page Post, G. A. R. at Coin, and is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity at Blanchard, and of the

Rising Star Lodge, No. 180, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coin. In all the various capacities in which our esteemed subject has served the people of Page County, he has been faithful. He came to Colfax Township at a time when all was new and wild, and when fuel was scarce and had to be carried great distances. There were no railroads, and produce had to be taken to markets many miles away and sold very cheaply. The years 1875 and 1876 brought the grasshopper plague and the severe wind-storm, both of which swept away all the growing crops.

Enduring hardships like good soldiers both Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell kept at work, and today are in good circumstances, surrounded by all the comforts of life, the parents of four daughters, who are an honor to their father and mother and the county in which they reside.

To the original purchase of forty acres Mr. Cadwell has added at different times as his means would permit, until he now has 223 acres. He makes a specialty of breeding fine horses, in which he is very successful.



DR. JAMES G. WILLIAMS is one of the oldest and most extensive practitioners in Page County. Robert Williams, his father, was a native of Maryland, and is of Welsh origin. He was a very wealthy man, owning an extensive distillery and holding a number of slaves. He married Margaret McAlister and to them were born nine children: Mary A., Harriet, Eliza, Louisa, John B., William H., James G., Joseph H. and Margaret. Mr. Williams removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, about the year 1823, and

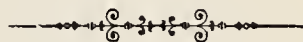
resided there until 1839, when he emigrated to Illinois; there he spent the remainder of his days in Fulton County, dying at the age of seventy-four years. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was class-leader for many years.

Dr. James G. Williams was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1830, and received a common-school education. He was entirely dependent upon his own resources, as his father had met with reverses in business, and had lost his property. In his early youth a taste for medicine was developed, and he began his study under Dr. W. H. Efnor, formerly of New York, but then located at Richmond, Keokuk County, Iowa. Dr. Williams had come to Iowa in 1849 at the age of nineteen years, and after completing his medical studies he began the practice of his chosen profession at Richland in 1859; there he remained until 1865, when he removed to Kirkville, Wapello County, Iowa, where he had a large and very successful practice; at that time an epidemic, spotted fever, was raging, which he met with good success; his fees for two months were \$1,500. In 1870 he came to Page County and located in Braddyville, after spending a few months in Clarinda. He enjoys the reputation of being a very skillful and careful physician, which his large and increasing practice fully justifies, and as a man and a citizen he is above reproach.

The Doctor was united in marriage in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1850, to Elizabeth J. Hardin, a daughter of Rev. Henry and Catherine (Ludwick) Hardin. Of this union seven children have been born, four of whom are now living: Mary A., Catherine D., Henry J., and Harvey B. Dr. Williams has given his children a good education at Amity College, and has trained them to habits of thrift and industry. He is in comfortable circumstances, owning 102 acres of

land near Braddyville, which is excellently improved; there are substantial buildings, one of the finest orchards in the county, containing 700 trees of best varieties, and a vineyard in full bearing condition.

Our worthy subject is still in the prime of life and possesses the confidence of the public to a highly satisfactory degree. His first wife died in 1869, and in 1870 he was married to Francis M. Comstock, daughter of Dr. A. B. Comstock, one of the oldest physicians in Iowa and one of the wealthiest farmers in Wapello County, owning 600 acres of land. Mrs. Williams's mother was Sarah A. Sullivan, one of the first white children born in Iowa. Dr. A. B. Comstock once represented Wapello County in the Legislature some years ago, and is one of the best posted men in political matters in the State of Iowa.



JAMES M. BLACK, an honored resident of College Springs, Iowa, is deserving of mention in this work on account of his military record, if for no other reason. He comes from an old family of Scotch-Irish extraction, who settled in the State of Pennsylvania at a time long preceding the Revolutionary war; there were members of the family in that war and also in the war of 1812. James Black, the grandfather of James M. Black, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and was a weaver by trade. He married Nancy Clarke, and of this union were born nine children: Jane, Margaret, Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William, Clarke, Hamilton and Samuel. Mr. Black emigrated to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1805, making the journey in a keel-boat from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He lived in Maysville and followed his occupation fourteen years, and at the end of that

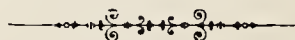
time he removed to Floyd County, Indiana, where he settled on a farm; in 1832 he went to Pennsylvania to make a visit and while there died, aged eighty-four years. Clarke H. Black, his son and the father of James M., was also born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; when he was two years of age his parents removed to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He married Annie Starr, a daughter of Jeremiah and Zerusha (Barnhardt) Starr. The Starrs were of German descent, and had settled in Pennsylvania at an early day; the Barnhardts were also Pennsylvanians of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Black were born two children, James M. and Enos. The father was a ship-carpenter by trade, and was engaged in this occupation until 1861, when there was a call for men to go to the defense of this country. He responded, becoming a member of a Kentucky regiment; he was in the commissary department, and was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged and served all through that terrible conflict. After the close of the war he made his home with his sons, Enos and James; he died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a man of industrious, frugal habits, and a true and loyal citizen.

James M. Black, son of Clarke H. and Annie (Starr) Black, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1835; he received his education in the common schools, and in early life learned the business of a gardener. In 1856 he came to Illinois and settled in Warren County. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Nancy J. Nelson, a daughter of James M. and Martha (Hodges) Nelson; of this union three children have been born: Charles Francis, George H. and Anna M. James M. Nelson was of English origin, and removed from East Tennessee to Knox County, Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his days.

In 1862 Mr. Black enlisted in Company B,

One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served to the close of the war; he participated in the following engagements: Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mills, Dallas, Rocky Face, Mill Creek Gap, Tanner's Ferry, Cassville, Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. At one time he was under fire ninety-two days without cessation. He was also in a great many skirmishes and did a considerable amount of scout service, being detailed with Colonel Truesdale's company of scouts. During all his service he received but two slight wounds. He was with Sherman on his immortal "March to the Sea," and was present at the Grand Review at Washington city. He was a valiant, faithful soldier, and was honorably discharged after the declaration of peace. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., Clarinda. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Black removed to Page County in 1869, and since that time has been identified with all public enterprises having for their object the advancement of the community. He takes an active interest in education and has served as school director several terms. By his upright habits and fair dealing he has won an enviable reputation. He has given his children a liberal education, Annie and George being students at Amity College at the present time. Charles Francis has also attended college, but is now managing the farm.

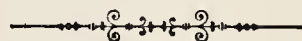


JOHAN M. FINE belongs to a family who emigrated to America from Germany and settled in North Carolina before the war of the Revolution; there were members of the family who were soldiers in that war, and they

fought valiantly in behalf of their adopted country. The grandfather of Mr. Fine was one of the pioneers of North Carolina and emigrated to Fountain County, Indiana, at an early day, being one of the first settlers. His son Peter, the father of John M., was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, and came with his father to Indiana when quite a young man. He married Miss Eliza A. Hybarger, of Fountain County, Indiana, a daughter of Jonathan Hybarger, who was of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Fine were the parents of nine children: Amanda C., John M., Aaron C., Washington L., Ephraim J., Martha C., Harriet A. and America A. The father became a prosperous farmer and for many years lived in Indiana. In 1857 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and bought a steam saw-mill, which he managed for several years; he then returned to the occupation to which he had been trained in his youth, farming. He purchased 200 acres of excellent land in Polk Township, where he passed the remainder of his days. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a decided stand on religious and moral questions. Mr. Fine was an exhorter and local preacher in his church, and was an earnest laborer in the cause of his Master. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party.

John M. Fine was born in Fountain County, Indiana, May 13, 1842, and was reared to the life of a farmer; he received his education in the common schools at that time, and when a youth of fifteen years he came with his father to Taylor County, Iowa. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Emrick, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Market) Emrick, who were originally from Ohio, but early settlers in Fountain County, Indiana; they also emigrated to Taylor County, Iowa, in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs.

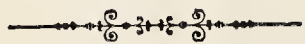
Fine were born eight children: William T. S., Albert A., Mamie C., Peter D., Ada A., Rhoda B., Ira E., and Casper G. Mr. Fine settled on a farm in Polk Township, Taylor County, and lived there until 1886, when he bought his present farm; it consists of 273 acres of fine farming land and is improved with good buildings. He and his faithful wife have worked with untiring effort, and by industry and frugality have accumulated a comfortable fortune. They have brought up their children to habits of thrift and economy, and to appreciate the self-denial and labor they have performed in order to assist them in starting out in life for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Fine are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their oldest son, William T. S., married Miss Emna Lasley, a daughter of Israel Lasley, of this county, and to them is born one child, Orpha F.



JAMES D. MAXWELL is one of the most substantial and reliable farmers of this section of Iowa, and is descended from good old Irish stock. His grandfather was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America, first settling in the State of Ohio; thence he removed to Morgan County, Indiana. He was the father of six children: John, James, Robert, William, Harvey and Ellen. William Maxwell, father of James D., was born in Morgan County, Indiana, and married Miss Lettie Manley, daughter of John R. Manley, of Monroe County, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were born six children, who grew to maturity: Jackson, James, John, Robert, George and Thomas. About the year 1854 Mr. Maxwell undertook to move to Monroe County, Iowa, where his wife's father lived; but he was taken ill on the way and died at Bloomington, Illinois, at the age of forty-six

years. Mrs. Maxwell continued the journey and joined her relatives in Iowa.

James D. Maxwell, son of William and Lettie (Manley) Maxwell, was born in 1844 and received but a limited education. He came with his mother to Iowa, and married Jane Townsend, daughter of Ellison and Catherine (Zimmer) Townsend. Six children were born of this union: Lettie, Ella, Elizabeth, John, George and Gracie. After his marriage Mr. Maxwell settled in 1876 on his present farm. He has been a hard-working man and has accumulated considerable property; his farm consists of 120 acres, which is in an advanced state of cultivation and well improved. He has been called to represent his people as township trustee, and has discharged his duties with ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He stands high among his fellow citizens as an honorable, upright man. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, while his wife is a Baptist. Mrs. Maxwell was born in Missouri in 1853. Her grandfather, William Townsend, of Morgan County, Indiana, removed to Andrew County, Missouri, but returned to Indiana, where he owned a farm in Morgan County. Ellison Townsend moved to Andrew County, Missouri, settling on a farm, where he died at the age of fifty-four years. He was the father of eleven children: Elizabeth, John, Rebecca, Delilah, William, Mary, Joseph F., Jesse, Jane A., Martha and Louis.



 S. HART was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 28, 1827. His father, George Hart, settled in Ohio in 1802, coming from Lexington, Kentucky, although he was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He was the son of James Hart, a Revolutionary soldier, who was at the surrender of

Yorktown. He was of Irish extraction, his ancestors having come from County Antrim. George Hart and wife had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. They removed to Adams County, Illinois, in 1834, and to Peoria County in 1846. The mother, Martha (Sleasman) Hart, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, and was the daughter of Christopher Sleasman, of Dutch ancestry. She died in 1851, and the father died in 1884, aged eighty-five years. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that calling all his days. He was a member of the old Whig party, and in his religious faith he was a United Presbyterian.

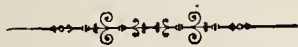
C. S. Hart, the subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the old-time, log school house, furnished with slab seats and floor. In 1854 he removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and resided there ten years. From 1864 to 1866 he spent in travel in the different States, and finally settled in Hancock County, Illinois, from which section he removed to Page County in 1875.

Mr. Hart was united in marriage April 7, 1851, to Mary Warwick, who was born at Glendale, Ohio, and who was the daughter of James Warwick. By this union five children were born, only one of whom is still living, Henry Chapman, a resident of Kansas. Mrs. Hart died November 23, 1863, and was deeply mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Hart was married to his present wife December 24, 1868. She was Miss Elizabeth Kerr, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander and Isabella (Donnan) Kerr, natives of Scotland. When Mrs. Hart was a child her parents removed to Peoria County, Illinois, and thence to Keokuk County, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood, and where the parents passed the remainder of their days. By this last union two children were born, Mary and Maggie.

In 1875 Mr. Hart removed to Page County and settled in Harlan Township, where he resided eight years; at the end of that time he removed to College Springs, Amity Township, where he remained two years. In 1886 he came to his present farm, which he purchased from Hon. E. B. Hoag. He erected a fine residence in 1886, at a cost of \$2,000, and it is a most attractive home.

Politically our subject is a Prohibitionist, and is a strong advocate of the principles of his party. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Coin, and has been an elder of the church. His family are also members of the same denomination. He is a man of much intelligence and stands very high in his community. He upholds the principles of morality, religion and temperance, and has reared his family so that they are an ornament to society.

Melville Stone Leslie, a grandson, finds a home in the family of Mr. Hart. He is the son of John R. and Catherine Hart Leslie. The mother is deceased.



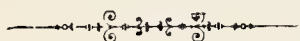
DAVID McAFEE, one of the reliable farmers of Amity Township, belongs to a family of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, David McAfee, was from the Highlands of Scotland, and when a young man he became a soldier in the British army, where he served twenty-one years. He came to this country and served in the English army in the war of 1812. After his discharge he settled on a farm in county Antrim, Ireland. He married Rosa Smith, a native of county Londonderry, Ireland, and to them were born four children: Barbara, Rose, Peggie and John. The father lived on this same farm until his death. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

John McAfee, his son, the father of our subject, was a native of the beautiful "Emerald Isle," and married Martha Beverland, a daughter of William Beverland. Of this union five children were born: Jane, Martha, Rosena, Elizabeth and David. Mr. McAfee was a Presbyterian, and lived and died on the same farm on which his father had passed so many of his days. After her husband's death Mrs. McAfee married William McIntyre and emigrated to America with her family. Her son David was born in county Antrim, Ireland, October 21, 1826. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and at the age of twenty-two years he bade farewell to his native land and emigrated to America a few years after his mother landed. He settled in Philadelphia, and was there married to Mary J. Quigg in 1851. He afterward removed to Conshohocken, and worked at his trade nine years as a journeyman, and nine years for himself, employing men in custom-made work.

Mr. and Mrs. McAfee are the parents of seven children: John, David, Isaac, William, Martha, Elizabeth and Samuel M. In March, 1867, the family came to Page County, Iowa, desirous of securing a home for themselves; the parents also considered that there was a much better opportunity for their children than in the East. At first Mr. McAfee bought only forty acres, but as his means increased he made further investments until he now has 160 acres of fine land in an advanced state of cultivation. He and his wife are both members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has always been a friend to educational movements, and has served as school director. He has given his children liberal advantages, and they have made much of their opportunities. Mr. McAfee is truly a self-made man. From a boy he has made his own way in the world. When he left his

native land he had nothing but the hope and courage of youth to rely upon in his venture in a New World, but with long and patient efforts he has mastered the situation. He has acquired a home and the means of maintaining his family, and he has always taken an honest pride in "owing no man anything." His son David married Emma McGinnis, and they have two children: Isaac married Luella Babbitt, and they have one child; John married Jennie Grafft.

Mrs. McAfee's parents, William and Nancy (Beard) Quigg, had three children who grew to maturity: Thomas, John and Mary J. The father was a farmer in county Antrim, Ireland.



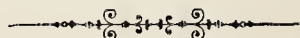
DAVID CALHOON is one of the prominent and reliable settlers who came from Ohio in 1857 and located on a tract of land in Buchanan Township, Page County, where he has since resided. His father, George Calhoon, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He married Jane Kerr of Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children: John, James, Alexander, Robert, Newton, Hannah and Eliza. The father lived for at least forty years on the old Ohio homestead. His grandfather, David Calhoon, removed to Ohio at an early day and settled in Holmes County. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon were members of the Presbyterian Church and were among the well-to-do farmers in the neighborhood of Millersburg, Ohio, where they owned 180 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Calhoon held various local offices and was held in high esteem. In 1866 he sold his farm in Ohio and removed to Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days with his

children. He died in 1872 at the age of eighty-one years.

David Calhoon, the subject of this brief biographical notice, was born in 1824, on the old homestead in Holmes County, Ohio. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools. He was married to Mary Berkey, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Faith) Berkey, May 31, 1849. They have had ten children born to them: Leander W., William G., Elizabeth J., George N., Sarah E., Mary E., Lewis D., Alma M., James W. and Eddie B. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon resided on the homestead seven years after marriage and in 1857 emigrated to Iowa, and settled on their present farm. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Calhoon has taken an active interest in the cause of education and has held the office of school director several terms. He owns 240 acres of fine land well improved; the residence stands on a knoll in the midst of a beautiful grove of burr oaks.

Elizabeth J. Calhoon married William E. Gray; Leander married Emma Baker; Mary E. is the wife of William Van Sweringen; George N. married Ida Berket; Lewis D. married Amelia Henneman; Sarah E. married William E. Anderson; and Alma M. is the wife of J. L. Berry.

Mr. Calhoon is a man who has lived an upright life and has gained the respect of all his fellow citizens. The entire family is highly esteemed by all who know them.



GEORGE McCULLOUGH is one of the most prominent farmers of Amity Township, Page County. His great-grandfather, the founder of a Scotch-Irish family, removed from Scotland to county Antrim, Ireland. He was a farmer by occupa-

tion and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His son, William, was also a farmer and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He married Jennet Lackey and to them were born six children: Marmaduke, William, John, George, Jennet and Elizabeth. John and William were soldiers in the Irish Rebellion of 1790.

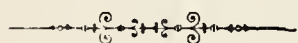
George, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1780, June 17. He married, in Ireland, Miss Jennet Thompson, daughter of John and Margaret (Clark) Thompson, and of this union eleven children were born, of whom George, Jr., is the tenth; the oldest child was born in Ireland, and the others in Chester County, South Carolina, whither the parents had emigrated in October, 1806. They were twice shipwrecked on the passage, but finally landed in Charleston harbor in March, 1807. Mr. McCullough bought land in Chester County, where he remained until 1830; he then removed to Scott County, Indiana, and settled on a farm; he owned 480 acres of land, which he divided among his children. In 1858 he and his wife came to Iowa with their son George; the father lived to be eighty-eight years of age, but the mother died the year of her arrival in Iowa, in her seventy-fourth year. They were both members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCullough was a devout man and an elder in that church for many years.

George McCullough, Jr., was born in Chester County, South Carolina, July 3, 1826, and was but four years old when his parents removed to Scott County, Indiana. He received a good education in the common schools and the High School at New Philadelphia, Indiana. After leaving school he engaged in teaching in the winter season and worked on the farm in the summer. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Preble

County, Ohio, where he was married October 15, 1850, to Miss Sarah A. McKee, a daughter of John and Nancy (Wilson) McKee, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. McKee was born in Ireland and emigrated to South Carolina about the year 1800, and thence to Kentucky, where Mrs. McCullough was born, in Todd County. After Mr. McCullough's marriage he remained on his father's farm, a portion of which had been deeded to him, until 1858; in that year he removed to Iowa and settled on his present farm, which consists of 365 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are the parents of eight children: John M., who married Annie White; Margaret Isabella, wife of J. F. Reid; George A., who married Nettie White; Nannie J., Martha E., wife of John Farquhar; James W., Joseph and Mary. Nettie White McCullough is deceased, and her husband, George A., married for his second wife Eva McKinley. The parents are devoted members of the United Presbyterian Church, Mr. McCullough having united with that society at the age of twenty years; he has been an elder since 1863, a period of twenty-eight years. He has been trustee of Amity College the same length of time; he has always labored earnestly for the cause of the church and education and to elevate the moral standard of the community. He has used his means with a liberal hand, and has given largely of his time and thought to many benevolent institutions. He is a man of strong intellect and of genuine, sterling worth. He has represented the people of his township as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and for four years was a member of the Board of Supervisors; he has been notary public for many years, and has transacted a great deal of business in this line. Twice he has been a delegate to the General Assembly of his church, and several times he has rep-

resented his church in the Synod. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Prohibition party. He has given his children a liberal education, and they are all members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has ever striven to live a life of integrity and honor in the service and fear of his Master, and he has been rewarded with the love and esteem of all who know him.



HENRY GRAFFT is the son of David Grafft, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who removed to Virginia when a young man and there married Annie Grove, a daughter of Benjamin Grove. Nine children were born of this union, who lived to years of maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Grafft settled on a farm in Preble County, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their days. They were very prosperous, owning 480 acres of fine farming land; they assisted their children to make a start in life for themselves, and taught them habits of industry and economy. Henry Grafft, our subject, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1834, on the old homestead. He received a limited education in the common schools of that day, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer. Desirous of securing a home of his own he removed to Illinois when quite a young man, and at the age of twenty-one years he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Grove, a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Greiner) Grove. This young couple settled on a farm in Woodford County, Illinois, where they lived fifteen years; they then disposed of their land, 180 acres, and moved to Livingston County, Illinois; in 1882 we find them in Hancock County, Illinois, where they bought a farm about six miles from Keokuk, Iowa; there they resided until 1886, and then

they came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased their present farm; this land is well located near College Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Grafft are the parents of seven children, three of whom died in their infancy: Charles E., Emma L., who died at the age of twenty-four years; Virginia M. and Sarah E. Charles married Rosolbia Crouch, of Hancock County, Illinois, and they have four children. Virginia is the wife of John McAfee. In his political opinions Mr. Grafft adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is an industrious, law-abiding citizen, and an honorable and upright man.

The parents of Mrs. Grafft, Abraham and Sarah (Greiner) Grove, were natives of Virginia, removing from that State to Indiana, and thence to Woodford County, Illinois. They were the parents of eleven children. Sarah Grove, the mother of this family, at the age of eighty-four years wrote the following short sketch of her life, which we transcribe verbatim: "I was born December 10, 1805, in Augusta County, Virginia, and lived in the same house and on the same farm until 1824, when I was married to Abraham Grove. We remained in Virginia until 1832, when we moved to Indiana, where we bought a farm and lived until 1835. Then we came to Illinois and purchased land near the present village of Eureka and in the present county of Woodford. Here we lived until November 22, 1869, when my husband died; since which time I have lived with my children. I am the mother of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. I have fifty grandchildren, and fifty-four great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild." Mrs. Grove died July 6, 1889, and was a remarkably intelligent, vigorous woman of her age. She had two brothers who were soldiers in the war of 1812. Her father, John Greiner,

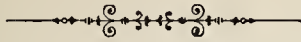


Hen Caldwell



Mrs. Martha J. Caldwell

reared a family of eight children. He was a farmer in Augusta County, Virginia, where he lived many years.



ALLEXANDER CALDWELL.—It is frequently the case that the sturdiest sons and daughters of America trace their ancestry back directly to the Old World, and we find many of our most distinguished citizens claiming their origin in the beautiful "Emerald Isle." James Caldwell, the grandfather of Alexander, bade farewell to the scenes of his youth and emigrated from Ireland to this country in 1774. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his old flint-lock musket was preserved in the family for many years, but was finally burst by an overcharge. Mr. Caldwell married Annie Summers, daughter of Joseph and Jane Summers, natives of Scotland. Mr. Summers was a miller and distiller by occupation, and became a very wealthy man, owning large tracts of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

After Mr. Caldwell's marriage he settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and took up new land, which he hired cleared, while he pursued his own avocations. The country was wild and thinly settled, bears and wolves being free to roam about in great numbers. When the National pike was built it passed the farm of Mr. Caldwell, and he then erected a commodious brick residence, in which he lived as long as he remained in the State. He accumulated considerable wealth, and at the time of his death left a large property to his children. His wife was the only one of a family of six children who married, and their children inherited all the property of this family. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell had born to them five children: two died

in infancy; the three living were Andrew, Sarah and Jane. In 1850 the father joined his son Andrew in Licking County, Ohio, and died soon after at the great age of ninety-six years and six months. He was a man of unusual force of character and of a vigorous constitution. He was temperate in his habits and upright in all his dealings.

Joseph Summers, the father of Mrs. Caldwell, also lived to an advanced age, and although a distiller, he and his sons were all very temperate in their living.

Andrew Caldwell, son of James and Annie (Summers) Caldwell, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. In his early manhood he began devoting his time and attention to the live-stock business, buying and selling horses and cattle extensively, and meeting with flattering success. He married Rachel Martin, whose family emigrated to Pennsylvania from New Jersey. Of this union six children were born: Thomas, Alexander, Mary J., Joseph, James and Jesse. The family lived on the old Caldwell homestead. In 1842, the tide of emigration being westward, Mr. Caldwell moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he purchased land, on which he lived until 1852, when he went to Delaware County, Ohio. Before his death his father bought the farm in Licking County and presented it to his two grandsons, Thomas and Alexander. Andrew Caldwell spent the remainder of his days in Delaware County, Ohio, where he made a comfortable fortune. He and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church. He was a man of most excellent traits and of superior business qualifications. He died at the age of eighty years; his wife lived to be eighty-six, passing away in Essex, Page County, Iowa, at the home of her son Jesse.

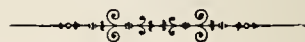
Alexander Caldwell, our esteemed subject,

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Rachel (Martin) Caldwell. When he was a lad eight years of age his father removed to the State of Ohio, where he grew to man's estate. He was united in marriage October, 1854, to Martha J. Ginn, a daughter of John and Sarah (Bidlock) Ginn, natives of the State of Delaware. The father of John Ginn was a native of Ireland, and an early settler in Ohio. The Bidlocks were Pennsylvania Germans. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are the parents of four children: Andrew, Sarah, deceased, Alexander M. and Alexien, twins. After his marriage Mr. Caldwell settled on a farm belonging to his father, on which he resided six years; in 1860 he removed to White County, Indiana, near the old Tippecanoe battle ground, where he bought 240 acres of land; he made this his home until 1871, when he came to Page County, Iowa. He bought 500 acres of wild land, which he has cultivated and converted into valuable farms; eighty acres each, or 240 acres, have been distributed among his children. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the trustees of the church.

In addition to his other talents Mr. Caldwell is an inventor of no mean order. He has invented two valuable farming implements, a double oscillator, side-hill cultivator, and plow, and a universal cultivator; the first named implement can be used as a plow, cultivator, harrow, and pulverizer, and can be used to prepare the ground for any kind of a crop; it has been thoroughly tested and will soon be placed upon the general market; the cultivator is capable of thirty-four changes and is adjustable in every way, and can be used to cultivate the crop from the time of planting to harvesting inclusive. It is truly a wonderful machine. Patents on both of

these machines. Mr. Caldwell made the models for both of his inventions, which are finely executed; he is also constructing a full-sized plow. These implements will be of great benefit to farmers, and will add honor to the already admirable record of the inventor.

Alexien Caldwell, daughter of Alexander Caldwell, married John Hipsley, and they are the parents of four children: Louis G., Cora M., Martha D. and Effie D. They reside upon a portion of the home farm. Andrew J. married Angeline Croft, and they have two children: Dora B. and Martha E; they also live on the home place. Alexander M. married Elizabeth Stoops, and they have two children: Thomas M. and William Guy. All of Mr. Caldwell's children are living near him on land given them from the home farm. In order to keep his children from seeking homes in distant parts he has encouraged them to remain near him by aiding them in securing their own homes.



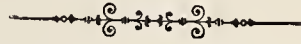
JOSEPH A. FUNK, manager of the J. Cole & Co. elevator at Blanchard, will form the subject of the this biographical notice. The elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bushels and does an extensive business. Mr. Funk is the pioneer grain man of Blanchard and is one of the most active and reliable business men in Page County. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, March 30, 1844, and is a son of Jonathan and Sophia (Specht) Funk. The parents were both of German ancestry, and German was the exclusive language of the family. Joseph Funk, the paternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Joseph A. was reared on a farm in the famous Shenandoah Valley. In 1862 he removed to McDonough County,

Illinois, and attended school at Prairie City. When there was a call for men to go to the defense of the Union, he left the school-room and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel John Woods. He served faithfully and well until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; he then returned to his old home in Virginia.

Mr. Funk was united in marriage April 1, 1866, to Miss Philoma J. Kite, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John and Delilah (Terflinger) Kite. In October, 1866, he returned to Prairie City, Illinois, where he was engaged in the grain business until 1879; he then came to Blanchard, where he has resided ever since. Politically he is a Republican of a well defined type. He has held numerous local offices, and was elected Mayor of his town in 1889, serving with credit to himself and the best interests of the public. Being a pioneer of the township and town he has had much to do with molding and shaping public affairs. For many years he has been a member of the school board and is its present president. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Northboro, Iowa, and also belongs to Emmanuel Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M., at Blanchard, and to the Chapter and Commandery, at Clarinda; he is an honored member of State Line Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F.; of Blanchard Encampment, No. 67, and of Rising Star Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W. He has been a charter member of each of these lodges and has passed all the chairs; he is the present District Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. for the fourteenth district.

Mr. and Mrs. Funk are the parents of three intelligent children: Addie A., Robert W. and Earl V.; the second child, Mary, died at the age of eighteen months.

There is no more popular and genial man in the business circles of Page County than Mr. Funk. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his community and has done his share towards its development.

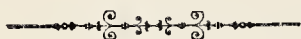


HENRY KUNKLE, one of the oldest settlers in Amity Township, is deserving of a space in this record of the pioneers of Page County. His ancestors were natives of Holland; his grandfather, Samuel Kunkle, was a farmer in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and reared a large family. His son, Michael Kunkle, the father of Henry, was born and reared in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Bulyer; they removed to Ohio, and were the parents of seven children, who lived to maturity: Abraham, Samuel, Isaac, Christina, Henry, Lydia and John. In 1855 Mr. Kunkle removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, with his family, and in 1857 he came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on the farm north of the one now occupied by his son Henry; here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1877. He and his wife were both members of the church called Brethren in Christ. They were religious and industrious people, commanding the respect of the entire community. Grandmother Bulyer's ancestors were wealthy Hollanders, and there remains a large fortune for the heirs of that family in Holland.

Henry Kunkle, the son of Michael and Mary (Bulyer) Kunkle, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1844. He obtained his education in the common schools of that day, which afforded only limited advantages. He was thirteen years of age when his father removed to Illinois, and he remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three

years of age. In September, 1867, he was married to Miss Mahala Beery, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Friezner) Beery. Mr. Beery is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born of Swiss ancestry. His father's name was Christian Beery. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kunkle have been born five children: Sarah M., James M., Jessie L., Joseph H. and Francis E. The parents are both members of the Church of God, and Mr. Kunkle has served as an elder for several years; he has also been a deacon and is now a trustee of the church. He has been desirous of seeing the cause of education flourish, and has acted as school director. He has been very successful in his business and is the owner of 230 acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation. His reputation for honesty and integrity is untarnished and his word is as good as his bond.

Sarah Kunkle, in 1889, married John G. Hoffman, a farmer of Page County, Iowa; and in 1890 moved to Frontier County, Nebraska.



RANKIN BROTHERS, proprietors of the Shenandoah Pressed Brick and Tile Works. This, one of Page County's most extensive and successful industries, was established in the spring of 1889 by O. T. & F. B. Rankin, and it gives promise of being one of Shenandoah's most beneficial institutions. The first season was a remarkably active and prosperous one. The grounds lying near the town comprise five acres, underlaid with the choicest clay for the purpose required, and upon this tract the firm has expended more than \$5,000. There are three large kilns for burning the manufactured product and five 160-foot-long drying sheds, covering a superficial area of 4,000 feet.

The machine used is considered the best made, and has a daily capacity of 16,000. A twenty-five-horse-power Rhandall engine drives the machine. The first kiln of brick was opened May 20, since when fifteen kilns have been burned, amounting to 1,000,000 bricks and 50,000 feet of drain tile. The quality of the product of these yards is the very best, being superior to that of any yards in southwestern Iowa.

The Rankin brothers are both practical bricklayers, and take contracts for placing the brick in the wall, giving the erection of buildings their personal supervision. The season of 1889 they erected the fine dwelling of Mr. Smith, of the firm of Cleveland & Smith, and the cost exceeded frame work but a trifle. They also supplied the bricks in the college annex. They employ from fifteen to thirty men, and several teams, and have proven to be an industry that the town could ill afford to lose.

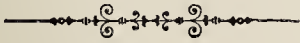
O. T. Rankin was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, August 18, 1854. F. B. Rankin was born in Kewanee, Illinois, in 1857; they are the sons of William and Eliza (Bailey) Rankin, who were born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The father was a brick mason by trade and both sons became expert workmen. O. T. Rankin has had eleven years' experience in the manufacture of brick, and has conducted yards at Kewanee, Illinois; Malvern, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, from which place he came to Shenandoah. This firm succeeds Chris Johnson, with largely increased facilities for manufacturing.

O. T. Rankin was married at Kewanee, Illinois, in 1877, to Miss Anna C. Smaling, a native of Mount Joy, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Fannie May, a little girl of seven years.

F. B. Rankin was married in 1877, to Miss Josephine Godfrey, who was born and reared

at Toulon, Illinois. They have had born to them two children, Cora, eight years old, and Dessie Maude, one year old. They are members of the Baptist Church.

O. T. Rankin is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the A. F. & A. M. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



W. HAWLEY, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, Blanchard, Iowa, commenced the business in 1884, in company with A. F. Fossett, the partnership existing for three years. The firm was then changed to Hawley & Wetmore; at the end of the first year Mr. Wetmore died and since that time Mr. Hawley has conducted the business alone. His store-room on Main street is 22 x 80 feet, and an adjoining room, 22 x 55 feet, is used for storing carriages and wagons. He does a good business, his annual sales amounting to \$25,000, and he stands high in the farming community of which Blanchard is the center.

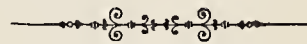
To inform the reader of Mr. Hawley's earlier life, it may be said that he was born June 14, 1845, in Fulton County, Ohio. His parents, M. and Sarah (Whitmore) Hawley, were natives of the State of New York. When he was fifteen years of age he found employment on the railroad of the Lake Shore Company, and followed this business until 1866, when he came to Colfax Township, Page County, Iowa. He first purchased eighty acres of land, and later 140 acres, and engaged in general farming; he followed this occupation until he came to Blanchard.

Politically Mr. Hawley is identified with the Republican party. He has served ten or twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and has been a member of the school board. He has

always interested himself in educational affairs and done what he could to elevate the public school standard in his township. He is an honored member of State Line Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of the order; he is also a member of the Encampment, and has represented his district at the Grand Lodge on two different occasions; he was made an Odd-Fellow at College Springs, Iowa, in 1872. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W., at Blanchard.

Mr. Hawley was united in marriage at Rockport, Missouri, August 6, 1869, to Miss Sarah Wetmore. She is a native of Knox County, Illinois, and was educated at Galesburg, Illinois. Prior to her marriage she was engaged in the profession of teaching. Four children have been born of this union: Minnie M., deceased, Elihu Yale, Mae C. and Vela.

Mr. Hawley is one of the best business men in Page County, and is looked upon with much favor on account of his square dealing and strict integrity of character.



THOMAS F. FLOWERS was born in Harrison County, Virginia, September 14, 1823, and is a son of William and Maria (Bigler) Flowers, also natives of Harrison County. His grandfather, Lambert Flowers, was reared in Maryland, and was married to Rachel McCoy, a native of Pennsylvania; he emigrated to Harrison County at a very early day, when Indians were almost his only neighbors.

In 1834 William Flowers and family removed to Fulton County, Illinois, before the land came into the market. He died in Prairie City, Illinois, in 1881, aged eighty-two years; his wife died a short time before,

aged seventy-six years. They had a family of nine children, of whom four are now living: Thomas F., William B., Jacob N. and Mary J.

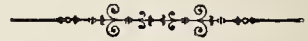
Thomas F. Flowers and Miss Belle Reed were united in marriage October 16, 1844. The ancestry of Mrs. Flowers discloses some interesting facts. Her parents were James and Elizabeth (Beer) Reed, who settled in Illinois in 1839, coming from Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, where she had been born March 24, 1829. Her grandfather, Robert M. Beer, had served seven years in the war of the Revolution, receiving many scars to tell of the struggle. He was married to Nancy N. Queen, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776, Independence day. In later life he made his home with his son, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. Mrs. Flowers' father was twice married and reared a family of eight children by each wife; her mother was the second wife.

After his marriage Mr. Flowers and wife settled in Fulton County; having farmed three years in Fulton County, they moved to McDonough County, four miles west of Bushnell, lived on a farm three years, and then located at Prairie City and he followed his trade for twenty years. He is a natural mechanic, and became an expert workman. In 1875 he decided to come to Iowa, and in that year located in Mills County, where, in addition to his farming, he worked at his trade until coming to Shenandoah in 1886. He has a fine tract of five acres adjoining the college campus, and has erected three houses, which are arranged for the accommodation of college students.

Mr. and Mrs. Flowers have not been blessed with children of their own, but have one daughter by adoption, who enjoys their love as fully as if she were their own. Hattie Reed, daughter of Robert Reed, a brother of

Mrs. Flowers, became a member of the Flowers family when but four years of age, and her parents having other children allowed her to remain with her aunt and uncle. She has been given a thorough education at Prairie City, Illinois, and after leaving school she began teaching, of which she made a decided success. She was born August 7, 1851, and was married July 4, 1879, at Council Bluffs, to Joseph R. Young. Four children have been born of this union: Josephine, Thomas Franklin, Robert M. and Willie H.

Mr. and Mrs. Flowers for nearly half a century have trod life's pathway together. In politics they are Democratic, and take pleasure in the liberal doctrines of that party. Mrs. Flowers is connected with the Presbyterian Church.



FRANK S. BURKHARD, Shenandoah's popular ice man, was born in Buffalo, New York, February 28, 1850, and is a son of John and Catherine (Riddle) Burkhard, natives of Germany. Joseph Burkhard, grandfather of Frank S., settled at Buffalo immediately after the war of 1812, before the city had recovered from its effects. John Burkhard was a millwright by trade, and assisted in the erection of some of the largest mills in Buffalo. His death occurred in 1860; his widow survived him ten years. They had but two children, John B. and Frank S. Our subject learned the turner's trade and worked at it for seven years. He then removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where his brother John was at the time. As there was a brisk demand for carpenters he engaged in building, and finding it remunerative he followed the trade for nearly seven years. He decided to seek a home in some inland town, and his attention was attracted to Shenandoah, where

he located in May, 1874. At that time there was much building being done, and he at once found employment at his trade; for two years and a half he was the principal contractor, employing from sixteen to twenty workmen, and erecting nearly all the large buildings in the town and surrounding country that date from that period.

In 1876, the competition having reduced profits to a minimum, Mr. Burkhard abandoned the business of contracting and opened a restaurant. He also engaged in the ice trade, and the demands of this business increased to such an extent that he sold his restaurant in 1881, since when he has devoted his energies to supplying the people of Shenandoah with a superior quality of nature's crystal. His enterprise and persistency have been well displayed in his efforts to make a success of this undertaking. After many hindrances and drawbacks, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he has accomplished his end. He has built a reservoir which is supplied with pure water from a well, and which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. He has a store-house with a capacity of 900 tons. The first packing-house he owned was on the banks of the Nishna, and it was destroyed by lightning and tornadoes. Shenandoah is to be congratulated that one of her citizens was possessed with the vigor and enthusiasm to carry this stupendous enterprise to a happy consummation. This was in November, 1883. Since that time he has introduced a number of German carp into his reservoir, which is now peopled with thousands of those beautiful specimens.

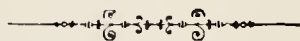
Mr. Burkhard is also engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Portland pavement, which has no equal for smoothness and evenness of surface and durability. No man in Shenandoah has overcome greater obstacles or has followed the even tenor of

his way with more tenacity of purpose, and no man is more worthy of congratulation upon his success than Mr. Burkhard.

November 22, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve A. Pischki, who was born in Prussia January 3, 1850. Her parents, Albert and Victoria Pischki, still reside in "Fatherland." At the age of seventeen years she accompanied her father on a visit to America, when she became acquainted with her husband at Buffalo. They have a family of six children: John Sylvester, Charles Frank, Albert George, Frances Victoria, Mary Genevieve and Agnes Catherine.

John S. is a telegraph operator in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and holds a responsible position. The family are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Politically Mr. Burkhard is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Horace Greeley. He has served three years on the Board of Education, and is considered one of its ablest members. In 1886 he was appointed town assessor, and has been twice re-elected, being the present incumbent of the office.



H C. BEDISON, the gentlemanly and popular agent of the Wabash Railway at Shenandoah, has risen steadily from the position of office boy at eighteen years of age in the superintendent's office at Maryville, Missonri, until no agent of the entire system enjoys the confidence of his superiors to a greater degree. After serving in the inferior capacity of office boy, doing errands of all kinds for three months, he was made a clerk in the same office. In February, 1880, he was promoted to the position of agent at Solomon, where he remained until being promoted to his present position,

where he succeeds his father. In addition to the duties pertaining to the office he is the agent of the Pacific Express Company at Shenandoah.

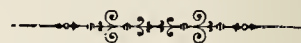
Mr. Bedison is one of the Wabash Railway's most trusted and faithful employes. His merit is recognized by his employers and they have frequently offered him better situations, but he is well pleased with Shenandoah and her people, and having a home in their midst he hesitates to withdraw himself and family from such agreeable surroundings.

H. C. Bedison was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1861, and is a son of W. L. and Hannah (Lessig) Bedison, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a canal boatman plying between Rochester, Pennsylvania, and Youngstown, Ohio. When a mere boy H. C. would travel with his father, and much of his time until his thirteenth year was passed on the boat. In 1873 the family removed to Steelville, Missouri, where the father had been appointed auditor for the St. L., S. & L. R. Railway. There they remained until 1879, when he took a similar position upon this division of the Wabash Railway, with headquarters at Maryville, Missouri, and where, as has been stated, young Bedison began his railway career. In 1881 his father was made agent at Shenandoah, and when in 1882 he left the situation he was made auditor for the division, with headquarters at Council Bluffs, in which capacity he is still retained.

During the eleven years that H. C. Bedison has been in the employ of the Wabash Railway he has not been off duty a single week at any one time, but has always been found on the pay-roll. He has become interested in other business matters, being a stockholder in the Shenandoah National Bank and a director of both building and loan associations of the place.

He was married July 16, 1882, to Miss Flora Hammack, daughter of Callaway and T. A. Hammack of Mills County. Mrs. Bedison was born at Newton, Iowa, July 31, 1865. They are the parents of two children: Clyde T., aged six years, and Harold C., aged one year.

Politically Mr. Bedison is identified with the Republican party.



JOSEPH VAN BUSKIRK, proprietor of the Shenandoah Roller Mills, was born in Marshall County, Illinois, January 2, 1844. His parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Boys) Van Buskirk, were both natives of the "Keystone" State, where they were reared and married; they came to Illinois about 1833. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are living: William, James, Sarah and Joseph.

Joe, as he is familiarly known, made his home in Marshall and Woodford counties, Illinois, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he came to Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa. There he embarked in the live-stock trade for three years; he then settled on a tract of land in Fremont County and began improving a new farm. His strict attention to his duties was rewarded with more than the usual degree of success, and he continued to conduct the industry until 1883, when he decided to leave the farm and remove to Shenandoah. A partnership was soon formed with C. D. Lester, the oldest and most extensive live-stock shipper in this vicinity. They carried on an important business for two years, shipping the bulk of the stock from this community. Mr. Lester was a man of broad and liberal views, and this partnership is looked back upon by Mr. Van Buskirk as one of the

pleasantest experiences of his life. A strong attachment grew up between the two men, to be broken by the premature death of Mr. Lester, than whom no man had more or warmer friends. After a period of two years the partnership was dissolved and was about to be renewed when Mr. Lester was called to his rest.

Mr. Van Buskirk continued the stock trade, forming a partnership with W. A. White. The Shenandoah Mill was erected in 1879 by Burr & Randolph; it was a small affair and was enlarged and improved by Mr. Burr in 1883, when the patent roller process was substituted. In the year 1886 it passed into the hands of a mill company of which Mr. Van Buskirk was a member; the following year it was greatly improved, about \$2,500 being expended upon it; it was made a full roller mill with a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels. The present commodious elevator was built in connection, having a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. A. A. Ong is the efficient miller, and he takes the second place to none in the manufacture of the finest grades of flour. The well-known brands, "High Patent," "Blue Ribbon," "Roller King" and "White Rose" are the product of this mill. The stock in the company was soon bought by Mr. Van Buskirk and Colonel George H. Castle, who continued as partner until 1888; then Colonel Castle retired and Mr. Van Buskirk became sole owner. In addition to his mill interests he buys large quantities of grain, and he also handles coal. He continued in the stock trade until quite recently, when he severed his connection with Mr. Rockafield.

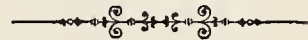
In all the multiplicity of business interests Mr. Van Buskirk has found time to gratify his taste for fine-bred horses. He is the owner of "Colonel Hepburn," one of the most celebrated thoroughbred animals in the

State; he also owns "Eulalie," a thoroughbred mare in which he takes great pride.

Mr. Van Buskirk was united in marriage November 4, 1867, to Miss Mattie Fulton, a native of Wells County, Indiana. Their family consists of Dell, George, Clarence, Jodie and Frank. The eldest of these is the efficient book-keeper in the Shenandoah National Bank, and George is the book-keeper in his father's office. Both are young men of promise, and each has taken a business course at the Western Normal College.

Mrs. Van Buskirk is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Van Buskirk is identified with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

He has been prominent in the upbuilding of Shenandoah, and his influence and good judgment have been felt on every hand; retiring and unpretentious in manner, he has won a wide circle of warm friends, and he is looked upon as one of the liberal and public spirited men of the county.



WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, the genial host of the favorite resort of the traveling public, the Hotel Delmonico, is well qualified to care for his guests, and the extended popularity of this hostelry strengthens the assertion that Mr. Wright is one of Iowa's best entertainers. He has a keen appreciation of the wants of the traveling man and caters to them agreeably and so as to make each guest feel that he is welcome; there is a home influence pervading the Delmonico that is difficult to resist, and guests are loth to leave its warmth and cheer for less inviting retreats. The Delmonico tables groan under the good things prepared under the direction of an expert *chef-de-cuisine*,

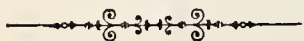
and from the delicious soups through the entire menu there are found such palatable dishes as are met with only in first-class hotels. The thirty-one rooms of the Delmonico are newly and nicely furnished, each bed being provided with woven-wire bed-springs, where the weary salesman may repose in the enjoyment of innocent dreams peculiar to the profession.

Mr. Wright has had several years' experience in Iowa hotels, and no landlord better understands the wants of his guests. For two years he conducted the Park House, coming to the Delmonico in August, 1889, and under his supervision it has become the favorite hotel of that place.

William H. Wright was born at Clifton Springs near Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, June 9, 1852. His parents were John and Eliza S. Wright, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively.

He was married October 22, 1875, to Miss Inez M. Sweet, who was born in the State of New York. They are the parents of two daughters, Luella, aged thirteen years, and Gertie May, aged eleven years.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



ED MOORE, proprietor of Moore's Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, Shenandoah, opened his present business March 1, 1888. He has a choice location adjacent to Hotel Delmonico and near the city depot. He keeps ten head of excellent driving horses, and first-class buggies and carriages, giving prompt and careful attention to all calls.

This enterprising and popular liveryman was born in Kendall County, Illinois, April

10, 1834. At that time the frontier home was in the midst of a howling wilderness where to-day stands the progressive town of Newark.

Norman C. Moore, the sire of our subject, had emigrated from New York two years before Ed's birth; he was of German ancestry, and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Truman, was of English origin. In 1840 the family decided to move farther West and came to Iowa, settling in Fairfield; there they remained but two years, and then returned to Kendall County, Illinois, where they succeeded in purchasing their old home farm. There the father was called from earth in 1844.

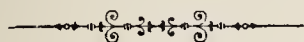
When Ed was fifteen years old they removed to Putnam County, Illinois, and there the mother died in 1862. August 6, 1862, Mr. Moore enlisted, at La Salle, Illinois, in Company H, 104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His command was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he fought in the ranks through all the fearful battles of that campaign. He received a gun-shot wound in his left hip at Kenesaw Mountain that disabled him for active service for a time.

In one of the hardest fought struggles when the cannoneers of Captain Bridges' battery were killed, Moore with a few others from his command were detailed as artillerymen, in which capacity they acted for a few weeks. With this exception he was constantly in the ranks. After the declaration of peace Mr. Moore settled in Corning, Adams County, Iowa, and resided there about seven years, engaged in farming; he then embarked in the livery business at Gravity, Taylor County, Iowa. He was quite successful in this enterprise conducting it for four years; he then lived at Hamburg for two years and from that point he removed to Shenandoah.

Mr. Moore was married in La Salle, Illi-

nois, to Miss Maria McGrath, who bore him five children: John Murray, Charles, Corabelle, Bert and Eliza. A few years since he and his wife were separated by divorce, and August 1, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Richey, a native of Warren County, Illinois, and a daughter of Stephen Richey, a pioneer of Ringgold County, Iowa.

Mr. Moore is a highly respected member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but exercises his judgment in casting his ballot, supporting the man rather than the party.



MRS. IDA LILLIAN BURKES, proprietor of the Ladies' Exchange, Shenandoah, is an artist in her line of work whose taste and skill have met with remarkable favor. For ten years she has been established at Shenandoah as a dressmaker and milliner, having learned the art at Hopkins, Missouri, under skilled instruction. But this restricted line of work did not prove just to her liking; during the past year she has somewhat abandoned the dressmaking department and has given her natural capacities opportunity to follow their inclinations. She carries a stock of about \$1,000 invested in millinery, fancy goods, and notions, including all desirable material for every kind of embroidery. It is a choice selection and is an advantage to the ladies of Shenandoah. However, it comprises but a small portion of Mrs. Burkes business, the principal part being the production in most delicate design all kinds of embroidery and fancy articles in Kensington, plush and ribbon work by her own deft fingers. She was a wonderful faculty in this direction, and her goods exhibited at fairs never fail to carry off the highest honors

and medals, even when competition has been strongest.

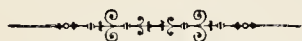
It need not be supposed that Mrs. Burkes' skill is the spontaneous outburst of uncultivated talent; like every artist, no matter what natural talent may have existed, success has only come after years of toil and study. She spent years in developing natural ability and has taken courses of instruction under the most skilled artists of Chicago and other places. She has given attention to drawing and painting, and has devoted two years to the study in the art department of the Western Normal College, at Shenandoah and Moberly, Missouri. Her productions in crayon, India ink, and water colors show talent and skill beyond the ordinary. Demands having been made up on her for instruction she has accepted a few pupils, and her ability as a teacher is shown in the rapid advancement of her students.

Ida Lillian McRoberts was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 4, 1859, and is the daughter of George M. and Lucretia M. (Taylor) McRoberts. When she was about ten years of age she removed with her family to Taylor County, where she grew to womanhood and made the acquaintance of her husband, James Burkes, to whom she was married at Clarinda, Iowa, November 4, 1878. Mr. Burkes was born in Schnyler County, Missouri, April 8, 1857, but was reared in Appanoose County, Iowa. He became a machinist, learning the trade at Marengo, Iowa, and for a number of years has been traveling, repairing and tuning pianos and organs, and attending to all the more delicate repairs of sewing-machines. He was a salesman for some years for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and is thoroughly familiar with the internal mechanism of all such machines.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkes have a desirable

home on Sheridan Avenue, to which Mrs. Burkes has contributed no small part. They have one son by adoption, Leo, a bright child of seven years whom they have cared for six years.

Mrs. Burkes is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is always active in every enterprise within the church.



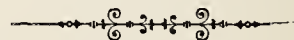
J F. KING.—For fifteen years the carriage manufactory has been one of Shenandoah's most valued institutions, and has afforded employment to ten or fifteen men, until the past two or three years. The works were established by George A. Quinby and Lewis Wilford, who conducted the business for seven years, since when Mr. Quinby has carried on the enterprise until December 20, 1889. At that time the entire institution passed into the hands of him whose name heads this brief biography.

The works cover two lots and occupy two buildings, one being devoted to wood-work and painting and the other to the blacksmith shops and trimming. An engine in an adjacent building furnishes the necessary power. Thus every facility is offered for the production of all kinds of carriages, buggies, carts, and wagons, and all manner of repairing. Skilled workmen are constantly employed, so that upon short notice orders for anything in this line can be filled. Mr. King has \$4,000 invested in the business, and every indication is that business will prove satisfactory and remunerative. In addition to his other business he is the representative of the "Esterly" grain-binder, and keeps a stock constantly on hand.

J. F. King was born in the "Keystone" State, in Lancaster County, April 27, 1849. His parents, Jacob and Martha King, were

also natives of Pennsylvania. When he was six years of age they removed to Illinois, settling in Henderson County, where he grew to manhood, having passed through all the experiences incident to farm life. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, and being naturally of a mechanical mind he soon mastered the art, which he followed for a few years. Desiring to secure a farm he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Illinois until 1881, when he came to Iowa, settling on a beautiful tract of land in Morton Township, Page County. He improved one of the most desirable farms in his vicinity and continued to reside there until recently, when he came to Shenandoah to engage in a more congenial occupation. He has secured a pleasant residence one block from the park, and surrounded by his family he enjoys many of the comforts and pleasures of life.

Mr. King was married New Year's day, 1874, to Miss Letitia Sparrow, a native of Burlington, Iowa. Their family consists of Walter C., Clyde Harry., Martha Ada and Laura Letitia. Mary Esther, next to the youngest, was called from earth, saddening her home and friends. Her death occurred January 7, 1890, aged three years and a few months. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and do not hesitate to respond to charity's calls, or to give aid to a weary and burdened heart.



HENRY GOULD WEECH was born at Somerton, Somersetshire, England, September 15, 1838. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Gould) Weech, were natives of Somersetshire and descendants of ancestors who were of importance in the days of the Commonwealth, some of them fighting with Cromwell's Ironsides.

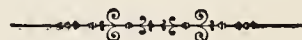
In 1848 the family, having embraced the Mormon faith, emigrated to the United States, coming first to New Orleans. The father was much dissatisfied with the scanty provision made on ship-board and elsewhere for the comfort and safety of the company; he therefore decided to abandon the church, whose agents were at fault, and after remaining one winter at New Orleans he came up the Mississippi River to Alton, Illinois, where he found employment; he resided there until his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife and eight children remained in Alton for some time. There Henry learned the trade of carpentry, and after serving his apprenticeship, he worked four years as a journeyman. His mother still clinging to the Mormon faith, the family decided to go to Salt Lake. When they had reached Florence, just above Omaha, Henry concluded to return, not liking the appearance of things. He and his wife retraced their steps, coming through Fremont and Page counties. They were so much pleased with this section of country that, after one winter in Alton, they came to Page County and bought a tract of land, which they began to improve. Mr. Weech in the meantime worked at his trade as there was demand. They resided on this farm until 1869, when they sold it and secured another tract of 200 acres, two miles north of Shenandoah; there they lived for five years. In 1874 Mr. Weech purchased one-half of section 6, Grant Township, and moved to the place, where he carried on grain-growing extensively for eight years. At the end of that time he retired to Shenandoah, in order to allow his children an opportunity to acquire a better education. He still owns the two farms, from which he receives a satisfactory rental. He also owns a residence in Shenandoah, in one of the choicest portions of the town.

Mr. Weech became interested in the canning factory, as one of the original stockholders, and was made the second president of the company. He is also a stockholder in the Creamery Association. At present he is not engaged in active business but is enjoying a well-earned rest.

Henry G. Weech was married in Alton, Illinois, in 1854, to Miss Harriet Allen, who was also of English origin, her birthplace being Herefordshire. Five children were born of this union: Albert, Clara, Frank, Della and Elsie. The four older children are making their own way in the world, three of them being teachers. Frank is a stockman in Colorado, and Elsie is a member of the senior class of the Shenandoah High School.

Mrs. Weech passed to the "silent realm," July 26, 1889, aged fifty-six years. She was a woman of many noble traits of character, and is sincerely mourned by her family and friends.

Mr. Weech is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in educational matters.



JAMES L. COLE, who is now serving a third term as Township Trustee, has the confidence of the community to a most satisfactory degree. Besides attending to the duties of trustee he has served three terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen. To the administration of both offices he brings a peculiar fitness and business ability. In him the public has a servant who not only has great capability, but who does not despise the small details of business.

Mr. Cole and his brother Orson P. settled in Walnut Township, Fremont County, six miles from Shenandoah, in the spring of 1866. He at once began to build up a home, and

having twelve hundred dollars capital he invested it judiciously, and by strict application to the requirements of his chosen business he has succeeded admirably. His home has been in Shenandoah for nine years, and he has a desirable residence in a most attractive part of the city in convenient reach of the business center. However, he gives his personal attention to the operations of his farm, and feeds large numbers of cattle for Eastern markets. He has contributed largely to advance the growth and breeds of stock in this vicinity, having himself secured a herd of ten thoroughbred short-horns of the Golden Drop family. He has endeavored to make his farm valuable and attractive, and besides a fine farm residence he has erected commodious barns conveniently arranged for stock, with wind-mills and watering-tanks.

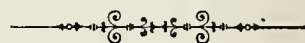
James L. Cole was born in Oswego County, New York, July 2, 1834, and is a son of William R. and Susan (Lamb) Cole. David Lamb, the maternal great-grandfather of James L., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, surviving most of his comrades in arms, and dying at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. The family has been a long time residents of Vermont, and William Cole has made his home with this old hero for sixteen years.

Our subject is the oldest of three sons who grew to maturity; Charles died in 1879, and Orson P. died in Shenandoah, December 25, 1877. The parents died on the old New York homestead, where they had settled when the country was new.

When young Cole was of age he yielded to the impulse to go West, and soon found himself in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he met and married Miss Ann Hill, daughter of A. H. and Catherine (Chandlee) Hill. She was born in Cayuga County, New York, August 27, 1831, but from the age of eight

years she was reared in the State of Michigan. They were married June 25, 1856, and the same day started for Wisconsin and secured a home in Fond du Lac County, near Ripon. After living there three years they returned to Michigan and remained there until 1864; they then went to New York and lived with Mr. Cole's parents until his father's death, after which he determined to go to Iowa.

Though Mr. and Mrs. Cole find much pleasure in life, their greatest hope was taken from them when their only child, Frank Elmer, died in infancy. They have recently adopted a little boy of nine years, Bertie V. Cole. They are faithful members of the Congregational Church. In political affairs Mr. Cole is identified with the Republican party.



JOHAN ERICSSON, born in Sweden, June 5, 1828, his parents being Eric and Annie (Peterson) Anderson. It will be at once noticed by the American reader that the son's name is not the same as the father's. The custom of some foreign countries is somewhat peculiar, the ordinary manner being for the son to take as a surname the given name of his father, as in the present case: others take the name of their native village or district: the sons of military men and officials retain the same name as their fathers.

John Ericsson served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-maker's trade, but soon after transferred his attention to general carpentry and building. He went to Stockholm and for five years he followed his trade. After living a fairly successful life in Sweden until 1868, he decided to follow the example of many of his countrymen and emigrate to America. He sailed on the steamer Hiber-

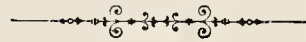
nia bound for Quebec, Galesburg, Illinois, being his destination; but instead of going there he came to Des Moines, Iowa, and was employed there, and at Newton and Grinnell until 1870, when he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi. He soon went to Waverly, Louisiana, and was employed on a large plantation remodeling the planter's buildings, including cotton gin, saw-mill and tenements. He was retained there more than three years, when he came back to Newton, Jasper County. He had been joined by his family meanwhile, and now located at Newton, expecting to make it his permanent residence. However, in February, 1883, he came to Shenandoah and purchased lots on which he erected a roomy, comfortable residence one block northwest of the college.

Much of Mr. Ericsson's contracting has been of churches, in which particular line he has an extended reputation. He has two beautiful mementos presented by congregations for whom he had erected churches; one is a gold-headed cane of much beauty, and the other is a valuable gold watch.

Mr. Ericsson was married in November, 1852, to Miss Annie Louise Peterson. Seven children have been born to them, two dying in infancy. Carl Frederic, the eldest, was graduated from the medical department of the State University in the class of 1881, and began the practice of medicine at Des Moines; he was a young man of uncommon promise, and his death, just when life's prospects were brightest, was a great blow to his family and friends. The medical fraternity of Iowa's capital held him in high estimation, and passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy. Eric T., the second son, resides at San Bernardino, California, and follows his father's trade; Gus B. is a druggist at Essex; Jennie is at home, and Selma, who has the honor of being the first pupil attending the

Western Normal College from Jasper County, married the Rev. Daniel Renstrom, who was called from earth August 14, 1888.

Mr. Ericsson is a man of solid tendencies, and has a mind well stored with substantial information secured by a course of reading of standard historical and scientific works. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is thoroughly informed upon all questions of public interest.



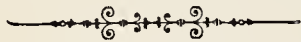
JEREMIAH TYLER has been a resident of Page County for the past six years, removing from Fremont County to his present place. In 1880 he settled seven miles from Shenandoah on the county line. He was born in Ontario, Wayne County, New York, July 10, 1829, and is a son of Jeremiah and Lois (Stowell) Tyler, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The Tyler family are of English descent and were early settlers in Vermont. Jeremiah Tyler, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was a blacksmith and edge-tool maker, and his son Jeremiah learned the trade and followed it for fifteen years. There were seven children in the family, of whom our subject was the fourth. In 1852 he came to Lee County, Illinois, and improved a farm, having a shop on his farm a part of the time; he also had a shop at Rochelle. His parents settled there about 1860 and his father died five years later. The mother died in Michigan, where some of her children were living.

When there was a call for men to defend the Union, Jeremiah Tyler, Jr., offered his services, but was rejected on account of a slight physical defect. He resided in Illinois until 1877, doing quite an extensive business. He finally bought 240 acres in Fremont County, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in

the live-stock business. He has now in his home place forty acres of land, which being convenient to the town makes it a desirable home. It is well improved, having an excellent house and barn.

Mr. Tyler was married in Fremont County, November, 1880, to Miss Jennie Haynes, who is his third wife; they have two children: Freddie, aged six years, and Lois, aged three years. His first marriage was in New York, when at the age twenty-two years he was united to Miss Nancy Risley, who died in 1860, leaving two children, Oscar and Charles, who reside in Fremont County. The second marriage was in Illinois, where he was wedded to Miss Sophia Wright, who left one child, Willie.

Mr. Tyler has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty-six years. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party, but he has recently taken a more liberal view of the question and votes for the man whom he considers best qualified to fill the position. He is a man of wide acquaintance and is well read upon general topics.



NEHemiah WOODRUFF was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 3, 1833, and is the son of Joseph and Rhoda (Yonng) Woodruff, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. The father came to Pennsylvania when quite young and was there reared to the occupation of a farmer. After his marriage he removed to Ohio. He and his wife had born to them ten children: Mary Ann, wife of H. Carpenter; Esther, wife of Deming Carpenter, deceased; Jane, wife of G. W. Jones; Clarissa, wife of Jacob Ganse, deceased; Catherine, wife of Charles Bills; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel McKeen; Martha, wife of Lemuel Poston; Eliza, wife of George

Fox; Meeker, deceased, and Nehemiah, the subject of this biography.

Delaware County, Ohio, was where he spent his childhood and youth; at the age of seventeen he removed to Ogle County, Illinois. He had been trained in agricultural pursuits and had received his education in the pioneer log school-house in Ohio. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. In February, 1854, Mr. Woodruff was married to Miss Emma Jones, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Cochral) Jones, who was born in the State of Ohio, May 1, 1839.

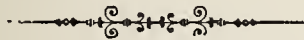
After his marriage Mr. Woodruff settled on a farm in Ogle County, Illinois, and remained there for two years, when he went to Franklin Grove, Lee County, Illinois, and engaged in the butcher's trade; he followed this occupation till 1859, when he went to South English, Keokuk County, Iowa, and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on successfully until the breaking out of the war in 1861; he enlisted in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and had served almost two years when he was discharged on account of disability at Corinth, Mississippi. He was wounded at the Osage railroad bridge eight miles from Jefferson City, Missouri, while on guard duty; he was the first man of the Fifth Iowa to be wounded. The most noted battles in which he took part were New Madrid and Island No. 10. He returned to his home in Ogle County and spent two years in trying to regain his health. He then came to Iowa, locating at Toledo, Tama County; there he purchased a home and for five years was employed as a clerk. At the end of this time he disposed of his property and removed to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and for one year was engaged in farming. In April, 1870, he came to Page county and bought forty acres of wild land in East River Township, which he has placed

under good cultivation; he has added to the first purchase thirty-five and a half acres and has erected a substantial story-and-a-half residence; he has planted a fine orchard of 180 trees and has set out a large assortment of small fruits. He also owns property in Shambaugh, and spent about ten years in Shambaugh Mills as assistant.

In 1886 Mr. Woodruff removed with his family to his present home in Shambaugh, where he keeps the only hotel in the place; he also keeps a feed stable for the general public. During a two years' residence in Frontier County, Nebraska, he took up a homestead, which he traded for Page County property.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; he is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

A family of ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff: Joseph, married to Amy Freel; Rosella J., wife of Homer Colvin; Edward, married to Belle Hamin; David, married to Eva F. Brown, who died May 16, 1889; Charlotte B., wife of Charles Hamm; Walter B., Martha E., infant son Charles R., Fredrick H.



VAN ARSDOL, proprietor of the Bank of Coin, is a native of the "Hoosier" State, born in Delaware County, June 22, 1849, and is the third of a family of six children, his parents being Isaac and Margaret Van Arsdol. When he was four years of age the family removed to Iowa and located for the winter in Polk County; in the spring of 1854 they came to Page County, making the trip overland by team. His youth was passed amidst the wild scenes of frontier life; his education was obtained in the common schools, and after he had attained his majority

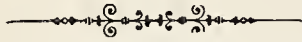
he attend a commercial college in Iowa City, where he took a thorough course. Returning home he engaged in farming for two summers and taught school in the winter-time.

Agricultural life not being exactly suited to his taste, in 1872 he entered a clothing store as clerk, and in one year he was employed in the bank of Reed, Farnham & Co., at Clarinda, as book-keeper and cashier. When this firm made a change in their business and located at Shenandoah he went with them and continued as cashler for two years. His next commercial venture was in the grain business at Clarinda, and then he became interested in the construction of the Wabash Railroad. In the spring of 1881 he assisted in the organization of the bank at Clarinda, known as the Valley Bank, and filled the position of cashier until 1882, when he purchased the Bank of Coin, where he continues to conduct the business. In connection with the banking operations he also does a general mortgage, loan, and real-estate business, and has the agency of several leading fire insurance companies.

Mr. Van Arsdol owns his residence in Coin and his business building; he has a good lot on the north side of the public square in Clarinda. In 1886 he opened a cattle ranch in Cheyenne County, Kansas, known as the Cleveland Run Cattle Company, where he has 2,000 acres well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs; a portion is under cultivation. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party and takes an active interest in the issues of the day. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M.; of Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 20, K. T.; he is also identified with Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Van Arsdol was married August 30, 1876, to Cynthia Conner, a daughter of

Richard and Elizabeth J. Conner, born in Clarinda, February 26, 1856. They are the parents of three children: an unnamed son died in infancy; Grace and West. Mrs. Van Arsdol is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



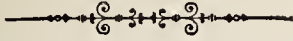
REV. T. C. SMITH.—The Story of a Simple Life. In 1842 Tom Corwin, the "Wagoner Boy," was candidate for Governor of Ohio for his second term, and was defeated. On a Sabbath day, the 27th of the month of November of the same year, near Amelia, Clermont County, Ohio, a son was born to Enos and Hannah Smith. Being ardent Whigs and admirers of Mr. Corwin, they named this boy Thomas Corwin. The father was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a zealous, godly man; and it was his boast that on this particular day he rode five miles for a physician, had a son born in his house, and preached a sermon before dinner. At three years of age Corwin suffered the partial loss of the use of a limb, which has ever since compelled him to imitate Jacob as he limped from Peniel. He counts this, however, one of the blessings of his life, although it came in sad disguise. He was placed in school very early, and some of his pleasantest recollections, as well as some of his most painful ones, are due to his varied experiences in the schools of Lucy's Run, Amelia, Edenton and Five Mile. Then, *men kept school; now, women teach.* He "ciphered" through Ray's arithmetic, sang geography and grammar, and was counted a good speller in Webster and Mc Guffey. He went from the common school to the academy, from the academy to the college, from which he was graduated in 1866, standing No. 1 in his class. In 1868 he was elected Profes-

sor of Mathematics in U. C. College, Indiana, his alma mater; but he resigned his professorship in 1871 to accept the principalship of the Hagerstown public schools. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of schools of Wayne County; in 1875 president of U. C. College; and at the expiration of his term in 1881 he was re-elected. The last four years at U. C. College he organized and conducted a Berean Class composed of young men and women who wished to obtain a knowledge of Christianity, its doctrines, facts and history. This led him to examine and compare carefully the various systems of theology and church polity, and finally led to a thorough revolution in his own convictions. By the accident of birth and training he became identified with the Christian Connexion (Newlights), of which his mother is a member; by deliberate choice he became a Presbyterian.

In July, 1882, after his resignation as president of U. C. College, he was chosen president of Antioch (Ohio) College; but as his mind was fully made up to change his ecclesiastical relations he respectfully declined. In September, 1882, with his family he removed to Princeton, New Jersey, and spent a year in the studies of Hebrew, theology and philosophy, and in April, 1883, he was admitted into the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and licensed to preach. June 10, of that year, by invitation of the church at Shenandoah, Iowa, he began his work with them; and there he spent four very happy, and he trusts, useful years. May 1, 1887, he became pastor of the church at Clarinda, and still abides there. His work has been abundantly blessed of the Lord, and the calls for his services in pulpit and on platform are more than he can fill.

He was married to Miss Nannie McConnell, of Cyntliana, Indiana, March 24, 1867.

They have four children: Zua, Austin, Karl and Hugh. But Austin is fallen asleep.



MYRON WARNER was born in the State of Michigan, January 22, 1842, and has been a resident of Page County since the year 1879. His parents, Lewis and Lodemia M. (Wicks) Warner, were natives of the State of New York. When he was four years of age they returned to New York and remained there for ten years. Myron then again returned to the West, locating in Noble County, Indiana, where he spent six years.

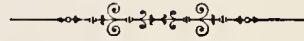
When the dark war cloud arose and spread its awful pall over this nation, he did not hesitate to go to the defense of the "old flag." He enlisted July 6, 1862, in Company D, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was slightly wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, but participated in a number of hard-fought battles without further injury. Among the more noted engagements were Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Resaca.

After the close of the war he returned to Noble County, Indiana, and entered the employ of the G. R. & I. Railway Company, and remained seven years. In 1879 he came to Page County and assisted in the construction of the O. & St. L. Branch of the Wabash Railroad, and ever since that time he has been in the employ of the same company. He is now section boss at Coin, where he has six miles of track to look after and keep in repair. He has been in the employ of this branch of the Wabash longer than any other foreman, which is strong proof of his faithfulness and ability.

Politically Mr. Warner casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a member

of Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F., and is the present secretary of the order; he also belongs to Emmanuel Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M., at Blanchard, Iowa.

Mr. Warner was married in 1871 to Miss Matilda Jarrett, a native of Ohio; she died August 16, 1876, and was the mother of four children: Hallie P., died July 18, 1876; Myrtle M., died February 14, 1855; Claud N., born June 9, 1876, died September 5, 1876, and Ward. Mr. Warner was again married to Miss Anna Tylor, a native of Noble County, Indiana. Three children have been born of this marriage: John, died February 14, 1885; William F. and Macie L. Mrs. Warner is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



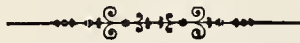
H. KING, M. D.—The medical fraternity is ably represented at Coin by the above-named physician. He did not choose Iowa as a home, but had the good fortune to be born within her borders in Appanoose County, November 21, 1850, his parents being Isaac and Mary (Hankins) King. From his fifth year he was reared in Taylor County, Iowa, and passed through about the same experiences as every other farmer's son in a comparatively new country. During the winter season he attended the common schools and in the summer devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Having aspirations to attain some position and make for himself a name in the profession of medicine, he entered the office of his brother, I. King, M. D., at Plattsville, Iowa, and afterward was in the office of another brother, V. R. King, M. D. He then became a student at the Keokuk Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated from this institution in the spring of 1879. He immedi-

ately located at Snow Hill, Page County, one mile north of the present site of Coin. There he engaged in practice, but in the fall of the same year when Coin was laid out he removed to this point, being the first physician in the town. Here he has built up an extensive practice, and has won for himself an enviable reputation.

Dr. King was united in marriage in Taylor County, Iowa, November 27, 1873, to Miss Clara C. Whitney, a daughter of B. F. and Lucinda Whitney. She is a native of the State of Illinois, and was born in the year 1850. Six children have been born to the Doctor and his wife: Elton H., Don R., Myra F., Theron H., Herman A. and Nella F.

Politically our subject is non-partisan, but usually casts his vote with the Republican party. He is a member of Bethna Lodge, No. 305, A. F. & A. M., and of Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F.

The Doctor is a live, energetic man, and both in his profession and out of it he has won a large circle of friends.



ARTHUR ROZELLE, proprietor and editor of the *Coin Eagle*, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1859, and is the son of Jonathan and Theresa (Rosenkrans) Rozelle, natives of Pennsylvania, of French and German ancestry. In his childhood the family removed to Wood County, Ohio, where they remained three years, and emigrated thence to Iowa, locating in Tama County. About the year 1867 they removed to Page County and settled on a farm four miles north of Clarinda; this was their home for three years, and then they went to their farm in Morton Township, which the father had purchased some time previously. There our subject was trained to

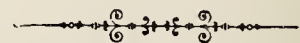
agricultural pursuits and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his twentieth year. He received a good education in the common schools, and in addition to these opportunities he attended Amity College at College Springs for two years. He began teaching school at the age of twenty years and followed the profession for some time. Abandoning this work he secured an interest in the *Riverton Enterprise*, which he retained only a short time.

In 1881 Mr. Rozelle founded the *Coin Eagle*, which he has since conducted, evincing a special fitness for the work he has undertaken. In connection with the duties of his newspaper he is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. Politically he is independent, a tariff reformer, an anti-monopolist, and a Prohibitionist. Holding these radical views his paper must indeed be a spicy, interesting sheet.

His wife was appointed Postmistress of Coin under the Cleveland administration and held the office for more than two years, discharging the duties thereof with ability.

Mr. Rozelle was united in marriage June 20, 1881, to Miss Kit Kile, a daughter of Caleb and Lydia (Dynes) Kile, natives of the State of Ohio. Mrs. Rozelle was born in Clarinda, Page County Iowa. They are the parents of one child, Ethel.

Mr. Rozelle is identified with Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F.; with Encampment, No. 267, and also with the Grand Lodge of Iowa.



JA. DELK was born in Albany, Delaware County, Indiana, December 15, 1849, and is the son of William and Lovisa (Kenedy) Delk, natives of Ohio. The father is now a resident of Michigan; the

mother died in 1862. There was a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the oldest. He spent his earlier youth in his native county, and passed his time in attending to duties that usually fall to the lot of a farmer-boy. He was but thirteen years of age when his mother died, and he then went out to face the world and make his own way; he worked by the month and year at farming.

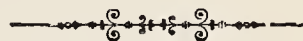
In February, 1871, he emigrated to Iowa, believing that better opportunities were open to young men in the West. He first located in Mills County, where he remained until 1878, engaged in stock-raising and farming; he purchased a farm of eighty acres, which was raw prairie; this he placed under good cultivation and disposed of it previous to his removal to Page County. For two years he rented the farm of Samuel Phifer in Lincoln Township, and then came to the present site of Coin and erected the first business building in the place. It was ready for occupancy January 1, 1880, and he opened a well assorted stock of groceries and confectionery, with a restaurant in connection.

In 1884 Mr. Delk erected the present hotel in the town of Coin, which he manages in connection with his other business enterprise. The building is a two-story frame, with twenty-three rooms for guests and large sample rooms; it is well-kept, and has a reputation reflecting much credit upon the proprietor. Coin may well congratulate herself upon having such a comfortable retreat for the weary traveler.

Politically Mr. Delk is identified with the Republican party, and is a strong adherent to its principles. He has been a member of the Board of Education for three years, and is interested in the educational affairs of the county. He is a member of Silver Urn Lodge, No. 234, A. F. & A. M., and of Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F., having

passed all the chairs of the order; he also belongs to the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

Mr. Delk was united in marriage December 17, 1874, to Miss Martha J. Phifer, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy A. (Roberts) Phifer. She is a native of Missouri, born May 2, 1849. Three children have been born of this union: Oscar L., Ona M. and an infant, deceased. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most highly respected citizens of the county.



GEORGE M. McCLELLAND.—This reliable farmer resides in Harlan Township, Page County, Iowa, and has been a resident of the State since 1849. He was born in Washington County, Indiana, May 26, 1848, and when one year of age was brought to Iowa by his parents, William J. and Elizabeth McClelland; they settled in the eastern part of the State, but in October, 1854, they came to Page County, where they have since resided.

George M. was brought up to the avocation of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. He remained at home with his father until he had attained his twenty-seventh year, assisting him in all his undertakings.

May 13, 1875, he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Dugan, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Braham) Dugan, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClelland was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1850. Shortly after their marriage they settled on their farm of eighty acres in Harlan Township, and there they spent the first years of their wedded life in agricultural pursuits. The farm had but fifteen acres broken out, and there were no other improvements.

Mr. McClelland and his wife went to work with a will, determined to make it win in the end, and they continued to reside on this farm, erecting necessary buildings and making other improvements as circumstances would permit, until January 5, 1886, when their house was destroyed by fire, and most of their household effects were consumed. They found shelter with Mr. McClelland's father, with whom they remained until the following March, when he removed to another farm in Harlan Township. Mr. McClelland is of a philosophical turn of mind, and meets his adversities as only a philosopher can. He has pluck and perseverance, and a better capital can not be found.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McClelland six children: William B., Samuel A., who died September 14, 1878; James Ira, Hugh B., Henry W. and Frank M. The parents are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected throughout the county.

WILLIAM M. BLACK, an enterprising agriculturist of Harlan Township, Page County, is a son of James C. and Martha J. (Graham) Black, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, March 19, 1859, and when he was eight years old his parents came to Page County, Iowa; here he was reared to the life of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. He then returned to his former avocation, and since that time has been employed in the different branches of agriculture. He has dealt quite extensively in live-stock, and in 1889 he

turned his attention especially to the propagation of the higher grades, choosing the Galloway cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Black controls 120 acres of land in section 26, Harlan Township. He is a stanch adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He has taken an active interest in the welfare and development of the county, and ranks among the leading citizens.

September 28, 1882, occurred the marriage of William M. Black and Maggie M. McKee, daughter of David and Mary E. (Gregg) McKee. Mrs. Black was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 28, 1859. The result of this union is three children: Pearl A., born November 28, 1883; Eda M., born June 24, 1886, and James G., born April 1, 1889.

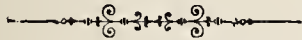
The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and are numbered among the most respected citizens of the county.

WA. YOUNG, a rising young farmer of Harlan Township, was born in Page County, Iowa, November 14, 1857, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Whitehill) Young, pioneers of the county, a full history of whom will be found on another page in this volume.

Our subject is the oldest child of a family of six children, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He was born in Harlan Township, and obtained his education in the common schools.

When Mr. Young had attained his majority he engaged in farming for himself, and since the year 1884 he has been cultivating a portion of the old home farm. He devoted himself to farming exclusively, and such are his ability and application that he is bound to make it win.

In political thought and action he stands with the Republican party, in the success of which he takes an active interest. He is ready and willing to assist in the promotion of any measures that will be of benefit to the community, and is counted among the most promising young farmers of the county.



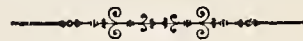
HIRAM LARRABEE has been a member of the farming community of Tarkio Township since 1867. He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, February 5, 1830, and is the son of Thomas Larrabee, a native of Onondaga County, New York, and a soldier in the war of 1812. The Larrabees were a family of early settlers in the Empire State, and were of French extraction. Thomas Larrabee married Esther Babcock, a native of the State of New York. They had born to them a family of nine children, who grew to maturity. Hiram was the fourth son and eighth child, and when he was eleven years old his mother died. His youth was passed after the manner of a farmer's son, and he obtained his education in the common schools. In 1844 the father removed to Lake County, Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his days; there the son grew to manhood, and was married May 22, 1855, to Miss Elmira Cone, a native of Chittenden County, Vermont, and a daughter of Buel and Miranda (Morgan) Cone. Her father was a native of Vermont and was of an old Scotch family whose name was originally McComb; the first syllable was dropped and finally it was changed to Cone. Miranda Morgan was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Clark) Morgan. The Morgans were early settlers on the Connecticut River.

In 1865 Mr. Larrabee removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he spent two years; he

then came to Page County and settled on his present farm, where he was one of the prairie settlers; there was no house north of his place for ten miles, and only two houses to the west for many miles. He and his family were obliged to undergo all the privations of pioneer life. They have 160 acres in a high state of cultivation, a good house, a large, conveniently arranged barn, a grove and an orchard, and many modern contrivances for saving labor and adding to comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee are the parents of three children: May, wife of J. B. Harlan; Thomas Grant and Truman B.; one son; DeLoss E., died at the age of thirteen years and six months.

Politically Mr. Larrabee is independent; he has represented the township of Tarkio as trustee, filling the office with credit to himself and the best interests of the public. He is a man of an affable, genial disposition, and has won a host of friends in the county.



WILLIAM J. McCLELLAND, one of the pioneer farmers of Page County, Iowa, was born December 26, 1821, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Nicholson) McClelland, natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively. William J. is of direct Scotch descent, and is the first-born of a family of eight children. He was reared to the calling which he has since followed, and has supplemented his limited school facilities by hard study and extensive reading. He was about sixteen years of age when his father's house and all its contents were consumed by fire. He then took up the responsibilities of life and began providing for himself; he hired to a farmer at \$6 per month, and continued to work for wages for six years. He then started west on foot, going via Terre Haute,

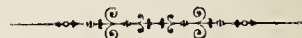
Indiana, St. Louis and Springfield, Missouri, into the Indian territory, Colorado, Kansas, and returning via Vincennes, Indiana. He started out in October and made the trip by the following May, traversing the entire distance on foot. The following summer and winter he worked on a farm.

It was about this time that Mr. McClelland met his wife; they were married December 10, 1846. She was Elizabeth M. Tippin, a daughter of George and Terzah (Rals) Tippin, and was born in South Carolina, February 16, 1815. In August, 1849, they emigrated to Iowa, having secured a team of oxen and a wagon; they came overland all the way with this team. They settled in Des Moines County, remaining there until 1854; there Mr. McClelland has succeeded in paying for forty acres of land, which he sold when they started still further west. They landed in Page County October 17, 1854, and at once settled on a pre-emption claim of eighty acres in Harlan Township. They lived in a tent six weeks while a house was being built; this house was a log cabin, but for many years it furnished a comfortable shelter. The husband also took a pre-emption claim of eighty acres of swamp lands, and has since devoted his time and energies to the cultivation and development of his farm. He has met with more than ordinary success, and is now able to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He is one of three now living who assisted in the organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which he has since been a staunch supporter.

Mr. and Mrs. McClelland had born to them five children: George M., Sarah, wife of John H. Walkinshaw; Terzah J., wife of J. H. Dugan; Martha M., wife of L. A. DeWitt, and William A., deceased.

Mrs. McClelland died in May, 1888, beloved and mourned by her family and a wide circle of acquaintances.

Mr. McClelland is still strong and active, and has always had unusual powers of endurance; at one time he walked thirty miles from 1 o'clock, P. M., until sundown. He has had twenty-five grand-children, seven dead, and he and his family are highly respected.

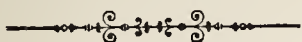


VAL. GRAFF, one of the well-known business men of Clarinda, has been prominently identified with her history and mercantile interests since 1869. The first stock of clothing was opened for sale in a small frame building which occupied the site of the present National Bank building. Two years of successful dealing warranted him in moving to his present place of business; his store room is 22 x 100 feet, and it is well filled with a fine line of all goods demanded by his trade. His annual sales aggregate \$40,000, and he has ever held the most honorable relations in the business circles of Page County.

In order to learn something of the early life of our esteemed subject, we will ask the reader to go back with us in thought to the "Fatherland," where Val. Graff, the son of Valentine Graff, first saw the light of day October 4, 1843. When he was a lad nine years of age he bade farewell to Germany and the scenes of his childhood and emigrated with his parents to America. The family located in Andrew County, Missouri, and there he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage October 25, 1870, to Nancy E. Fairley at Hillsboro, Ohio. Six children have been born of this union: Walter, Gerald, Everett, Myra and Mary, living; and Rosa, born August 16, 1871, died August 6, 1872.

Politically Mr. Graff affiliates with the Republican party. He has served on the city council, and was a member of that body

when the excellent system of water-works was put in at Clarinda. He was a Union volunteer in the late war. He first enlisted September 5, 1861, in the State service for six months, but did not get out under a year and a half; he then re-enlisted, October 20, 1863, in the United States army and served until July 1, 1865, being promoted from the ranks to the position of First Sergeant, in Company G., Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been an elder of that society. He has ever taken on active interest in religious and educational affairs, and has been a liberal supporter of all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the community. He has acquired a solid popularity in Clarinda, based on actual merit, and ranks among the very first citizens of the place. And thus it is again illustrated that America is deeply indebted to the foreign countries for some of her best brain and brawn.



ALLEXANDER DAVIS, the oldest settler of East River Township now living, is a genuine type of the western pioneer, and as such commands our hearty respect, almost our reverence, for it is to such sturdy characters that we are indebted for the present advanced state of development in which we find western Iowa to-day. He was born in Sussex County, Delaware, September 7, 1807, and is a son of Henry and Edith (Townsend) Davis. He is the oldest of a family of eleven children, and, his father being a farmer, he was trained in that industry. He was married January 3, 1829, to Miss Mary Conwell, a daughter of George and Hannah Conwell. She was born January 3, 1810. Their union was blessed with seven children: George H., Eliza, deceased, Hester,

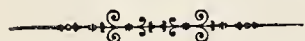
wife of Samuel Nixon, Mary, deceased, Joseph A., Amelia, wife of Chauncey Carpenter and John W. In May, 1834, they emigrated to Shelby County, Indiana, where Mrs. Davis died March 8, 1845. Mr. Davis was again married January 13, 1846, to Naomi Banks, who was a faithful wife and a good mother to the family of small children who had been bereft of their own mother's care. They removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where they spent one winter, and thence to the comparatively new county of Page; this was in May, 1851. Mr. Davis purchased a claim for which he paid \$100, the number of acres not being specified; the improvements were meager enough, and only twenty acres had been broken; the log cabin was sixteen by eighteen feet, and in this they began life in the new country. They were not afraid of privations and hardships but set to work to claim from Nature all she would yield them. After a residence of six years in this place Mrs. Davis died, January 29, 1857, and her husband and the young children were again left alone. Mr. Davis went on improving his claim, and making every effort to induce people to settle in the county. He still retains 240 acres, lying on sections 19, 20 and 29. He has given largely to his children, and has assisted them very generously in getting a start in the world.

In the early days of his settlement in the county the Indians were numerous, and the deer and wolf roamed at will over the vast prairie; produce was carried a distance of thirty miles to the nearest market place, and they were sometimes compelled to make bread from corn that had been boiled and grated on a common grater.

In 1852 Mr. Davis built a story-and-a-half log house, having spent one year in the little cabin. He married for his third wife Sena Rector, a daughter of Aaron Sincakes,

who lived for eight years after her marriage. February 8, 1866, he was again married to Mrs. Ruth Good, a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Roberts. She was born near Rushville, Ohio, November 12, 1817, and married for her first husband Joseph Good, a native of Ohio. He died January 4, 1865; six children had been born to them.

Mr. Davis has always taken an active interest in church work and has officiated as class-leader. Politically he is a staunch Republican, having been an old-line Whig. He has served as Justice of the Peace in his township for two terms, fulfilling his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people.



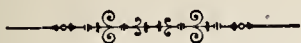
EDWIN IANSON LANCEY, one of the leading merchants of Shenandoah, was born in the city of Boston, February 13, 1855, and is the youngest of a family of three children. The oldest child, Frederick L., died in Shenandoah, December 26, 1879, at the age of thirty-three years. He was a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisted in the 100-day service at the age of sixteen. Later he re-enlisted as a member of Co. A, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. Was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was a brilliant and promising young man and was connected with his brother in business at the time of his death. Addie M., the only sister, resides with her mother in Shenandoah. The parents were Samuel F., Jr., and Mary K. (Hall) Lancey; the father was also a native of Boston, born January 16, 1818; his father was Samuel F. Lancey, who for many years was a merchant in Boston; he was a native of France and a member of the famous DeLancy family, but he decided to drop the French prefix on

becoming a citizen of this country. Mrs. Lancey, the mother of Edwin I., was born in Portland, Maine, January 9, 1822, and was married to Mr. Lancey at Barrington, New Hampshire, September 1, 1845. The family removed from Boston to Macomb, Illinois, in 1858, and there the father became a heavy dealer in agricultural implements; he was also prominently connected with the leading bank, and was a member of the city council and the board of education. In 1879 they removed to Shenandoah but Mr. Lancey did not enter into active commercial life excepting as a partner with his son, Edwin I., in the grocery trade. His death occurred June 17, 1885.

Edwin I. received his education in the public schools of Macomb and at the Branch College of that place. Having a strong desire to see the world he decided to become a railroad man and secured a situation as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which he held for eight years; for five years he was a conductor on the run from Galesburg. A part of his train meeting with an accident through the carelessness of a brakeman he was "laid off" for a time, and during this period he decided never to re-engage in the railroad business. After remaining at home one year with his father he came to Shenandoah and formed a partnership in the grocery trade with George Trotter, which continued for five years. Since that time he has conducted the business alone and has remained at the original stand.

Mr. Lancey has proven himself worthy of the esteem and confidence of his brother merchants, and his liberal dealing and upright conduct have won for him a generous patronage. He was married in October, 1889, to Miss Emma Carter, a daughter of the honored mayor, James Bosley Carter, and a native of the State of Indiana. Two children

have been born of this union: Mary I. and Edwin J. In his political belief Mr. Lancey is Democratic.

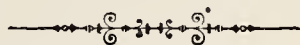


DONALD SUTHERLAND came to Page County in May, 1875, and located in East River Township, on a farm of 145 acres, on sections 21 and 28. He was born in Jones County, Iowa, November 23, 1838, and is a son of Donald and Nancy (Livingston) Sutherland. The parents were of Scotch origin; the father was born in Scotland, and the mother in British America at Selkirk. They removed to Iowa in 1838 and followed farming in Jones County. The father died in 1888, and the mother still lives on the old homestead in Jones County. There our subject grew to manhood and obtained a common-school education. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Davenport, Iowa; he was mustered out at the same place by honorable discharge July 3, 1865. He was in the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was at the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and participated in all the battles in which his command took part. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., at Clarinda.

Mr. Sutherland was united in marriage in 1862, to Miss Margaret J. Johnson, a native of West Middlesex, Pennsylvania. Her people settled in Jones County, Iowa, and later came to Page County; both parents are deceased; one brother is the United States District Attorney for Alaska Territory, having his home at Sitka.

Two children have been born to Mr. Sutherland and wife: one is deceased and one is now twenty-six years old, and is a prominent

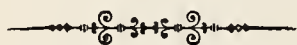
attorney of Smith County, Kansas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an avowed Republican. His business is now breeding fast horses of Hambletonian stock. His barns are in the incorporation of Clarinda.



THOMAS PROSSER.—The small country of Wales as well as larger and more pretentious nations has contributed her share to the settlement and development of America. The subject of this notice was born in Wales, February 15, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Powles) Prosser. He was reared in his native country, and when at the age of eight years he was put to work in a woolen factory where he remained until he was sixteen years old. He then went to the mountains and was engaged in stripping iron ore for a period of twelve or thirteen years. He next turned his attention to agriculture, which he followed for three years, after which he sailed for America. He located at a small place in Meigs County, Ohio, where he remained twelve months, and then decided to push on farther west. We next find him at Bevier, Macon County, Missouri, where for four years he was employed in the coal mines; Kansas City was the next place of abode, where he was for ten months, employed in railroad work. During the following summer he was engaged on the Fort Scott & Galveston road in Kansas. In the fall of 1869 he came to Page County, Iowa, and for nine months was employed in the coal mines here, for other parties; and then he purchased a coal mine, which he himself conducted for ten years, employing in the winter time from fifteen to twenty men; and since that time he has leased the mine to other parties, who employ from twelve to

fifteen men each winter. For farming purposes, he purchased ten acres of land in East River Township, to which he has added at various times until he now owns eighty-two and a half acres. He has made many excellent improvements on this land in the way of erecting buildings and cultivating the soil. For four or five years he was employed in the coal mines of Page County, and then purchased a mine which he now operates; he employs from ten to twenty-five men, and is doing a successful business. Thrown upon his own resources in childhood, and working his way to his present position of financial independence, he certainly is deserving of unbounded credit. His first wages amounted to twelve cents a week and board himself. Since coming to this country he has been unfortunate in one or two business ventures, but he has had enough clear, hard grit to push ahead in spite of obstacles, and has made a most decided success of life.

Mr. Prosser was married in 1876 to Miss Nancy Pierson, a native of Virginia. Politically he is an active supporter of the issues of the Republican party. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F. He is a man who has done much toward the improving and developing of the community, and by his honesty and integrity of character has made many friends in Page County.



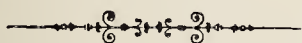
JOHAN M. LOUDON, a resident of section 33, Tarkio Township, has been identified with the interests of Page County since 1867. Mr. Loudon was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1825. His father, Solomon Loudon, was a native of the north of Ireland, and emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years; he married Eliza Barton, also a native of Ireland, who

came to America at the age of twelve years. They reared a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. John M. was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the common schools. When he had arrived at man's estate he left the farm and spent three years as a salesman in a manufacturing house.

November 15, 1854, occurred the marriage of John M. Loudon and Mary Jane McKee. Mrs. Loudon was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Boggs) McKee. After his marriage, our subject lived three years in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, and removed thence to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, from which locality he came to Iowa in 1869. He purchased 160 acres of land, and was among the earlier settlers in Tarkio Township. He has made excellent improvements, including a fine residence erected in 1887 after a modern style of architecture; there is a good barn, and a bearing orchard provides an abundance of fruit. It is one of the most desirable farms in the township, and one of which the owner may well be proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Loudon have been blessed with seven children: Martha, wife of W. J. Clark; Jennie, wife of W. H. Dutton; Rebecca, wife of J. H. Linder; Solomon, David B., Samuel B. and John M. Politically Mr. Loudon is a Democrat. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace, and has also been a member of the school board and trustee, filling these positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Norwich, of which he has been an elder. He has served in the Sabbath-school both as superintendent and as a teacher, and has ever taken an active interest in religious matters. Believing in the power of education he has given his children liberal opportunities, and

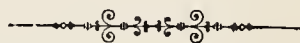
has fitted them well for the various duties to which they have been called. Although he has almost attained his three score years and ten, he bears his years lightly, having always lived a life of temperate habits. In his manner he is frank and candid, and by correct living he has gained an enviable reputation in the community.



CHARLES B. SHOEMAKER, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 13, 1832, his parents being Samuel G. and Mary (Potts) Shoemaker of German ancestry. Samuel G. was born December 1, 1791, and died April 27, 1873; and his wife, born August 27, 1797, died August 14, 1880; they were married May 22, 1817. The ancestors of the Shoemaker family came from Germany and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and the ancestors of the Potts family came from Holland, but originally from England. They founded the city of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, engaging there in the iron business. In the family there were ten children, two of whom died when young. George Washington Shoemaker died at the age of twenty-three years, of consumption. Charles B. had three younger brothers, namely, Matthew, Fleming and Melissa. He was the fourth in a family of eight children and his early years were spent in assisting his father on a farm and in attending school. In 1849-'52 he learned the printer's trade, then left Murray for Venango County, Pennsylvania, when the town was called Agnew's Mills. He next came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1855, and in 1858 he removed to Sidney, Fremont County, where he published the *Herald*. After one year he removed to Clarinda and established the Clarinda *Herald*, which he conducted three years.

In September, 1862, Mr. Shoemaker enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and received the commission of Major. He remained in the service until February 1, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After leaving the army he located in New York, where he embarked in the coal trade. In 1874 he engaged in mining in New Jersey, and two years later he returned to Clarinda and assumed charge of the *Herald*, which he had founded in 1859. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred October 23, 1877.

Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage August 10, 1857, to Miss Mary Haas, a native of Pennsylvania and one of a family of five children. Four children have been born of this union, three of whom are living. Our subject was at the time of his death a member of Henry Ward Beecher's Church. His widow belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Clarinda. Politically he was a radical Republican and took an active part in politics. He was also foremost in all educational matters. He was an honored member of the I. O. O. F., the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He and his family stood high in social circles at Clarinda, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.



FRANK A. BOWER is the manager for Charles V. Mount, dealer in jewelry, watches, clocks and optical goods. This fine stock, comprising everything in the trade and invoicing upwards of \$3,000, is handsomely and artistically displayed in show cases and wall cabinets in Mr. Mount's store; he owns the building and the rooms are admirably adapted to the trade.

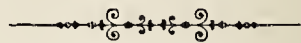
The proprietor of this establishment is

Charles V. Mount, who is now giving his personal attention to another stock of goods at Guthrie, Oklohoma, the phenomenal city of the Southwest. Mr. Mount is a native of New Jersey and was born about forty-seven years ago. He learned the jeweler's trade at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when a boy, and has had an experience extending over thirty years. He is an old soldier, having served his country faithfully in the Eleventh Iowa for four years. His military education was recognized by the members of Company E, Iowa National Guard of Shenandoah, who elected him Captain soon after he took up his residence in Shenandoah; he has filled the position with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the command, and still retains the office although absent from the place.

Frank Bower, the genial and industrious manager of the business, was born in Henry County, Iowa, January 13, 1863, and is a son of T. S. and Lucinda (Bower) Bower. The family settled in Shenandoah in 1879, and the parents are still residents of the place, the father being the well-known dealer in coal and wood. Probably in October, 1885, Frank entered the shop of Mr. Palmatier, who was in the jewelry business at that time, to learn his trade. Mr. Palmatier removed to Oberlin, Kansas. and Mr. Bower followed him and completely mastered his trade.

In October, 1888, he entered the employ of C. V. Mount, and, proving eminently fitted for the responsibility, was left in full control when Mr. Mount decided to repair to the beautiful land of the "Oklohomias." During this time the business has increased and Mr. Bower has shown himself admirably adapted to the situation. No young man in Shenandoah has the esteem and respect of all the citizens more fully than Frank Bower. He has a most successful career before him and has enjoyed advantages that were accorded to

few young men a quarter of a century ago. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has associated himself with the A. O. U. W., Nishna Lodge, No. 249. Mr. Bower is unmarried.



R. FRANK, a prosperous farmer of Morton Township, has been a resident of Page County, Iowa, since 1869. He was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1842, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Snyder) Frank, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. Henry Frank was a blacksmith and carpenter by trade, and was also interested in farming to some extent. In 1845 he removed with his family to Peoria County, Illinois, where he entered a tract of 120 acres of Government land, which he made his home until the day of his death; this was September 15, 1881. His wife died July 3, 1888. They were associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Simon R., the subject of this sketch, is the sixth of a family of ten children. From the time he was three years old until the opening of the Rebellion he lived on a farm in Peoria County, Illinois. He enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, December 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged as Corporal December 29, 1864, at Savannah, Georgia. He was wounded in the ankle with a piece of shell at the battle of Town Creek, but remained on duty. During the three years and twenty-three days that he was in the service he was off duty only two days. Among many engagements the following are the more noted: Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bear Creek, Cherokee Station, Town Creek, and Sherman's campaign to Atlanta and to the sea. On the expedition from

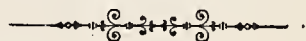
Corinth to Lexington he in company with three others were left on a halt, having fallen asleep; on awaking the next morning and finding themselves alone they shouldered their guns and marched on towards Lexington, making the trip in four days. On arriving there they found the city full of rebels and that their regiment had returned to Corinth. They put on a bold front, however, reported themselves as the advance guard of another brigade, and passed through unmolested! After peace was declared he returned to his home in Illinois, and remained there for one year, after which he removed to Warren County, Illinois, and engaged in farming.

Mr. Frank was united in marriage October 30, 1867, to Miss Priscilla T. Stewart, a daughter of William and Sarah (Brooks) Stewart. She was born in Peoria County, Illinois, September 17, 1845. The spring following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Frank removed to Warren County, Iowa, where they spent one year; they then removed to Page County and located at College Springs, removing after a few months to their present farm on section 36, Morton Township; it consisted of eighty acres of wild land, purchased at a cost of \$6.25 per acre. The first summer Mr. Frank erected a house, which he has since remodeled and enlarged; he has all the necessary buildings for the care of livestock and grain, and has planted two acres of grove and two acres of orchard, which add much to the beauty and value of the place. As his means have increased he has invested in land, and now owns 240 acres in a good state of cultivation. He is the oldest settler now living in Morton Township, and during all these years he has striven to be of benefit to the community. He is a self-made man, having risen from the bottom of the ladder entirely through his own efforts to his present position of independence. Politically

he is identified with the Republican party and is one of its strongest supporters. He has represented his township as trustee and as a member of the School Board, and was the first Supervisor of the southern district of Morton Township. He is a member of Page Post, No. 65, G. A. R.

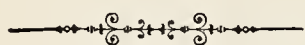
Mr. and Mrs. Frank had born to them a family of seven children: Ida M., Fred W., Charles S., Maud B., William W., Henry H. and Walter S.

The mother was called from earth December 4, 1887. The family is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coin.



HARLES N. MARVIN, proprietor of the *Shenandoah Sentinel*, was born September 24, 1857, at East Orange, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1859 his parents removed to Johnson County, Iowa. His father enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and his mother returned with him, her only child, to her parents in Ohio, to remain there while Mr. Marvin was in the army. He was killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1862, in one of the unsuccessful charges made on the rebel works. In 1866 Mrs. Marvin was again married, and young Charles remained with the family on the farm in Delaware County, Ohio, until eighteen years of age. He then went to school a year and a half in Ashtabula County, same State, when he came west and worked on a farm by the month one year in Benton County, Iowa. Then he spent two years at the public high school in Marshalltown; next began teaching country school, in Marshall County, Iowa: taught in country and village schools, with good success, until 1884, when he married Bertha L. McCausland, of Modesta, Kansas, an old schoolmate, to whom he had been en-

gaged for nine years. He then devoted his time and attention for two years exclusively to the publication of the *Iowa Teacher* at Marshalltown, a losing enterprise, like all western school journals. After its demise Mr. Marvin served for a few months on the editorial staff of the Marshalltown *Times-Republican*, and then leased the *Union Star*, of Union, Iowa. He conducted this paper successfully for eighteen months and saved a little money. He then came to Shenandoah, Iowa, purchased a new outfit of type, and November 25, 1887, began the publication of the Shenandoah *Sentinel*, which is in a very flourishing condition, and has recently been made one of the two official papers of Page County.



ELIZUR KENT BAILEY, A. M., M. D.
—No profession offers the openings and opportunities and advancement socially and financially in Iowa as does that of medicine. Few even among medical practitioners have advanced more rapidly or attained more prominence in a comparatively short time than has the gentleman whose career is under consideration. His practice, which which was begun in Clarinda twelve years ago, has been an eminently successful one; and the advice and counsel of no man has more weight with his colleagues.

Dr. Bailey was born at Palatine, Cook County, Illinois, June 3, 1848, the fifth of a family of eleven children, four of whom have taken ministerial orders. His parents, Bancroft and Almeda (Kent) Bailey, were natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. They were pioneers of Illinois, settling there in 1833, and now reside in Chicago. The oldest son gave his life in

defense of the Union, dying from the effects of wounds received before Vicksburg.

When Elizur was fifteen years old the family removed to Wheaton, Illinois, where he attended Wheaton College for a short time. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, but having an inclination for a more active life he studied telegraphy and passed his first season as an operator at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; in 1867 he was given the office at Chester, same State, where he remained one year, and then went to Palatine, Illinois; thence he went to Council Bluffs, in the fall of 1869, where he was in the Western Union employ for one year. He now resolved to complete his academical studies, and again entered Wheaton College; there he pursued the collegiate course of study and was graduated in a class of eleven, in 1875, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had determined upon entering the medical profession and immediately became a student of the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in 1877. Southwestern Iowa presented an inviting field to him; so he came to Clarinda, where he remained one year; he then removed to Shenandoah. His progress has been even and uninterrupted, and as a citizen he is interested in every work of public good.

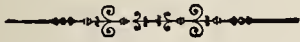
Dr. Bailey and Miss Mattie B. V. Myers were united in the bonds of matrimony June 1, 1876, at Clarinda, Iowa. Mrs. Bailey is a daughter of the Rev. Jacob and Susan Reece (Barrett) Myers. The father was an influential minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother is a sister of Dr. Barrett, of Clarinda, and of Sarah T. Bolton, a gifted poetess of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Bailey was graduated in the same class with her husband, being the first woman to pursue the classical course at Wheaton College, and with her husband, in 1878, received the degree of Master of Arts from her alma



L. R. Hastings

mater. Since living in Page County she has been prominently identified with the Sabbath-school work, and for eight years was secretary of the Page County Association. She is the present State secretary of the Sunday-school Association, and is also connected with the Iowa W. C. T. U., in which she has attained a national reputation. She is the department superintendent of the Sabbath-school work of the W. C. T. U., and is president of the Council Bluffs Presbyterial Woman's Board of Home Missions. Her various duties require much travel and public speaking, in which she is a brilliant success.

The Doctor and his wife have taken into their home two daughters, who, although not connected by family ties are very dear to them; they are Mary W. and Susan E.



DR. FRANKLIN HASTINGS.—James P. Hastings, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, May 26, 1803, and married Ruth Eckridge, who was born in the same county, September 12, 1800, and died December 2, 1885. By this marriage there are eleven sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to be grown except one daughter, who died at the age of four years. There are now living nine sons and two daughters. James P. settled in Cumberland County, Illinois, where he followed agriculture forty years. A great many years he was a Campbellite or Christian minister and wielded a decided influence among the old settlers and pioneers of his county; he was a Justice of the Peace for thirty years, but never would receive a dollar for his services. He performed the marriage ceremony many times, but refused to accept any fee. He is a man of active mind and marked force of character;

he is yet living, at the age of eighty-seven years, and possesses the vigor of any man of fifty years. He had several sons in the civil war: Calvin was killed at the battle of Vicksburg; Matthew and James were both wounded in the service, and James never recovered from the effects of his wound. The father lived in a community which was non-Union in sentiment, but he made speeches in favor of the Union and urged his sons to go to the assistance of those brave souls fighting for the perpetuity of the Nation. Mr. Hastings is a remarkable man, physically as well as mentally and morally; he stands six feet and two inches in his stockings, and has always been very straight, retaining his strength to a remarkable degree. He belongs to the old pioneer preachers who conducted their own farms and preached the gospel and attended to many public affairs of the community in addition. Such strong, self-reliant men usually transmit to posterity their nobility of character, and from such ancestors have sprung many of the leading business and professional men of to-day.

Joseph Hastings, father of James P., lived to the age of seventy-two years, and died about sixty years ago. He married Eleanor Twig; they both were from England; while the grandparents, Hastings, were from Scotland.

Lewis R. Hastings, the son of James P., was born in 1831. He received no systematic education, as there were no schools in southern Illinois at that early day. Filled with the spirit of adventure, he ran away from home at the age of twelve years and went to Circleville, Ohio, where he was hired to drive cattle across the Alleghany Mountains to New York city; the method employed was that of leading an ox to entice the others to follow. This trip interested him in the

cattle business, which he has since followed with gratifying success. He began the cattle business by working for others who were engaged in it, and thus gained his knowledge from their experience.

Mr. Hastings was united in marriage, December 9, 1857, to Cynthia McMillin, at Indianola, Illinois, and by this union three children were born: Franklin, Ella and Carrie. Cynthia was born January 2, 1836, in Peoria County, Illinois. Her father, Robert Dixon McMillin, was a Scotchman, born September 14, 1814; and her mother, *nee* Lucinda S. Fisher, was a German, born September 25, 1813, and married Mr. McMillin March 12, 1835. Mr. Hastings was engaged in the cattle business at Indianola, Illinois, until 1860, when he removed to Chicago and went into the commission business at the old Merrick Yards, which were situated on the lake front, at a point where is now one of the finest residence portions of the city. He has continued in this business without interruption ever since, and has met with the most uniform success. He first did business under the firm name of Gregory & Hastings, and then Gregory, Cooley & Co. He is also largely interested in the raising of cattle, owning stock ranches in the Indian Territory and Texas. During all these years that he has been located in Chicago he has accumulated considerable property, and owns valuable real estate in that city. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He has recently been sent as a delegate to the Cattle Men's Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, by the Governor of the State of Illinois. He stands high in the business circles of Chicago, and his word is thoroughly respected. Mrs. Hastings is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as are also her two daughters; these young women were both educated at the Chicago Female College.

Dr. Franklin Hastings, the son of Lewis R. and Cynthia (McMillin) Hastings, was born October 29, 1858, in Indianola, Illinois. When he was two years of age he was taken by his parents to Chicago, where he grew to manhood; he attended the public schools of that city and graduated from the High School of Englewood; he also attended college at Racine, Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1879. He came directly after his graduation to Page County, Iowa, where he embarked in the cattle business. In 1880 he began collecting a herd of Hereford cattle in company with his father, under the firm name of L. R. Hastings & Son. In 1884 they imported a herd of Herefords, and they are also the first importers of West Highland Scotch cattle in America; their herd of this breed numbers seventeen, and the Hereford herd numbers seventy-five head, all thorough-breds and all carefully registered. The firm of L. R. Hastings & Son owns 800 acres of land, well situated for the purpose of a stock-farm, and one of the most favorably and pleasantly located in the county; there are many valuable improvements to be found on this farm, and it is one of the most desirable from many standpoints. The West Highland Scotch cattle are a very hardy breed, native to the mountains of Scotland, and very valuable in a cold climate.

December 23, 1884, Mr. Hastings was united in marriage to Miss Luella B. Sidell, a daughter of the the Hon. John and Ada B. (Ransom) Sidell. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. Although he was reared in a large city he takes naturally to the occupations of rural life and enjoys the many comforts only possible to a life of out-door pursuits. He is a man of broad and liberal education, wide culture and superior business qualifications. Mrs. Hastings was educated at the Chicago Female College, being

graduated from the scientific course and vocal music; she is a person more devoted to literary pursuits than to society, and devotes a large portion of her time to study and reading. Their home is one of refinement and their surroundings are indicative of the cultivated and literary tastes of the owners. Mrs. Hastings' mother died at the age of thirty-one years. Her father was a man of large means. He owned 7,000 acres of land and was one of the cattle kings of Illinois. At the time of the excitement in Illinois in regard to the Texan cattle fever, John Sidell was the owner of the infected drove. Lewis R. Hastings had collected the drove of Texas steers, numbering 2,200, in the State of Texas, and had driven them to Illinois; when the herd reached Cairo, Illinois, the native cattle began to die; twenty miles each side of the trail they died like sheep. Many of the men who had bought cattle and many of those whose cattle had become infected were poor men; they became greatly excited and brought suit against Mr. Sidell, but he won the case at last and proved himself an honorable man and an observer of the Golden Rule, for he settled with all the men who had lost through his misfortune; he had a large herd of cows on his farm and he gave the whole of this herd to the poor who had lost cows. He had a just sense of human rights and responsibility, and was possessed of great kindness of heart. He had himself been left an orphan and adopted and reared children besides his own. He was a member of the State Legislature for a period of two terms. As he had vast business interests to look after the Governor allowed him every other week, that being a condition of his accepting the nomination.

We append the following notice published at the time of his death:

"Died at Sidell, Vermilion County, Illinois, January 29, 1889, the Honorable John

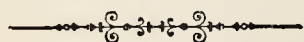
Sidell, founder of the town which bears his name. His physician pronounced his disease Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he has suffered many years. In the death of Mr. Sidell the town which he founded, the community in which he lived, and the entire country mourn the loss of a friend and benefactor, and his family the inexpressible loss of a beloved husband and father. His funeral was conducted at his family mansion, three-quarters of a mile from Sidell, by the Masonic order. A very impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. G. B. Goldsmith, a personal friend of the deceased, and also a biographical sketch of his life. His funeral was largely attended by relatives, friends and neighbors and many citizens of surrounding townships. He was buried at Danville, Illinois. The funeral train was crowded with sympathizing friends, and it was met at Danville and under the auspices of the combined Masonic lodges of Indianola and Olive Branch. He was carried to his last resting place with great solemnity. Mr. Sidell was seventy-two years, seven months and two days of age.

BIOGRAPHY OF HON. JOHN SIDELL, CATTLE KING OF ILLINOIS.

John Sidell was born in Washington County, Maryland, June 27, 1816. He was left an orphan at the age of eight years. He worked on a farm until he was nineteen years old in his native county, and received but one dollar and a half per month. He became dissatisfied with his wages and started West. He arrived in Green County, Ohio, with nineteen dollars in his pocket and a limited supply of clothing. He soon secured work on a farm at twelve dollars per month, and as soon as he had saved money enough he started further west on horseback, passing through Illinois into Iowa. Not finding a situation that suited him he returned to Ohio,

and took a contract to cut a certain number of cords of wood at thirty-three and a third cents a cord. This was his start in life as a successful business man. From that time on he became a stock-dealer. He settled in Vermilion County, Illinois, in 1862, and has been one of the most successful stock-dealers in the State of Illinois. He owned at one time about 9,000 acres of land, and at one time he sold a large tract for which he received \$115,000.

"Mr. Sidell was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Cline, he married January 26, 1847. She was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1823, and died May 1, 1854. He was married the second time to Ada B. Ransom, January 20, 1857. She died October 4, 1868. He had one son and one daughter by his first wife: George and Allie E. By his second wife he had three children: Jennie H., Joseph J. and Luella B. In politics Mr. Sidell was a Whig and later a Republican. But of late years he took little interest in politics. He was a friend of religion but not a church member. He was liberal in his views and with his purse. He gave to the support of the church and Sabbath-school and contributed largely to the building of churches. He was kind and liberal to the needy and never pressed a poor man for money. He was a very public-spirited man and ready to aid in any enterprise for the public good. His home was a paradise of comfort and he was always hospitable. He was pure in his life and a man of clean lips. He had no respect for a morally corrupt man. All told he was a perfect gentleman and a noble man."

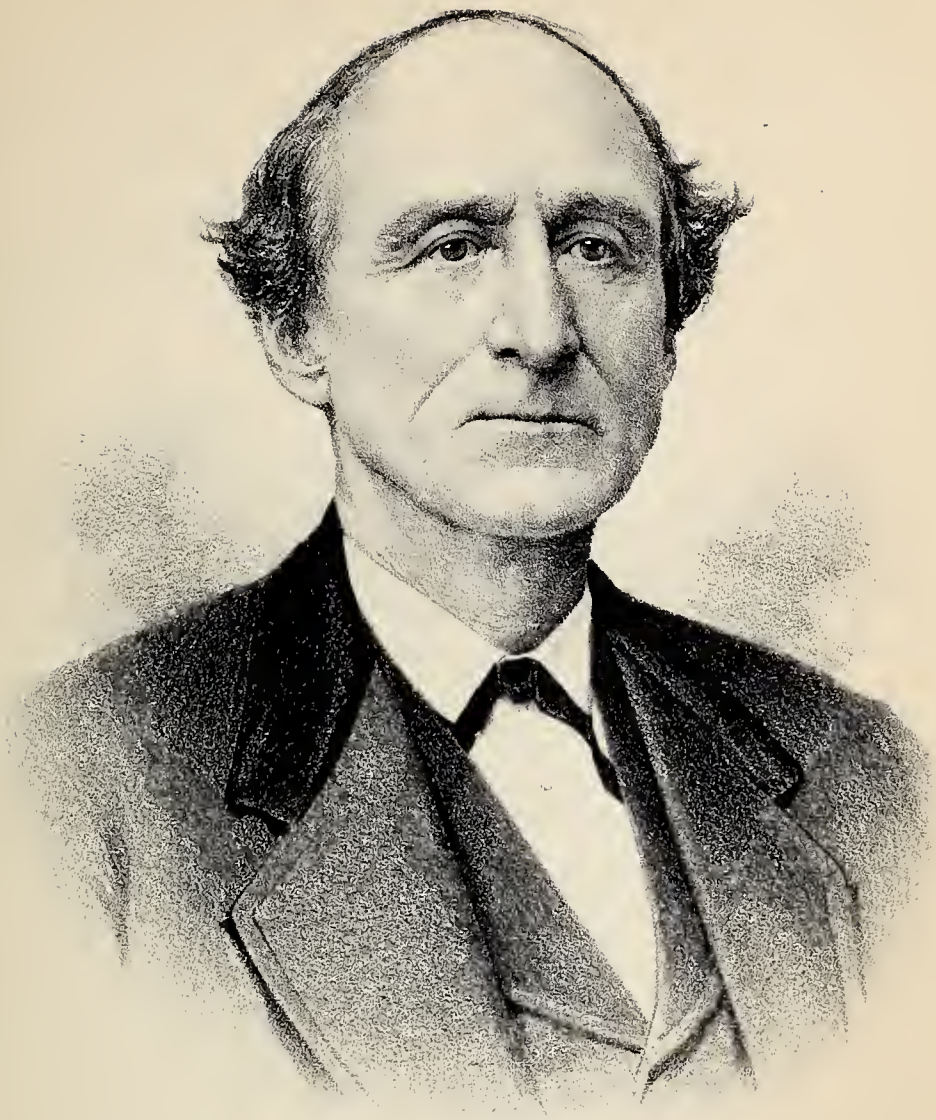


PETER NIES, of sections 29 and 32, Grant Township, Page County, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, April 6, 1824, and is the son of Fred and Margaret (Analt)

Nies. Peter and his brother John came to the United States in the winter of 1849-'50, sailing from Havre, France, to New Orleans; thence they came up the river to St. Louis, and soon after settled in St. Clair County, Illinois. Peter worked by the month for two years, when he repaired to St. Jo., Missouri, remaining there three months. Being desirous of securing a home he came to Fremont County, Iowa, and made a pre-emption of 160 acres of land on a corner-section that cornered with the quarter that the court-house of Sidney stood upon. There he built a home and lived for thirty years. In 1882 he came to his present place in Page County, having sold his farm in Fremont County. He is admirably located one mile south of the college, and has 160 acres of land. His improvements cost \$3,000, and are of a first-class character. He is largely engaged in raising and feeding stock, handling the improved breeds of Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs.

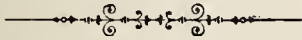
Mr. Nies was united in marriage at Savannah, Missouri, November 17, 1854, to Miss Agnes Graff, also a native of Germany. Eleven children have been born of this union, two of whom died in childhood: Mrs. Agnes Nies was born near Bingen on the Rhine, Germany, on February 15, 1834, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Graff. John was born October 7, 1855; Bettie, April 12, 1857, died October 23, 1857; Henry was born August 26, 1858; Louis, May 8, 1860; Gus, June 28, 1862, died, April 24, 1864; Fred was born December 15, 1863; Voll, August 28, 1865; Daniel, June 16, 1867; Agnes, September 24, 1869; Kate, January 22, 1872, and Lizzie, January 28, 1875.

Mr. Nies is a Lutheran in religious belief. Politically he is independent, voting for the man he deems best fitted for the position sought. He is considered one of the solid



John Sidell.

agriculturists of the county and his farm is certainly a model one. He has been a favorite in both Page and Fremont counties with those with whom he has had business relations. His training of his family has resulted in his rearing a number of sturdy and respected citizens. He is an authority upon all matters pertaining to agriculture and stock-breeding and growing, and has had more than usual success in his farming operations. He has become thoroughly Americanized and is an ardent supporter of the institutions of his adopted country.



JAMES BOSLEY CARTER was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, October 15, 1836, and is the son of Greene and Frances (Hawkins) Carter. His father was a native of Kentucky, and was the son of pioneers who settled there at an early day, coming from Virginia. The mother was a native of Virginia. Her ancestors were extensive slave owners, and of the estate which fell to her father a large portion consisted of slaves; these, however, he refused to accept, preferring the loss of his share in the property to being connected with the institution of slavery. Greene Carter and wife had born to them four children: James, John W., Joseph, and Sarah, widow of Patrick O'Neill, who died from injuries received while a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

When James was five years of age the family removed to New Madrid, Missouri, where the father died. In a short time the mother went with her children back to Kentucky, and in 1851, when James was fifteen years old, they settled in Warrick County, Indiana; he was the oldest child, and upon him fell the burden of support, as his mother was an invalid. With the assistance of his

younger brothers he succeeded in clearing a farm.

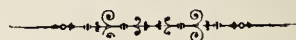
April 27, 1859, he was married to Miss Nannie E. Brown, who was born in Warrick County, September 20, 1842. When the dark war cloud hung threateningly over this land he felt it his duty to render what aid he could to perpetuate this nation. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, leaving his young wife and two children in the care of relatives. The command was stationed at Henderson, Kentucky, to guard the border and suppress the guerrilla warfare that prevailed to an alarming extent along the Ohio River. At the time of Morgan's raid, July, 1863, his command was sent in pursuit, going as far as Louisville, Kentucky. After their return to Henderson they were ordered to Glasgow, where they joined Burnside's army and marched across the mountains to Knoxville, Tennessee. In July, 1863, Mr. Carter was promoted to the position of Orderly-Sergeant, and the following December he was made Second-Lieutenant. He participated in all of the battles in East Tennessee during the winter of 1863-'64, and in the battle of Resaca, and was at the siege and capture of Dallas; there he was taken ill and sent to the officers' hospital at Lookout Mountain. After remaining in the hospital two months he rejoined his regiment near Atlanta, Georgia, but not having gained sufficient strength he took a relapse and was sent to the hospital at Marietta. Chafing under the enforced inaction, he requested permission to return to his regiment for treatment by his regimental surgeon. This was granted him and he continued with it until September 21, when the board of surgeons ordered his discharge, deeming it the only possible means of saving his life. He reached home a physical wreck and has never fully recovered. He remained in Indi-

ana until the spring of 1866, when he came to Fremont County, Iowa, settling on a farm near Sidney; this he cultivated until January, 1875. His health had been so undermined that he abandoned any hope of being any better, sold out and returned to Indiana to close up all his earthly affairs. Regaining a certain degree of health courage came too, and he resolved to return to Iowa, where some of his children were living. In 1882 he located in Shenandoah, but afterward spent six months in California trying to recuperate his health. When he came back to his home he became the editor of the *Shenandoah Republican*, a position he filled until the affairs of that sheet terminated in 1886. As a writer he is terse and forcible, and during the campaign of 1884 did effective political work. The spring of that year he was elected Mayor of Shenandoah, and has been re-elected five times. In addition to his duties as Mayor he serves as Justice of the Peace and Pension Agent; he also does a general fire insurance and real-estate business, and has recently been appointed notary public. No man who has served Shenandoah in an official capacity has been more faithful to her interests than has Mr. Carter. With more than ordinary executive and financial ability he has piloted the municipality from the rocks and breakers, of municipal indebtedness, to a safe anchorage in the peaceful harbor of low taxes and economical management.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been born five children: Robert B., Fannie, wife of M. Horton; Albert S., Edwin A., and Emma M., wife of E. I. Lancey. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Carter affiliates with the I. O. O. F., with whom he is an active worker; he has passed all the chairs and is the present district deputy and representative to the Grand Lodge. He has served three terms as Commander of the Burn-

side Post, No. 56, G. A. R., and represented the post in the Grand Encampment since 1883.

Mr. Carter cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, and has ever since been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party.



LIVER HENRY LONGWELL, A. M., President of the Highland Park Normal College at Des Moines, Iowa. One of the noblest professions in which a man can engage is that of teaching, and the efforts of a true man or woman in leading the young and aiding in the expansion of their minds are not to be over-estimated. Some of the greatest and grandest men are those whose lives have been devoted to the cause of education; among them Socrates, Plato, Newton, Franklin and Bacon, men whose influence will never die. To him who has occupied the teacher's chair but a short time, the years thus spent are numbered among the best and proudest of his career, and to him who has devoted his whole life to the cause, what must the satisfaction be? This review is intended to notice a few of the principal events in the life of one of those educators. Oliver Henry Longwell first saw the light of day at Bentonville, Fayette County, Indiana, December 22, 1855, and is the youngest of a family of three children. His parents were Lewis and Mary A. (Pattison) Longwell, both of whom came to Indiana with their parents as early as 1826. The father is still living on the old homestead where his father, Ira Longwell, settled in 1827. The mother passed from earth in 1871. The Longwell family is of Irish ancestry. Ira Longwell was a noted character in the last war with Great Britain. The maternal ancestry of

Lewis Longwell is traced back through many generations to that historic Puritan, John Carver.

The parents of our subject were thrifty and enterprising and made their home in the thickly timbered portion of Indiana. The school advantages of the neighborhood were meagre, but in the Longwell home was always a supply of good books and newspapers, and many were the long winter evenings spent in their perusal. By the time O. H. Longwell had reached his sixteenth year he had acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches. He had the good fortune to have one teacher who awakened in him a desire to obtain a better education than could be had in the common schools. Encouraged by his father he began a course of training which gave him excellent preparation and fitness for the educational work he has undertaken. He first entered the New Castle High School and later the Spiceland Academy, and then pursued a four years' course at the Northern Indiana Normal School, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1880. His class consisted of T. B. Swartz, superintendent of Elkhart, Indiana, public schools; H. C. Stright, deceased; H. C. Faber, superintendent of city schools in Illinois, and A. D. Kyle, a teacher at Delaware, Ohio. In Indiana he had experience as a teacher in the country schools from 1873, and later as superintendent of the Goodland public schools. In 1880 he was called to the chair of languages and literature in the Southern Iowa Normal School, at Bloomfield, Iowa. After two years' service in that capacity Professor Longwell was elected principal of the institution, and became owner and proprietor. His work there was highly gratifying, as he brought the attendance from seventy-five to two hundred students. He went from this successful field to accept the chair of languages

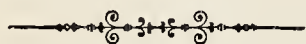
and literature in the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, where his worth was readily appreciated by students and faculty. In 1885 he was elected principal of the school and in that capacity proved himself the right man in the right place. He had entire control of the school work and prepared all outlines of recitations and courses of study. He is unsurpassed in his class-work, requiring thoroughness and correct work from his pupils. He is an admirer of Frœbel and Pestalozzi and embraces the grand principles as expressed by these immortal teachers in his school methods. He gives special personal attention to the normal training, and teachers going from his instruction prove unusually successful in their work. He has an extensive experience upon the lecture platform in Iowa and Nebraska, and he is under constant solicitation to deliver educational addresses. His manner is pleasing, his presence is commanding, and he has a ready flow of language.

During the time that he filled that position Professor Longwell found time to prepare two valuable additions to the already large number of text-books; one is a work on English literature designed for class use, and the other is a practical grammar, in which the subject is treated exhaustively and methodically. This work has been received with much favor and the demand was such that thousands of copies were ordered while the book was yet in proof sheets. In 1890 he resigned his position at Shenandoah, Iowa, to accept the presidency of Highland Park Normal College, Des Moines, Iowa. This is one of the most completely equipped normal schools in the United States.

Professor Longwell was united in marriage September 16, 1882, to Miss Mary D. Stalker, who was born at Bedford, Indiana, August 22, 1858. She is a daughter of the Rev. John M. Stalker, a native of Indiana and a

popular minister of the Baptist Church; he is a graduate of Hanover College, and has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Bedford nineteen years. The mother of Mrs. Longwell was Harriet Jeter, also a native of Indiana. Mrs. Longwell is a graduate of the Bedford High School, and also of the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso; for two years she was a teacher in the graded schools.

Professor and Mrs. Longwell are the parents of three interesting children: Helen A., Louise and John S.



WILLIAM HENRY BREWER, an old and highly esteemed resident of Shenandoah, was born in Washington County, Indiana, January 10, 1838, and is a son of Oliver H. and Alvira (Westfall) Brewer, who were married in Indiana, where their parents had settled at an early date. Oliver H. Brewer has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Stark, who was the mother of one son, Ephraim, who enlisted in the army and died at Memphis, Tennessee, in the early part of the war. The second family consisted of six children: William H., Jesse W., J. R., Mary A., wife of George Morey; Edwina H., wife of Alfred Mayburn, and Amy, wife of W. M. Rolston. Mrs. Brewer died in April, 1865, and Mr. Brewer was married a third time in Tama County, Iowa, to Mrs. Knight, by whom he has had four children, all living at home in Tarkio Township, Page County.

William Henry remained at home with his father until he was twenty-five years old, when he was married October 14, 1862, to Miss Mary Ann Procter, a native of the "Hoosier State." In 1869 they decided to come west, and accompanied Mr. Brewer's

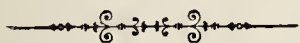
father's family. They began to improve a farm in Tarkio Township and after one year's effort concluded that was not their calling. They then removed to Red Oak, where Mr. Brewer engaged in selling groceries for three years, meeting with fair success. January, 1874, found him established in a photographer's car on the site now occupied by the First National Bank in Shenandoah. He had learned the art at Red Oak, and had fitted up his car intending to devote some time to traveling; finding the business at Shenandoah more lucrative than he had anticipated he concluded to remain there permanently, and secured a gallery that had been abandoned by his predecessor, becoming a fixture of that rapidly growing town. His business increased in such proportions that in 1882 he was able to erect his present valuable brick block. It is 25 x 70 feet, with a commodious store-room on the ground floor, and photographers' parlors and residence on the second floor. The rooms devoted to his art are well lighted and finished work can be displayed to the best advantage. The work room is large and conveniently arranged, and the dark room and printing window, of his own invention, furnish unsurpassed facilities for turning out artistic work. In this most attractive occupation Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have found their calling, and they have spared no pains or expense to excel. They never allow a poor photograph to leave their studio; and by producing the choicest work they have an immense custom. They are also prepared to furnish portraits in oil, India ink, water colors, pastel or crayon. Two other business blocks are the result of years of toil, so that Mr. Brewer stands financially among the most successful men of Shenandoah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have been born two children: George O., who is conducting a mercantile business of his own and who is

a highly respected young man of twenty-five years, and Hattie, an attractive girl of sixteen years. The parents are connected with the Congregational Church. In politics our subject stands squarely with the Democrats, having fixed convictions on all questions of public interest. Straightforward and upright in every transaction, no man has more friends than he and no man stands above him in the public estimation.

George O. Brewer was married June 15, 1887, to Elizabeth Mary Derousse, daughter of Louis and Mary Derousse, of Chester, Illinois. Elizabeth Mary Derousse was born August 15, 1869, in Kaskaskia, Illinois.

Mary Ann Procter was born July 15, 1845, in Martin County, Indiana, and was the daughter of George Rappeen and Mary W. (Green) Procter, who were married in Lawrence County, Indiana, and emigrated to Whiteside County, Illinois, in 1855, with a family of six children: David G., George R., Sarah B., wife of William Moxley; Margaret Jane, wife of L. G. Crouch; Melissa E.; Mary Ann, wife of W. H. Brewer; Harriet N., wife of Jackson Hurless, and Eliza, wife of Clinton Manning. George Rappeen Procter died March 28, 1856.



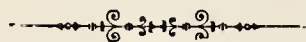
HM. JOHNSON, the popular and thoroughgoing proprietor of the Shenandoah Dairy, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 12, 1835, and is the son of Moses and Sylvia (Teft) Johnson. The father is a native of New York, and was a soldier, serving throughout the last war with Great Britain. The mother was born in Vermont and came from an old Puritan family. Young Johnson grew to manhood with close familiarity to the hard labor necessary to the cultivation of the soil. He

attended the Fredonia Academy, where he obtained a liberal education. There he became acquainted with Miss Mary E. Manning, to whom he was married October 17, 1855. She was born January 10, 1837, in Washington County, New York, and is the daughter of John and Jane (Clark) Manning. The young couple immediately emigrated to Iowa and soon were engaged in farming. Mr. Johnson became interested in buying and shipping stock and continued in that line of business until coming to Page County in 1881. He then secured his beautiful farm adjoining the corporation, and embarked in the dairy business. There are 160 acres in the place and the home is one of the most attractive in the community; it is surrounded with osage orange fences, and the lawn is adorned with beautiful evergreens and stately maples. The barn, which was erected at a cost of \$1,500, is especially arranged for the accommodation of the twenty-five cows required to supply the trade.

Mr. Johnson is a man who believes in giving his personal attention to his business, and is almost always found at his post, ministering to the wants of his host of customers. His business has proved lucrative, and after eight years of close application he expects to resign in favor of some other man. Besides giving the strict attention necessary to so confining an occupation, Mr. Johnson has made some investments in Nebraska that have proven substantial. He and his brother, C. H. Johnson, have secured 800 acres of land on the Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway, where they have established a stock ranch, having placed about 400 head.

Mr. Johnson's family consists of Alice, Addie and Charlie: Alice is the wife of Abram Gruver; Charlie is giving special attention to the study of penmanship, in which he has already made astonishing progress. The

family is indented with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Miss Addie is giving special attention to music and fine art.



WILLIAM M. GRAY is a man of varied and superior business capabilities, and more than one enterprise of Page has felt the force of his experienced hand. He was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, on December 3, 1838, and is a son of Martin and Nancy (Langley) Gray, natives of North Carolina. The father is a farmer by occupation, and in 1841 emigrated to Missouri with his family, being the fourth family in Nodaway County. He and his wife are still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four and eighty-one years respectively, and reside in Nodaway County, Missouri. They had born to them twelve children, nine of whom survive.

William M. came to Missouri with his parents where he spent his early life and received his education; the schools he attended were of the pioneer type, held in the primitive log school-house. He remained under his father's roof until he had attained his majority, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State militia for six months. December 2, 1862, he became a member of Company C, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and served his country until August 25, 1865. He was honorably discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana, after which he returned to his old home in Missouri. He at once embarked in the saw-mill business, which he followed for three years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Clearmont, Missouri, which he conducted successfully for five years.

In the spring of 1875 he came to Page

County, Iowa, and located on a farm of eighty acres in East River Township; he had also secured a forty-acre tract in Taylor County, but made his home on the eighty acres in Page County. In 1882 he removed to Taylor County and remained there until February, 1884, when he came back to Page County and settled at Shambaugh. The previous fall he had purchased the stock of hardware and agricultural implements belonging to B. F. & N. T. Berry, and conducted this business until November, 1889; he then sold the stock to George W. Thorn.

In February, 1886, Mr. Gray formed a partnership with David Clayton and bought a stock of groceries and queensware, which they opened at Shambaugh; later, they added a stock of dry goods and shoes, and now carry \$2,500 worth of goods; their annual sales amount to \$7,000, and the enterprise has proved a success in every way. Mr. Gray also owns a half interest in a hardware store in Braddyville, being associated with C. C. White: they carry a stock of \$1,400, making annual sales of \$6,000.

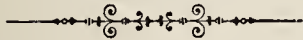
Mr. Gray also owns a farm of eighty-two and a half acres in Amity Township, and valuable residence property in Clarinda and Shambaugh. He is one of the most prosperous and successful men in the county; his life furnishes a good example of what will and perseverance can accomplish when coupled with honesty and strict integrity of character. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and has represented his township as Justice of the Peace for two years, and as a member of the school board. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

November 29, 1866, occurred the marriage of William M. Gray and Celestia L. Curren, a daughter of Stephen Curren and Clarissa, *nee* Strattan, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. Their five children

are Clarence A., Mary Etta, deceased; Rebecca J., Ada E., deceased, and Myrtle M.

The father and mother are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Gray is trustee, assistant steward, and Sunday-school superintendent; he has taken an active interest in religious work for many years.

While a resident of East River Township Mr. Gray served as district secretary for eleven years and as clerk for eight years.



GEORGE A. QUIMBY was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, on January 17, 1847, and he is a son of Major and Philura (Hadley) Quimby, natives of Vermont. The Quimby family figured largely in the early history of New England, and Major Quimby was a teamster and stage-driver in the days when there was no other mode of travel.

When George was fifteen years old he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, in the shops of the Central Vermont Railway Company, where he worked seven years. Arriving at the age of twenty-two years he came West, and for nearly two years was in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company at Galesburg, Illinois, engaged in making car-springs, in which he became an adept. He was then promoted to the position of foreman of the shops at Ottumwa, the duties of which he acceptably filled for four years.

Having a desire to engage in business for himself, he decided to locate in Shenandoah, and in 1874 he established the Shenandoah Carriage Works, under the firm name of Wilford & Quimby, his partner being Lewis Wilford. They continued to transact an extensive business for more than seven years,

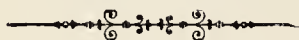
when Mr. Wilford retired and Mr. Quimby conducted the affairs until December, 1889, disposing of the entire establishment to J. F. King. For several years from ten to fifteen skilled workmen were employed and excellent work on carriages and wagons turned out.

After disposing of the carriage works, Mr. Quimby organized the Iowa National Building and Loan Association of Des Moines, Iowa, with the Hon. John A. T. Hull, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, president; Hon. William Butler, vice-president; Hon. T. E. Clark, general attorney; George Bogart (president of Shenandoah National Bank), treasurer; W. J. Davenport (C. B. & Q. R. R. freight and passenger agent), secretary, and George A. Quimby, manager of agencies. Mr. Quimby is now devoting his whole time and attention to the business of this association, with great success as the result of his labors. The Iowa National has already become a household word, and is sure to be the leading institution of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Quimby was united in marriage June 15, 1868, at Geneseo, Illinois, to Miss Annette L. Kendall, a native of Vermont, who had been an influential teacher in Illinois for some time previous to her marriage. She is a person of superior attainments, and received a thorough training in the Royalton Academy, Vermont. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Quimby: Sumner Carl, aged seventeen, who is a student at the college; and Louise, aged fifteen years, a pupil in the high school. The parents are worthy members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Quimby is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in all its branches. He has been High Priest of the Chapter in Shenandoah for years and is the present Deputy Grand High Priest in the Grand Chapter of Iowa, a position of honor, and one

entailing considerable travel and active participation in the work throughout the State. This of itself is ample evidence of the estimation he is held by his fraters.



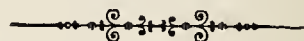
WILLIAM GIESE, a popular and leading agriculturist of Douglas Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, January 15, 1847, and is a son of John and Margaret (Dienkhausen) Giese. His parents were born in Germany and emigrated to the United States in their youth; they were married in Virginia, and were among the first families to settle in Des Moines County, Iowa, where they took Government claims. Burlington was then a hamlet of six log cabins, the Indians came and went at their will, and wild game was plentiful. There the father and mother lived half a century, witnessing a wonderful transformation in the surrounding country. They reared eight children, seven sons and one daughter.

William was the second child, and was reared on the old homestead, thus becoming accustomed to farm work in his youth. He obtained an education in the common schools, and in 1870 he came to Page County and settled on section 4, Douglas Township, where he lived until 1877. When he took the land it was in a wild state of nature, but he has succeeded in placing it under good cultivation, and it is to-day one of the best farms in the township.

His home farm comprises 140 acres, on section 7, and he has eighty acres on section 33, Scott Township, Montgomery. The buildings upon his premises are of the most desirable and substantial kind. The residence, of a modern style of architecture, cost \$1,000; the lawn is beautifully ornamented with shade and ornamental trees, presenting

a most attractive appearance. The barn, 28 x 30 feet, cost \$500, and the cribs, 24 x 30 feet, cost \$200; and there is also a modern windmill upon the premises.

Mr. Giese was united in marriage December 15, 1872, to Miss Adaline Davie, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander Davie, a prominent and well-known pioneer of Page County. Mrs. Giese was five years old when her parents came to the county, and here she received her education and grew to womanhood. One child, Nellie Blanche, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Giese. The father and daughter were greatly bereaved in the death of Mrs. Giese, which occurred November 23, 1888. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a loyal servant to her Master.



SPENCER D. MORGAN was born in Lee County, Illinois, November 22, 1843, being the son of Joshua C. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Morgan: the parents were natives of Ohio.

Joshua C. Morgan was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 14, 1801. He had two brothers and two sisters: John, Harvey, Margery and Sarah. He was a farmer when young. Was married in Ohio, in 1820, to Miss Almeda Moore. Moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, the same year. Was elected probate judge of said county in 1832, and served six years, he also held the office of county recorder and county clerk. His wife died in 1832, leaving four children: Frank, Isaac, Julia and Caroline. The last two are still living; Julia is the wife of Amasa Loomis, a prosperous farmer living near Elgin, Illinois; and Caroline, the wife of Washington Hutton, who owns a large farm

in Holt County, Missouri, near Mound City. He married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, April 23, 1835, at Pekin, Illinois. He moved to Gap Grove, Lee County, in 1840. Mr. Morgan was postmaster at that place for five years. He died in 1849. His wife still survives him, and lives with her oldest son, H. C. Morgan, at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. She will be seventy-five years old in September, 1890.

Spencer D. is one of a family of seven children, five of whom survive: Alfonso, a farmer by occupation, is a resident of Holt County, Missouri, where he fills the office of recorder; Jerome B. died in Mound City, Illinois, from disease contracted while in the service of his country; in 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served until his death, which occurred in 1862; Charles W., a resident of Page County, of whom a further notice will be found in this volume; Sidney L., a farmer, residing in Holt County, Missouri; Florence L., wife of Delreign Remington, lives in Seward, Nebraska, and one child who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life in his native State, and received his early education in the common school. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, serving three years; he took part in many hard-fought battles, the most noted being the siege of New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesborough; the last named battle was fought after his term of enlistment had expired. His command was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, ten months, where they did garrison duty at Fort Neglie.

After his service was ended he returned to his old home, where his mother and sister

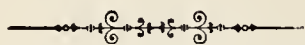
were alone, all the other sons having entered the service, excepting one, who was in California. He took charge of the farm and remained there until 1869, when he came to Iowa and purchased 280 acres of land in Page County, afterward disposing of a portion to his brother. He went back to Illinois, and in the spring of 1870 returned to his new home, prepared to begin his improvements, broke out forty acres and again went back to Illinois to remain through the winter; the following spring he returned, put in a crop, built fencing and erected a small house. In August, 1871, he went to Princeton, Illinois, and on the eighteenth of that month was united in marriage to Miss Phana M. Wood, a daughter of Eli and Joanna (Fellows) Wood, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire respectively. Mrs. Morgan was born in Princeton, Illinois, in August, 1850, and is one of a family of two; her brother, Otis, is a druggist by profession, and resides in Tampa, Florida.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Morgan started with his bride for his Iowa home, and since that time has resided in East River Township, with the exception of one winter which was passed in Florida. He devotes himself to farming, and like all other pioneers has had many drawbacks and hardships to meet. During his early residence in Iowa the markets were many miles distant, and the prices of produce were extremely low.

Politics claim some attention from our subject; he has been appointed a delegate to the State convention of the Republican party, and has also served as a member of the township central committee for several years. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of eight children: Edna E., Maud D., Lee Roy, Earl C., Hattie Lisle, Eva May, Floyd L.,

who died August 20, 1888, and an infant daughter, Lorena B.

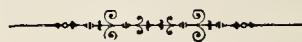


J S. CHILES.—The Blue Grass Creamery of Clarinda, Iowa, manufactures a gilt-edge butter that has acquired a national reputation for its proprietor, J. S. Chiles, who established the business in 1883; he is a practical business man, and has rapidly and vigorously pushed the interests of the concern to the front, attaining a high standing in the butter markets of the East. The factory does a business of \$75,000 per annum; the cream is collected by teams from every direction within a radius of twenty miles, which is a large source of revenue to the farmers of Page County; twelve wagons are employed during the busy season, and besides the twelve men required to run them four men are employed in the factory. The butter is principally shipped to eastern markets and commands the highest market price. The creamery is furnished with modern machinery, which is propelled by an engine of eight-horse-power. The ice-houses are ample and well arranged, with a capacity of 1,200 tons. In addition to his creamery business Mr. Chiles also does a large business in feeding swine in order to have the buttermilk consumed; he keeps 200 head and his feed lots and sheds are of a substantial kind, and are kept in the best order. He expends \$2,000 for cream and \$1,000 for other purposes, including hired help, and is doing a thriving business. He is also a wholesale dealer in and shipper of eggs.

We will now go back a few years and learn something of the early history of this enterprising citizen. J. S. Chiles was born in Preston County, West Virginia, October 15, 1850, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Cress) Chiles, natives of Maryland and Vir-

ginia respectively. He was thirteen years old when the family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to the life of a farmer and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-three years he went to Washington County, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881. In that year he embarked in the creamery business, but it was on a salary of \$20 per month. However he had vim, and push, and pluck, and he soon climbed to the top of the ladder, and is now accounted one of the most reliable and solid business men of Page County.

Mr. Chiles was united in marriage, in Washington County, Iowa, December 24, 1876, to Susan E. Armagost. By this union three children have been born: Asa E., George S. and Margaret A. Mr. Chiles is in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and has many years before him until he has lived out the "three score and ten" allotted to man, and he has many friends in Page County who wish him a prosperous future.



NICHOLAS C. WINTER, one of the well-known citizens of Douglas Township, arrived in Page County January 14, 1859. He is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born September 16, 1829. His parents, Daniel and Eliza (Simmons) Winter, were also natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They reared three children; the mother died when Nicholas C. was but seven years old, and the father was married again in later years to Susannah Beabont, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and removed to Licking County, Ohio; there the family resided for several years, the wife died, and afterward the father removed to La Salle County, Illinois, and lived with

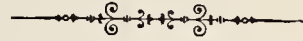
his son J. J. Winter, where the father died, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Winter received more than ordinary educational advantages in his youth, and after leaving school engaged in teaching. In 1856 he went to Fulton County, Illinois, and remained there three years; during this period he was engaged in the art of photography, and also taught singing-school. On coming to Page County he settled on a tract of land in Douglas Township, and for many years was the most extensive sheep-raiser in south-western Iowa. He contributed very much to the pleasure of the young people of this section by teaching a singing class, a popular institution in pioneer days. In 1860-'61 he was Captain of the Home Guards, numbering sixty men, of whom James Arbuckle was First Lieutenant and John Harris, Drum Major. In 1864 he located on section 4, Douglas Township, and in 1871 came to his present farm. He has done a general farming and stock-raising business, and has also been extensively engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Winter was united in marriage December 4, 1862, to Miss Amelia Moore, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Bowman) Moore, also natives of Ohio. Eight children have been born of this union: Laura M., one of Page County's successful teachers; Frank L., George H., John W., Ed D., Nettie A., Sarah E. and Earl C.; one child, Nicholas C., died in infancy. The family have always striven to elevate the moral tone of the community, and have actively participated in every enterprise having for its object the moral and intellectual improvement of the people.

In politics Mr. Winter was formerly a Whig and later a Republican, but is also in-

dependent and a strong temperance man. He has served as Justice of the Peace for twenty five years, dispensing justice with impartiality. He is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is at the present time one of the elders.



J A. KYLE, one of the progressive farmers of Morton Township, was born in Orange County, New York, April 5, 1848, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret J. (Yerkes) Kyle. The father is a native of Ireland, and now resides in Tioga County, New York. The mother was born in the State of New York, and is now deceased.

J. A. Kyle is the fifth of a family of eight children, and is the only one residing in the West. It was not until he was twenty years of age that he left the dear old home and went to seek his own fortune; he first went to western New York, but did not remain there long, and was soon after in Michigan; neither did this section have a lasting charm to him, and in 1868 he went to Iowa, locating in Cedar County. He had been trained in agricultural pursuits in the home of his boyhood and youth, and he again engaged in this occupation. He also ran a threshing-machine eleven years in succession, with success, and he followed breaking prairie seven or eight years in Cedar, Page and Fremont Counties, breaking over 1,200 acres of prairie. For five summer seasons he lived in a movable shanty eight feet square, baching with several others. In the spring of 1872 he came to Page County, and purchased a tract of eighty acres on section 17, Morton Township. It was not until the spring and summer of 1873 that he began breaking this land.

Mr. Kyle was united in marriage December 23, 1873, to Miss Matilda A. Henderson

a daughter of Josiah and Catherine (Walters) Henderson, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Mrs. Kyle was born in Hancock County, Ohio, October 24, 1852, and came to Iowa in 1861. In the spring of 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Kyle removed to their farm, where a rude dwelling had been erected; it furnished very few conveniences, but it was the best they could do, and they were content.

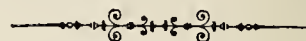
In June, 1874, Mr. Kyle purchased 160 acres on section 18, Morton Township, and in the spring of 1875 removed to this place, having sold his land on section 17. He erected a frame-house, which now does duty as a kitchen to his more pretentious residence. This farm was uncultivated, as was all the surrounding country. With the exception of three years spent in Kansas, Mr. Kyle has resided on this place since 1875. He has made an excellent class of improvements in the way of residence property and barns for stock and grain. He has planted 3,000 trees in a grove, and 180 fruit trees, and has in every possible way developed his farm, making it both valuable and attractive.

Mr. Kyle has bought and sold a number of places in this part of the county, always improving every piece of land coming into his possession. In 1887 he purchased 160 acres adjoining his own farm, and now has 320 acres in his home place. He makes a specialty of raising and shipping live-stock, and takes a pride in introducing the better grades. His farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs, and he has been particularly successful in this branch of farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyle are the parents of three children: Thomas A., Clara J., deceased, and James F.

Politically Mr. Kyle is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church at Shenandoah, and for eleven years have done all they could to advance Christianity. Mr. Kyle has acted as superintendent of the Sabbath-school for several years at the school-houses in his neighborhood, doing an immense amount of work in that field.



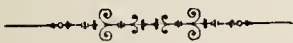
FRANCIS M. JONES has been identified with the farming interests of Page County since the year 1869. In recording the history of any citizen it is of interest to his descendants to find something of the early ancestors. Francis Jones, grandfather of Francis M. Jones, was born in Kentucky, moved in early day to Ohio, settling in Miami County, and finally moved to Logan County, where he cleared a farm and remained until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. His family consisted of three children: David, Allen and Rachel.

Allen Jones was born on his father's farm in Miami County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage to Annie Armstrong, a daughter of John and Mary Armstrong, and to them were born ten children: Martin A., Jasper N., Margaret, Rachel, Mary, Francis M., Louisa, Rebecca, Ellen and Martha. The mother died in Logan County, Ohio, and Mr. Jones was married a second time to Mrs. Annie Simpson, a daughter of Asel and Lucretia Styles, and she was the mother of one child by this marriage, Mahala. Mr. Jones was a farmer in Logan County, Ohio, and by industry and economy he acquired a handsome property. He was a man of broad character and honorable reputation.

Francis M. Jones, son of Allen and Anna (Armstrong) Jones, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1842. He obtained his education in the common schools of that day

and followed the occupation of his father, farming. He was married in the State of Illinois to Miss Fannie Starrett, March 1, 1866. Mrs. Jones was a daughter of James and Jane (Bogart) Starrett. Mr. and Mrs. Jones resided in Logan County until 1869, when they decided to seek a home in the far West; accordingly they emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Page County, where they have since ranked among the leading citizens. Mr. Jones bought 160 acres of land, which he has redeemed from the wild state in which nature and the "Red Man" left it, and has converted it into a fine, fertile farm. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. During the late civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was a faithful soldier in the struggle to perpetuate this nation.

James Starrett, the father of Mrs. Jones, was a cabinet-maker in Logansville, Ohio. He married Jane Bogart, and to them were born eight children: William H., Joshua, Josephine, Zachariah, James, Francis J. and Maria. The father lived in Logan County, and followed his trade many years. He was an honorable, upright man, and was in comfortable circumstances. Joshua Starret, his son, was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in several battles, and was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville; later he was transferred to a prison in Georgia, where he died. And thus perished another of America's brave sons!



JOHN T. WALKER, one of the leading agriculturists of Page County, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, and is of Scotch descent. He is an adopted son of William G. Walker, a carpenter by trade and

a native of Essex County, New Jersey. His father's name was Francis Naville, a native of Paris, France, who came to America at the age of twenty-two years and married Jane Gilland, a daughter of John and Sarah (Jones) Gilland. John Gilland was a cooper by trade and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was captured by the Mohawk Indians and held five years. He was a man of considerable property and owned the land where Trinity Church now stands, sixteen acres; during the great fire in New York city the papers were destroyed, and some of the heirs sold their interest to the Trinity Church corporation thirty years ago. Mr. Walker's mother settled in Quincy, Illinois, and refused to sell her claim, which is undoubtedly good. In 1852 Mrs. Naville married William G. Walker, a separation having taken place between her and Mr. Naville.

In 1833 John T. Walker came west with his mother and step-father, and lived in Peoria, Illinois, two years. May 10, 1836, he started to Iowa, crossed the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, and settled in Lee County, Iowa, two and a half miles from West Point. Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief, was encamped with a band of Indians a quarter of a mile distant on the same creek; but they were not hostile and gave no trouble. The education of young Walker was limited to that acquired before he left New Jersey, as in the rough, frontier life, there were few opportunities for study. He grew up accustomed to the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and belongs to that sturdy type of men to whom we are so deeply indebted for the comforts and luxuries of to-day.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage March 23, 1845, to Lydia A. Jeffers, a daughter of Benjamin Jeffers. Her mother's maiden name was Catharine Hartman, and the Hartmans were from Germany. John Hartman

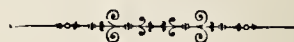
came to America before the Revolution and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He served all through that terrible struggle for liberty, and suffered many bitter privations. Benjamin Jeffers was in the war of 1812; he was a son of Dennis Jeffers, of Scotch-Irish descent; he married Elizabeth Trimble, and they had ten children, all of whom lived to maturity except one. Their names are: Susan, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Christena, Drusilla, William, John, Dennis, Samuel, Benjamin, Catherine, Lydia A. and Abraham. In 1839 Mr. Jeffers removed to Iowa and settled on a farm of raw prairie. His wife died in 1843, and he married for his second wife Lydia Stutman; three children were born of this union: Clara J., Rachel and Daniel, making seventeen children of whom Benjamin Jeffers was the father.

John T. Walker and his wife Lydia have had born to them three children: William R., John T. and George H. After his marriage he lived in the town of West Point, where he carried on the business of teaming until 1850; he then crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining for one year, at the end of which time he returned to Iowa; in 1853 he went to Mahaska County, Iowa, and followed agricultural pursuits for three years; he then settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, and entered a farm, on which he resided for ten years.

In 1862, March 20, Mr. Walker enlisted in Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, and served twenty-seven months; he participated in some hard-fought battles, and in a fight with the bushwhackers his horse fell under him; it sprang up suddenly before he could free his right foot from the stirrup, and dragged him 200 yards into the enemy's ranks, suddenly wheeled and ran back at full speed; the stirrup came off and Mr. Walker fell to the ground senseless, and did

not regain consciousness until the following day. He was very badly injured, and was taken to Neosho, where he remained four months and then returned to the service. He was honorably discharged at Sedalia, Missouri, in 1864. In 1865 he bought his present farm, on which he located in 1866. He has been prosperous in his agricultural enterprises and now owns 208 acres of land. He has earned his money by energetic effort, and is a thoroughly self-made man. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Mrs. Walker was born in Preston County, West Virginia, in 1828, where she lived until ten years of age. Her parents then removed to Lee County, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker are consistent members of the Free Methodist Church.



A T. CLEMENT, dealer in furniture, Clarinda, has been a resident of Page County since March, 1869. He was born in Allegany County, New York, August 21, 1832, and is a son of Stillman and Mary (Taylor) Clement, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The father was born in 1800, and the mother in 1807. The father of Stillman Clement was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was killed at Burlington, Vermont, before his discharge. His widow took her three children and removed to western New York when all that section belonged to the Allegheny Indians. She located in Allegany County and there Stillman grew to manhood and was married in 1828. In 1852 he removed to Wisconsin and taught school for many years. His wife died in 1851, and he passed away in 1873.

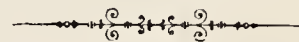
Our subject passed his early youth in the

county of his birth and received his education in the common schools. He emigrated to Michigan, where he remained one year and then returned to New York. In 1852 he went to Kentucky and took a contract to get out ties for the Covington & Lexington Railroad, which was then being built. He afterward purchased an interest in a boat on which he freighted wood to Cincinnati.

Mr. Clement was married in Cincinnati, in 1854, to Miss Eliza Costello, a native of Dublin, Ireland. One year later he returned to the State of New York, residing there one year, at the end of which time he came West and located in Grant County, Wisconsin. There he improved three farms, selling them as fast as they were placed under good cultivation. In 1866 he moved to Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa, and embarked in the furniture business; this he continued three years and then came to Clarinda, where he has since conducted the same business. He purchased the stock of Daniel Clevenger, who was located on the south side of the square. In 1882 he erected his large and substantial store room and manufactory, 23 x 130 feet, and he carries a finely selected stock of goods, such as would give credit to a more pretentious city than Clarinda.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement are the parents of five children: Stillman, born January 17, 1856, in New York; Mary E., born December 7, 1857, in Wisconsin; Eliza J., born September 10, 1859, in Wisconsin; Alice E., born March 21, 1862, in Wisconsin, and Minnie B., born April 1, 1871, in Clarinda, Iowa. Stillman was drowned in the Nodaway River; Mary is the wife of A. B. Robertson, editor of the *Page County Democrat*; Jennie is deceased; she was the wife of Mr. Loy, the druggist; Alice is the wife of W. L. Lundy, and Minnie resides at home with her parents. Mr. Clements is an honored member of

Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. and A. M., of Clarinda Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., and of Pilgrimage Commandery, No. 20, K. T. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., Union Lodge, No. 38. Politically he identified with the Republican party. He has served as a member of the city council and was a member of the school board when the south school-house was erected.



WILLIAM H. WAGGONER, who has been a resident of Page County since 1871, is a native of Oneida County, New York, born April 14, 1826. His parents, Henry and Aurelia (Matteson) Waggoner, were natives of New York and Vermont respectively, and were descended from German ancestors on one side and English on the other.

William grew to manhood in his native State and early became inured to the hard labor of a farm. He remained under the parental roof until the family removed in 1850 to Warren County, Illinois. There he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility.

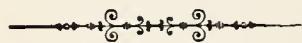
He was married March 22, 1852, to Miss Margery Strawbridge, a daughter of William and Mary Strawbridge, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1828. After their marriage they continued to live in Illinois for a number of years. In 1859 Mr. Waggoner decided to try his fortune in California, and accordingly set out for the "Golden State." He made the trip overland, consuming five months lacking six days. He was engaged in mining gold and prospecting, and while there owned four different claims. In 1867 he returned to Illinois, this time making the journey by water, which required

one month. They remained in Illinois until 1871, when, as before stated, he came with his family to Page County. They located on a farm which had been bought the fall of 1870; there were eighty acres, lying in Morton Township, and excepting ten acres had not been broken. It is no small task to undertake the cultivation of raw prairie land, and we can but admire the courage of those hardy pioneers who faced all the hardships and trials with so much bravery.

Mr. Waggoner erected a small house the first year of his residence here and has since added to it; he has planted an orchard of three and a half acres, and a grove of three acres, which add not alone to the beauty of the place but also to its value.

Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner are the parents of four children: Delia, the wife of L. B. Howard; William B., Arthur, and Inez, wife of Horace Ely. The children have been reared in paths of rectitude and right and are a credit and comfort to their parents. The family have been leaders in all social movements, and are highly esteemed in the community.

Politically Mr. Waggoner affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented his township as trustee, fulfilling the duties of the office with much ability.



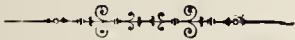
CAPTAIN HENRY WIAR, one of the intelligent farmers who cultivates the rich soil of Washington Township, came to the county in April, 1868. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born June 1, 1836, and is a son of George Wiar, also a native of the "Keystone" State. The family easily trace their origin back to Holland, but their forefathers landed in America prior to the Revolutionary war. The great-great-grandfather

came with the British army, but joined the American soldiers in maintaining their independence. The mother of Henry Wiar was Barbara Eppersoll, a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. She was the mother of three children, and died when our subject was but four years old. The family removed to central Ohio and later to Lucas County, where the father died, at the age of sixty-five years. In 1856 they came to Illinois and settled in Marshall County, where they were among the pioneers. Henry was reared to farm life and received a common school education. When there was a call for 300,000 more men to come to the defense of the old flag, he enlisted, August 16, 1861, in Company G, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many hotly contested battles, namely: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Vicksburg, Satarsha, Mechanicsburg, Richmond, Society Hill, Fort Derausha, Henderson Hill, Pleasant Hill, Natchitoches, Old River, Clonterville, Cane River, Fourteen-Mile Bridge, Morse Plantation, Bayou Buff, Marksville, Ward's Plantation, Yellow Bayou, Lake Shicat, Tupelo, Abbyville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The Captain was honorably discharged February 7, 1866, having been promoted to the position of Captain. He returned to Stark County, Illinois, and February 11, 1868, he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Wheeler, a native of Peoria County, Illinois. Her parents, Joseph and Lucy (Leigh) Wheeler, were natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively.

In the spring of 1868 Mr. Wiar came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on wild land; here he led a truly pioneer life, there being only fourteen voters in the township. He has been improving his farm from year to year; he has provided a neat dwelling, good barns, a thrifty orchard and an artificial grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiar are the parents of six children: Charles Wheeler, Ellis Leigh, Royal B., Lewis Henry, Glenn E. and Lucy P.

Politically the Captain is a Republican of no uncertain type. He has held the various township offices with credit to himself and the best interests of the voters. He is a member of Gettysburg Post, No. 241, G. A. R., at Northboro, Iowa. He and his good wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northboro. He is a popular citizen and has ever done his share in the upbuilding of the churches, schools and other public institutions. In his manner he is frank, candid, and genial. His army record is one of the finest, and one of which he and his posterity may well be proud.



L. B. HOWARD was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 28, 1847, and is the son of Arthur and Sarah (White) Howard, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. When he was eighteen months old the greatest misfortune of his life befell him in the death of his mother; but the next best fortune of life came to him when his grandparents took him to their home, where he was reared and educated. His grandfather was Josiah White, a resident of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and he remained with him until he had attained his seventeenth year; he then started out to seek his own living. For six months he worked on a farm, and then was employed in a saw-mill as engineer, following this occupation for three years. At the expiration of this time he went to Winnebago County, Illinois, and for four years rented a farm near the town of Rockford. In the meantime he had made a trip to Iowa, driving through with a team;

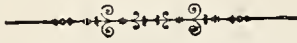
he traded his team for a tract of eighty acres in Morton Township, Page County, and having secured the land returned to Illinois. In the spring of 1874 he came back to Page County and located on his land, which was raw prairie with no improvements whatever. There were only a few improved farms in sight, and when he had traded for the land there was nothing to be seen for miles around but a wild expanse of unbroken prairie; two houses stood between his farm and Shenandoah, and two or three between the land and the present site of Coin.

For three years Mr. Howard labored early and late, cultivating the land and making improvements in the way of buildings; he then purchased an adjoining tract of forty acres, which was partially improved. A year later he disposed of the farm and purchased eighty acres on section 30, Morton Township, which had a small house and other improvements. Since that time he has made this his home, bringing the place to an advanced state of cultivation. In 1885 he added eighty acres to the first purchase, and now has one of the best farms in the township.

When Mr. Howard started out in life he had nothing but pluck and energy to carry him through, and it is needless to add that this capital has served him well. He has made a success financially and socially and occupies an enviable position in the community. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, taking an active interest in party issues; he is now serving his second term as township trustee, filling the office with much ability.

He was married November 1, 1877, to Miss Delia Waggoner, a daughter of William and Margery (Strawbridge) Waggoner, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Howard was born in Warren County, Illinois, January 6, 1853. Three

children have been born of this union: Bertha, Arthur and Stella.



ANDREW JACKSON WELTY was born in Adams County, Illinois, February 17, 1834, his parents being Samuel and Matilda (Johnson) Welty, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. Richard Johnson, grandfather of Andrew J., came at an early day from Ohio to Morgan County, Illinois, where he was an influential citizen. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled in the State of Kentucky. When he was two years old the family removed to Warren County, Illinois, and he remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years old, when he began to farm in the same county. He remained there until 1865, when he went to Prairie City and formed a partnership with A. Burr in the lumber and hardware business; this firm continued to transact business for four years. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Welty's parents had come to Iowa and located in Fremont County; in 1869 he came to Iowa and invested in land near Locust Grove, Fremont County, and for one year lived in Sidney, improving his farm in the meantime. In the fall of 1870 he bought one half section one mile from Shenandoah, which he at once began to improve. He lived on this place for three years and then removed to Shenandoah, where he had built a home.

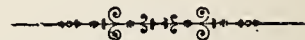
Mr. Welty opened a lumber-yard in partnership with Mr. Barlow, which existed three years; during this time he divided his attention between the farm and the lumber business. He now owns 240 acres in one tract and 400 acres of excellent farm land adjoining Bingham; he hires two men to each farm and keeps from 150 to 200 head of cattle, selling from 100 to 150 annually.

His residence is a very comfortable one, being roomy and well arranged.

Mr. Welty was united in marriage February 16, 1854, to Miss Ann F. Watkins, who was born in Warren County, Kentucky. She is a daughter of Murdock and Elizabeth (Almond) Watkins, natives of Virginia; her father died when she was seven years old, but her mother is still living, making her home with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Welty's family consists of the following: Ella was born February 6, 1855, and died March 31, 1879, unmarried; Christopher B., born September 7, 1857; Mary, born March 19, 1860, wife of George L. Smith; Melvin died at the age of two years; Emma was born July 22, 1864; she is a graduate of the musical department of the Western Normal College. Christopher B. completed a course at Bryant's Business College at St. Joseph, Missouri, in the twenty-first year of his age, married the next year Miss Lydia Carey, and is now living on his farm a mile east of Shenandoah. Mary is a graduate of Indianola (Iowa) College and also of the Western Normal College at Shenandoah.

Mrs. Welty is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Welty is not a church member but is a believer in an eternal future. He lives an upright life, is a careful business man and his word is considered as good as his bond.



SILAS W. STOTLER, deceased, was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 21, 1831, and was a son of Matthias and Nancy Stotler. He was reared in his native State, being trained to the occupation of a farmer. In those early days the opportunities offered for an education were meager indeed, compared with the present day, but

he availed himself of every chance of self-improvement.

When Mr. Stotler had attained his majority he made a trip overland to California, where he engaged in gold-mining for six years. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Ohio, and at the end of one year he went to Pike's Peak, remaining there one summer. He again returned to the home of his youth and engaged in farming in Defiance County.

September 25, 1862, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stotler to Miss Matilda Koons, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Koons. Mrs. Stotler was born in Defiance County, Ohio, September 14, 1841; her parents were natives of the State of Pennsylvania.

After his marriage Mr. Stotler resided in Defiance County until the spring of 1863, when he removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and settled near La Fayette. In December, 1863, he enlisted as a recruit: first, in the Seventy-second Mounted Infantry Indiana Volunteers and served until June, 1865; secondly, in the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until September 14, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, and immediately returned to his home in Indiana. He at once removed with his family to Wayne County, Iowa, in which place he owned a farm; there he resided two years, and in the spring of 1868 came to Page County, locating on a farm of 140 acres, which is the present home of his family. No improvements had been made at that time, but the place has since undergone a complete transformation, and is now one of the finest farms in Page County; forty acres have been added to the original purchase, and ten acres of timber in Taylor County.

Mr. Stotler was quiet and unassuming in his manners, temperate in all things, and a lover of law and order. He had a large cir-

cle of friends that he had won by his honesty and integrity.

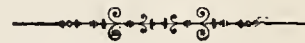
In all his undertakings he was ably assisted by his worthy wife, who survives him.

Mr. Stotler died February 3, 1881. He and his wife had born to them eight children, six of whom are still living: Florence, wife of I. B. Cavender, residing at Inogene, Iowa; Willis F., Frank M., Charles, deceased; Edwin, Harry, Cora, and one who died in infancy.

The farm on which the Stotler family reside is known as the old Shannon farm, and is one of the best improved in the county.

Willis F. Stotler has been attending Shenandoah College, preparatory to entering one of the professions. He was only fourteen years of age when his father died, and the responsibility of the farm fell largely to him. The other members of the family have given him much help, and he has been very successful.

The Stotler family are staunch Republicans.



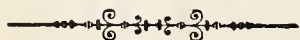
ROBERT C. HOWSER was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in February 1849, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret Jane (Dillman) Howser. The paternal grandfather was Christopher Howser, a native of Maryland, and his father came from Germany; the mother's father was Conrad Dillman, of German ancestry. Jonathan Howser was married in Clermont County, Ohio, and in 1860 he removed to Champaign County, Illinois. He had five children, of whom Robert C. is the third. He was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Illinois, and there he grew to manhood; he was trained to the occupation of a farmer

and attended the common schools and was a student at a college at Merom, Indiana.

In September, 1874, he came to Page County and settled on section 13, Washington Township, where he purchased 240 acres of wild land; he has placed this under excellent cultivation, and has since added 160 acres to it, making it a farm of 400 acres; he has made many valuable improvements. In 1887 he bought the eighty acres on which he now lives, and where he has made a most desirable home, where he is surrounded with many of the comforts and luxuries of life; he has a neat farm residence, a fine orchard and a beautiful grove. He rents the land on sections 13 and 24, and gives his personal attention to his home farm, making a specialty of stock-raising and feeding.

Mr. Howser was united in marriage April 2, 1879, to Miss Priscilla E. Hahn, born in Knox County, Illinois, a daughter of Edward and Abby (Dean) Hahn. Mr. and Mrs. Howser are the parents of three children: Orr C., born February 19, 1880; Roy E., born July 9, 1881, and an infant daughter, Olive Jessie, born March 2, 1890.

Politically Mr. Howser is an independent, but he has usually voted the Republican ticket. He has been a member of the school board, and in his religious belief he is a Methodist, and is a local minister of that denomination. Both he and his estimable wife are devout members of that church and are ardent co-workers in their Master's vineyard.



JOSEPH M. DARBY is a representative man of Washington Township, where he has resided since May, 1870. He was born in Peoria County, Illinois, November 7, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Lucy

(Sprague) Darby; the father was a son of John Darby, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came from the Carolinas, and his father was Samuel Darby, who fought in the Revolutionary war under General Anthony Wayne. Lucy Sprague Darby was a native of Delaware County, New York, and the daughter of Reuben and Mary (Reed) Sprague, also natives of Delaware County, New York. Jacob Darby married his wife in Peoria County, Illinois, August 20, 1841, and they had four children born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The father died October 14, 1856, and his widow afterward married O. P. Artman, of Hallock Township, Peoria County, Illinois.

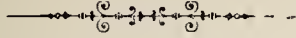
Joseph M. was reared in Illinois, and received his education in the common schools. He was married January 4, 1872, to Miss Ida L. Greene, a native of Peoria County, Illinois, and a daughter of Calvin P. and Emeline J. (Dodge) Greene, natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively. Mrs. Darby was reared in Peoria and Marshall counties, Illinois, and was educated there and in the State of New York.

When Mr. Darby settled on his place in Page County it was new and all the improvements have been made by him, and are first-class in every respect; he has planted a fine grove, an orchard, and evergreen trees, and has been engaged in general farming. He and his estimable wife are the parents of two children: Perry C., born June 25, 1876, and Alice E., born September 28, 1879.

In politics Mr. Darby is a staunch Democrat; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was reared in the Methodist faith, while his wife is a Baptist.

The Darby family is counted among the leading families of Washington Township; they have ever worked in the interest of

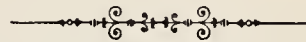
good society and for the general up building of the community in which they reside.



KARL HENN, one of the most painstaking farmers of Washington Township, will form the subject of this personal notice. He came to Page County in 1873, when the hand of civilization had made little impression upon the far-stretching prairie. He was born in the famous Rhine Province, Germany, April 23, 1848, and is a son of Philip and Philip Bena Henn. There were ten children in the family, of whom he is the third. When he was eight years old his parents sailed from Havre de Grace, France, for America, landing at Castle Garden; thence they continued their journey to Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin. There the father died, and the mother still resides there. Karl was reared after the usual fashion of farmers' sons and received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin. In 1873, in company with his brother Philip, he drove a team through to Page County, Iowa, and settled near Braddyville, Buchanan Township; but shortly after he saw a better location and removed to Washington Township, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land in 1876. He now owns one of the best improved farms in this section, having a comfortable dwelling, barns, sheds, a windmill, and many modern conveniences for the pursuit of agriculture. The land lies along the West Tarkio River and is as rich soil as can be found in Page County. He pays special attention to the raising of live-stock, for which branch of farming his place is particularly adapted. He has added to the beauty and value of his farm by planting a fine variety of fruit trees.

Mr. Henn was married January 23, 1881,

in Green County, Wisconsin, to Miss Clarissa E. Swartz, a native of Center County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Philip and Anna M. (Dutwhiler) Swartz, also natives of the "Keystone" State. Mr. and Mrs. Henn have three children: Anna Bena, Martha Belle and Franklin Orlando. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northboro, Iowa. Politically Mr. Henn is a Democrat. He is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and stands in the front ranks of the leading men in his township, and is in every way worthy of the esteem in which he is held by all who know him.



GEORGE CATO, SR., one of the early settlers of Page County, now a resident of Washington Township, was born in Scotland, January 1, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary (Baird) Cato. When he was twenty three years of age he emigrated to America, settling in Hamilton, Ontario. Thirteen years later, in 1868, he came to Page County, Iowa, first locating on section 20, Washington Township; the land was wild with no improvements, and the family were compelled to undergo many of the privations of pioneer life. Mr. Cato now owns 320 acres of well-improved land in Page County, and 240 acres in Atchison County, Missouri. He is a carpenter by trade, and has been prominently identified with the building interests of Page and adjoining counties since his residence there; he has erected five school-houses in Page County, three in Fremont County, and three in Atchison County, Missouri.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage in his twenty-fourth year in London, Ontario, to Miss Mary Eliza Mason, a native of Scot-

land. Four children were born of this union: John, a resident of Wyoming Territory; George, a notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; Lizzie, Robert, and Mary and James, both deceased.

Politically Mr. Cato is a Republican. He has represented the people of his township as a member of the school board, and has been treasurer of the township for four years. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and is numbered among the representative men of the township.

GEORGE CATO, JR., owns a fine farm of 360 acres in Washington Township, where he is one of the prosperous and well-to-do farmers. He was born October 23, 1860, in Kanaka, Canada, and is a son of George and Mary E. (Mason) Cato. He is the second son living, and when he was eight years of age his parents removed from the Dominion of Canada to the United States. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm and in attending the district school, and was not more eventful than that of most western lads. The first tract of land he owned was forty acres in Page County; as his means increased he invested in land until he has the handsome total of 360 acres; it is as good land as can be found in southwestern Iowa, and is finely improved; it is watered by the West Tarkio Creek, and is thus especially adapted to the raising of live-stock, to which branch of agriculture Mr. Cato gives particular attention, and in which he has been remarkably successful.

Mr. Cato was united in marriage February 28, 1886, to Miss Effie A. McGogy, of Fremont County, Iowa. She is the daughter of Daniel Harper and Cordelia Arletta McGogy, who came from Indiana and settled in Iowa.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cato: Bessie Nattalia and Arletta. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party, to which he gives his undivided support. He is a young man of excellent business qualifications, industrious and economical, and has attained a position of financial independence. His methods of dealing are strictly upright, and has won the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintance.

THOMAS J. RICHARDS, now a resident of section 28, Washington Township, came to Page County in 1866. He was born in Cecil County, Maryland, August 28, 1815, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morgan) Richards. Thomas J. is one of a family of seven children, and when he was six years of age his parents removed to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and later to Delaware. When he was twenty years of age he decided to try his fortunes in the great West, and accordingly emigrated to Edgar County, Illinois, where he remained one year. At the end of this time he returned to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Richards was united in marriage, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Supplee. She was born, reared and married in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of John and Eliza (Hovan) Supplee. In 1862 Mr. Richards removed to Olmsted County, Minnesota, where he resided three years and a half. He then came to Page County and took up wild land, which he has converted into one of the most charming and productive farms in the community. He has planted a grove of two acres and has a fine bearing orchard with an abundance of small fruits.

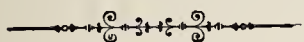
Mr. and Mrs. Richards are the parents of

seven children: Curtis E., John R., Emma, wife of John Wheeler; Charles H., who manages the home farm; Anna and William Lincoln, Thomas W., deceased at the age of six years, and an infant deceased.

Politically our subject is a Republican of a radical type.

Mrs. Richards has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her childhood days.

Charles H. Richards is a native of Illinois, born September 26, 1854. He was twelve years old when the family removed to Page County, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage February 4, 1885, to Miss Mary A. Safford of Atchison County, Missouri, the daughter of Thomas Benton Safford. Four children have been born of this union: William Leo, Wesley Supplee, Earl Safford and Frank Harrison.



B C. FREEMAN, the oldest settler of Washington Township, is justly entitled to a space in the history of the county to whose border he came in March, 1856. He is a native of Indiana, born in Lawrence County, December 22, 1828. His father, John Freeman, was a native of Kentucky, and he was a son of John Freeman, Sr. The Freemans are of English ancestry. The mother of our subject was Hila Campbell, a daughter of Hugh Campbell, of Irish extraction. John Freeman, Jr., married his wife in Indiana, and they reared a family of eight children. B. C. is the oldest, and when he was ten years of age the family removed to Clay County, Illinois, and remained there until the spring of 1852, when the parents went to Oregon, making the trip overland; there they passed the remainder of their days.

Mr. Freeman was reared on a farm and

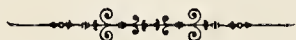
received a common-school education. When he was nineteen years of age he moved to Morgan County, Illinois, and resided there until 1850. In that year he started overland for California. He remained on the coast about eighteen months, and was during that time engaged in mining. When he returned he came by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi River to Morgan County, Illinois. In 1855 he removed to Buchanan County, Missouri, and the same year, October 26, he was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Baker, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a daughter of David Clowser.

The following spring Mr. Freeman located in Washington Township, Page County, Iowa, where he has now resided over a third of a century. He purchased a claim and some deeded land, the only improvements being a log cabin and fifteen acres of breaking. In this, as in many other pioneer homes, hospitality was unstinted, and the stranger and friend were made welcome alike. A good dwelling has been erected, and the farm has been developed into as fine a stock-farm as can be found in Page County. It is on the West Tarkio, and is especially adapted to the raising of live-stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of eight children: William, a physician living in Oregon; Katie, wife of Charles Merklin; Eliza, wife of David Sherman; Ruth, wife of Ralph Skinner; Hila, wife of Robert Wallace; Zina Almetta, wife of Sam Roub; Robena and Elizabeth. Mr. Freeman affiliates with the Democratic party, and has represented his township in the various local offices, discharging his duties with much ability. He is a man plain of manner and speech, candid and fair-minded, and thoroughly upright in his daily walks. He came to the county at an early day and has lived to see the

prairie wilderness transformed into a blooming garden spot. His farm on section 32 consists of 270 acres.

Mrs. Freeman is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ROBERT McKIE, a representative man of Washington Township, forms the subject of another one of the personal sketches contained in the history of Page County. He has been a citizen of this section of Iowa since March, 1874, when he came from Knox County, Illinois. He was born in Scotland, October 3, 1838, and is the son of John and Jessie (Stuart) McKie. His paternal grandfather was Gilbert McKie.

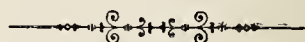
John McKie and wife reared a family of three sons and six daughters. Robert is the oldest of the children, and when he was ten years of age his parents emigrated to America, settling in Knox County, Illinois, where they were among the earliest pioneers. The father died there at the age of seventy-three years and the mother still resides there. Robert was reared to the life of a farmer and attended the common schools. July 7, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Sweeney, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Miles and Mary (McCready) Sweeney.

Mr. McKie remained in Knox County, Illinois, until the spring of 1874, when he came to Page County and settled in Washington Township, where he now owns 234 acres of most excellent land, all well improved. He has a good farm-house, situated on a natural building site, surrounded with beautiful shade and ornamental trees; there are a fine grove and orchard that add not alone to the attractiveness of the place but very materially to its value; the barn is large and well arranged and the cribs and sheds afford ample protec-

tion to the grain and live-stock. Mr. McKie follows general farming, paying special attention to the raising of live-stock and handling short-horn and other high grades.

Mr. and Mrs. McKie are the parents of five children: Mary E., wife of Robert E. Peck; John M. F., Lilly Alice, wife of John Berry, and Robert S. V.; one child, Jessie Stuart, died in infancy. Politically Mr. McKie is a Democrat; his first vote, however, was cast for Lincoln in 1860. He and his wife and son Francis are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Blanchard. He has given his children all a liberal education; Mary E. was a teacher before her marriage; Lilly Alice was educated at Amity College and is proficient in both music and painting; Robert S. V. was also a student at Amity. Mr. McKie is a well posted man and has always done his part toward all religious and educational enterprises.

Mr. McKie has one art of which he is master that we have not as yet mentioned: he is a marked success as a public auctioneer, and followed the calling both in Illinois and since he has come to reside in Page County.



DAVID A. PECK, one of the best known and earliest pioneer settlers of Washington Township, and a resident of section 21, will form the subject of this biographical sketch. He is a native of Toronto, Canada, born November 22, 1829. He is a son of Washington and Sophia (Wilcox) Peck, natives of Massachusetts. Caleb Peck, the paternal grandfather, was a New Englander by birth, of English origin. The parents of our subject were married in Canada, and soon after located near Toronto, where the family remained until 1840; in that year they emigrated to Kendall County, Illinois, and set-

tled two miles from Oswego, where they were among the earliest pioneers. In 1847 they went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, residing there two years; at the end of that period they returned to Canada and settled in London, Middlesex County, Ontario. There David A. grew to manhood; he was reared a farmer and attended the common schools. He is of a family of seven children, five of whom are still living, three sons and two daughters. In 1850 the father and mother went to California, making the trip overland; they remained there some time and later went to Washington. Mr. Peck was elected a member of the Legislature from the last named State. After a long and eventful pilgrimage he died, December 26, 1889, aged eighty-eight years. In political belief he was a Republican, and in early times he was a conductor on the "Underground railway." His wife died when our subject was an infant.

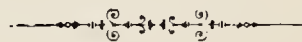
David A. Peck was married March 13, 1850, to Miss Eliza Jane Carey, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Francis K. Carey. He left his wife in Canada and went to California in 1852, making the trip by team and consuming six months in the journey, including a ten days' stop in Salt Lake City. He landed at Placerville, California, where he began dealing in cattle. In April, 1854, he returned via the Isthmus of Panama to New York city. He remained in the East until the spring of 1862, when he came by team to Page County, Iowa; this trip required five weeks for its completion. He selected his present farm, and at once began to improve it. This was a slow process but it has been a satisfactory one, and to-day he has one of the finest farms in Page County. The building spot is a delightful one and is ornamented with beautiful evergreens, and near by is an artificial grove

of eight acres, planted by Mr. Peck at an early day; it now affords abundance of wood for fuel.

Mr. Peck's first wife died in 1885 and he married for his present wife, Sadie J. McClellan of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. By his first marriage eleven children were born; four sons and two daughters still survive: John L. E., Edward W., Robert E., Anna Eliza, wife of Alonzo McWhinney; Minnie H., wife of George Blanchard, and David Arthur; four children died in infancy and Ida M. died at the age of seventeen years.

Politically our subject is a Republican. He has served as township trustee and assessor, and took the census in 1880. In his religious belief he is a devout Methodist and for many years has been a local preacher. He organized the early church in Lincoln Township and has preached more or less ever since; in 1863 he organized the first Sabbath-school in his township, and is a strong advocate of free schools.

But few men can be found who are of more moral value to a community than Mr. Peck; he has ever been on the side of right, and to his memory there need be no marble shaft erected, as his good works shall indeed be living monuments of a well rounded Christian life.



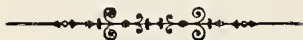
W E. MADDOCK, dealer in furniture and upholstering goods, Blanchard, Iowa, has been closely connected with the business interests of the place since 1885. He purchased the stock of J. E. Winney, who had been the pioneer dealer in that line. It is the only business of this kind at Blanchard, and the annual sales run from \$2,700 to \$3,500. The store-room is large and well arranged for the display of the

nicely selected stock of goods which is constantly on hand.

Mr. Maddock is a native of Northamptonshire, England, born September 23, 1853, and is the son of John and Ann (Fretter) Maddock. When he was three years of age his parents settled in Lorain County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of seventeen years he went to learn the carriage and wagon maker's trade, which he followed until 1883. He then removed to Atchison County, Missouri, and resided there until 1885; he then came to Blanchard.

On October 1, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Maddock and Miss Anna Davies, a native of Lorain County, Ohio, a daughter of David and Mary (Spriggs) Davies. This union has been blessed with one child, Olive, born October 10, 1885.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of its principles. He is a man in the prime of life, full of energy and vigor, and by his strict integrity of character has the confidence of all with whom he has any dealings.



GOUVERNEUR BURNET JENNINGS, attorney at law, Essex, was born near Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, January 13, 1850. He comes of historical families, on both his father's side and his mother's. His father, Charles P. Jennings, a prominent clergyman in the Episcopal Church, was born in New Jersey, and was the son of Dr. Caleb Jennings, who was a noted character in the war of 1812, and his grandfather taking an active part in the war of the Revolution, in the Colonial army; his ancestry is of English origin. Gertrude G. Burnet, the mother of our subject, comes from an equally famous ancestry. Isaac G. Burnet was for twelve

years Mayor of the city of Cincinnati, where his daughter, Gertrude G., was born. His brother, Judge Jacob Burnet, served Ohio for several years as United States Senator; another brother, David S. Burnet, became the first provisional President of Texas, preceding Sam Houston in that office.

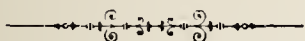
Mr. Jennings' mother's grandfather was William Burnet, M. D., one of the surgeons in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war, and we find that there is a direct connection with the historical Bishop Burnet when James II. succeeded to the throne.

When our subject was two years old the family removed from Kentucky and subsequently settled in Springfield, Illinois, where the father was pastor of a church. In a few years they went to La Fayette, Indiana, and thence in 1869, Gouverneur B. came to Benton County, Iowa. Meeting with little success he returned to Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaged as a clerk in a book store. He remained there until the autumn of 1870, when he again came west, this time to Columbia, Missouri, the seat of the State University; there he managed to take a special course in literature, and in 1872 he took up the study of law, while he was at work on a farm in Pike County. In 1875 he entered the law office of Faggs & Biggs, Louisiana, Missouri, with whom he read until he was admitted to the bar before Judge Porter at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1876. In February of the following year he located in Essex, Page County, Iowa, when that point had good prospects for getting the "Wabash" Railroad and becoming an important railroad center, and has since been actively engaged in his profession; and to-day no attorney in Page County has a more satisfactory practice. He is looked upon by the entire bar as one whose judgment upon law and equity is seldom at fault. He is a close student, and has

accumulated a library of several hundred volumes of standard works, covering all the principal Reports of the State and National Courts. He has been repeatedly urged to locate in a more pretentious city, but he persists in his faith in Essex and her people.

Mr. Jennings is a pleasant and forcible speaker at the bar or upon the stump.

On October 11, 1882, occurred the marriage of G. B. Jennings and Miss Nellie Snyder, the daughter of John and Belle (Connell) Snyder, at Riverton, Iowa. They are the parents of two children, Carrie Cotsworth, born December 31, 1883, and Staats Burnet, born November 13, 1889. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while her husband belongs to the Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

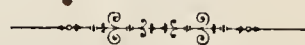


SELKIRK S. LINGO is one of the influential and representative men of Page County, where he has resided since the year 1875. He is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born December 28, 1849. His parents, Gideon and Naomi (Bolen) Lingo, were natives of Delaware and Virginia respectively. Gideon being the son of Samuel, and Samuel the son of John, and John being the son of Samuel, which Samuel with a brother Henry came to this country from Wales in 1765 or 1775 and settled in Delaware. They reared a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. They are still living on the old homestead in Ohio, which has been in the possession of the Lingo family seventy years. Selkirk S. was reared to the life of a farmer and obtained his education in the district schools, the terms of which lasted three months during the winter season.

In 1875, he came to Lincoln Township, Page County, Iowa, and engaged in the live-stock business, and buying and shipping in large numbers, and was the first man to ship a load of stock on the H. and S. Railroad. In February of that year he bought 240 acres of choice land on section 9, Lincoln Township, which he improved.

March 9, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Martin, of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Amos and Mary (White) Martin. He then settled on his land in Lincoln Township, and he has made further investments in farm land until he now owns 834 acres, which is under good cultivation. He has continued his interest in the industry of live-stock feeding and raising, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Lingo are the parents of four children: Walter M., Ernest Selkirk, Mary Mabel and Otis Allen. Politically our subject is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party. He has held numerous township offices, discharging his duties with much ability. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., at Essex, Iowa, and he also belongs to the chapter. Mrs. Lingo is also connected with the Masonic order, being a member of the Eastern Star Lodge. She belongs to the Christian Church, having united with that denomination in Ohio. Mr. Lingo is a man yet in the prime of life, full of vigor and possessed of great industry. He is well and favorably known throughout western Page County.



JOHAN DOWDELL, proprietor of "Dowdell Block" and owner of other valuable real estate, is the subject of this biographical notice. The building above men-

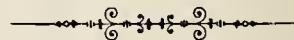
tioned is on the north side of the public square of Clarinda, and is one of the best in the city. It is a two story structure, the lower floor being divided into two store-rooms and the upper portion being finished as a fine hall; it was erected at a cost of \$12,000.

Mr. Dowdell has been a resident of Page County since 1883. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 5, 1829. His father, John Dowdell, was a native of Virginia and of French extraction. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Norfsker; she was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage. John, Jr., was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1852, when he had reached his majority, he made a trip to California, going overland and consuming three months in the journey. He was engaged in farming and gardening for a time and then he worked in the mines at Virginia City, Montana, and other points; he held some valuable property at one time, a claim in Lincoln Gulch on which was a surface mine. In June, 1866, he came down the Missonri river but after a time he returned to Wyoming and engaged in freighting and contracting; he also dealt largely in live-stock; at one time he and his partner had 1,000 head of steers, which they fattened and shipped to Chicago.

As before stated, it was in 1883 that Mr. Dowdell came to Clarinda, and soon became prominently identified with the business interests of the place. He was one of the leading stock-holders of the National Bank, and was one of the organizers of that institution. He owns a good, two-story residence in the north part of the city, 200 acres of fine farming land near Clarinda, and eighty acres in Buchanan Township, all under excellent cultivation.

Mr. Dowdell was united in marriage at Clarinda in 1883, to Miss Jennette H——.

By this union two children have been born: Gertrude and John. Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of superior business qualifications and by industry and wise management has accumulated a comfortable fortune.



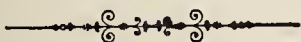
EDWIN L. KENNON, manager of the George Palmer & Co. lumber business at Blanchard, Iowa, is one of the leading business men of the place, and justly finds space in a work of this character. He has been connected with the interests of Blanchard since 1887, coming from Northboro, Washington Township, where he had been in the employ of the same firm for three years. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 26, 1862, and is a son of Charles E. Kennon, a native of Birmingham, England. His mother's maiden name was Adelaide Hall, and she was born in Connecticut. When Edwin L. was an infant they removed to Connecticut.

In 1883 Mr. Kennon came to Iowa, and engaged with C. S. Millard & Co., lumber dealers at Shenandoah, Page County. He remained there eight months and then was engaged at various occupations until he was employed by the firm of Palmer & Co. The first twenty-seven months he was in their service he did not lose a single day's time, holidays excepted. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. The people of the township have attested their confidence in his ability by calling him to fill various local offices. He is secretary of the Creamery Association at Blanchard, a position he fills with marked success.

Our worthy subject is a member of Emmanuel Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M.; of State Line Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F., and of the

encampment. He was united in the holy bonds of marriage at Northboro, Iowa, November, 1887, to Miss Emma Blanchard, daughter of S. D. Blanchard. One child has been born of this union—Laura H.

Mr. Kennon is a man of exceptional candor, is of a genial disposition, and ranks high in the business circles of the farming community of which Blanchard is the center.



ANDERS P. FALK furnishes us a remarkable example of what can be accomplished by an energetic, industrious man with a good strong constitution and an active mind and temperament, combined with an honest purpose to succeed in life. America is one of the countries of the world where honest effort is well repaid, and Mr. Falk is a man to grasp success before it is too late. John A. Falk, his father, was born in Sweden in 1811, and was a farmer by occupation. He was of an ingenious turn of mind, a good education, and an aptitude for mechanics. He married Elizabeth Peterson, and to them were born ten children, of whom Anders P. is the second. The father lived in Sweden for twenty years after his marriage, and in connection with his farming was engaged in the manufacture of threshing-machines and saw-mills. He was an excellent penman and was often called upon to write deeds and agreements, and at one time he held an office corresponding to that of sheriff in this country. In 1854 he came to the New World to seek the fortune which might here be held in store for him; he landed in New York with his wife and seven children, and proceeded at once to Rock Island County, Illinois; thence he removed to Mercer County and settled on a farm. About 1860 he purchased a farm in Henry County, Illinois, on which he lived

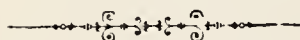
until 1884, when he came to Page County, Iowa, and located at Essex. He is now retired, being seventy-nine years of age, but he is still vigorous of mind and body.

Anders P. Falk, the subject of this notice, was born on his father's farm in Sweden, in 1838, and was a lad of fifteen years when the family emigrated to America. He had received in his native land a common-school education, and on arriving in this country he at once entered the public schools in order to learn our language. He was a strong, rugged youth, and early became accustomed to hard labor. Shortly after coming to the United States he was placed upon his own responsibility, and engaged at farm work; he also assisted in running threshing-machines. In 1873 he invested in a team of horses and five yoke of oxen, having accumulated the means with which to pay cash. He bought 160 acres of land in Oxford Township, Henry County, Illinois, not paying a dollar down; in three years he had paid for the land, and when he left Oxford Township he was the heaviest tax payer in the township, owning 1,500 acres of land, 400 of which he still retains. This was a remarkable success for a man who started in a township without a dollar. He was twice elected to the office of Supervisor, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people.

In 1883 Mr. Falk came to Page County, Iowa, and bought 1,122 acres of land near Essex, which he has converted into one of the finest farms in the county; it is well adapted to the raising of live-stock, being well watered, and at the present time his farm is stocked with roadsters and trotting horses; he now owns the noted trotting stallion Jack Fisher and several of the Wilkes family; also the thoroughbred mare Headlight. The buildings are of a most substantial character, the dwelling being one of the finest farm resi-

dences in the county; it is heated with steam and furnished with water-works, and is equal in all its appointments to many modern city houses. Mr. Falk and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee; he has represented the people of his township as Justice of the Peace, and politically is identified with the Union Labor party. He has a reputation of the highest character, and has certainly shown qualities of mind and heart justifying the esteem in which he is held. He was married in Henry County, Illinois, to Margaret C. Peterson, a daughter of N. P. and Eva (Maugson) Peterson, and of this union seven children have been born: Regina O., Edward N., deceased; Luther L., deceased; Anna E., Ella V., Marion C., deceased, and Elmer S., deceased.

Mr. Falk is a citizen of whom both his own native land and adopted country may well be proud.

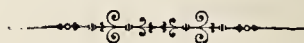


GA. PRUITT, M. D., has been a resident of Blanchard, Iowa, since 1883, and during that time has built up a successful practice. He was born in Morgan County, Indiana, July 23, 1850. His father, Michael Pruitt, was a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of English ancestors; he married Elizabeth Yager, also a native of the State of Kentucky, and they reared a family of nine children. The Doctor passed his childhood and youth in the county in which he was born. He received his literary education at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1877. The same year he began practice at Hartford, Kansas, where he remained one year. At the end of this

time he located at Alma, Missouri, where he resided two years. He then went to Dunlap, Kansas, and made his home there for three years. In 1883 he settled in Blanchard, and has established a profitable practice. In addition to his medical practice he has a drug store in Blanchard to which he gives his personal attention.

Doctor Pruitt was married at Paola, Kansas, March 28, 1878, to Miss Marietta Thatcher, a native of Morgan County, Indiana, and a daughter of Stephen Thatcher. She was educated at Whittier College, and was engaged in teaching previous to her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Pruitt are the parents of two children: Robert R. and Le Roy F.

Politically our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and is a strong adherent of the principles advanced by that body. He is numbered among the busy and enterprising residents of Blanchard. As a business man, as a professional man, and as a neighbor and friend he stands high in the community.



GW. FISHBAUGH was born near Tiffin, Ohio, February 20, 1847, and is a son of Christ and Mary (Gross) Fishbaugh. The father was a native of Bavaria, and came to America when he was seventeen years old; his mother was a native of Ohio. When our subject was only four years old his father died, and at the age of sixteen years he was thrown upon his own responsibilities. He at once went to Tiffin and became a salesman for his brothers, J. & G. Fishbaugh, manufacturers of pumps, remaining with this firm until he was twenty-one years old. He was then engaged with another brother in handling walnut lumber, and after

two years he entered the firm of Fishbaugh Brothers, manufacturers of a patent wagon. They secured all the patents covering this improvement in wagon manufacture and did a business of seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars per annum. While thus engaged, Mr. Fishbaugh decided to invest in western real estate, and accordingly secured, in connection with his brother, upwards of 2,000 acres of choice land in Page County and the adjoining county on the west, Fremont; most of this was placed under cultivation and rented until the factory at Tiffin was sold, the patents having expired.

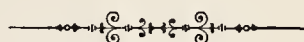
In 1880 the property was divided and Mr. Fishbaugh came west to reside. He established a wholesale and retail business at Shenandoah, selling thousands of wagons of standard makes. The old works at Tiffin, although conducted by other parties, are yet known as the Fishbaugh Bent Works. The brothers did much to advance the interests of the town, and were the proprietors of Fishbaugh's Addition to Tiffin.

Mr. Fishbaugh at once began to grow and feed stock, on coming to Iowa, and now has two fine farms in Fremont County, and seven in Page County, aggregating 980 acres, all of which is improved and rented. He also owns 450 acres in Adams County, Nebraska. He makes a specialty of the stock business and does not delegate his duties to other hands, but gives it his personal supervision. He has one of the finest residences in Shenandoah, erected in 1883, at a cost of \$5,000. It stands on a gentle rise of ground on Clarinda avenue, and is finished and furnished in elegant style.

Mr. Fishbaugh was married at Bakerswood, Ohio, October 2, 1873, to Miss Malinda Augene. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 9, 1840, and is a daughter of Adam and Barbara (Shearer) Angene, natives

of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1837. Two sons have been born of this union: Warren P. and Earl C.

Mr. Fishbaugh is a Republican in sentiment and adheres to the principles of prohibition. Although he has never received a collegiate course he has a strong mind, well cultivated and trained by useful reading and practical experience.



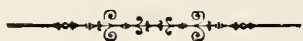
F E. DEATER, formerly editor and proprietor of the Blanchard *Sentinel* took charge of the paper March 1, 1889, coming from Shenandoah, Iowa, where he had been engaged in printing. He owned a half interest in the *Sentinel* until October 1, 1889, when he bought the remaining half. This paper is the leading journal of southwestern Page County, and has a circulation of seven hundred. It is a neat, newsy sheet, and has ever been managed in the best interests of the village of Blanchard. Mr. Deater severed his connection with the *Sentinel* in March, 1890, when he sold his entire interest and accepted a position on the Shenandoah *Sentinel* as assistant editor.

Our subject is a native of the "Hoosier" State, born April 18, 1861, his parents being John and Nancy J. (Lighter) Deater natives of Pennsylvania. When he was an infant six months old his father died, and soon thereafter his mother with seven young children removed to Warren County, Illinois. She married for her second husband Thomas Bean. When nine years of age young Deater set out in the world to seek his fortune. He worked by the month on a farm, and lived for some time in Appanoose County, Iowa; he received \$13 per month for his services. In 1874 he returned to Warren County, Illinois, and engaged at farm work with an uncle for \$16

per month. From this place he went to Republic County, Kansas, where he bought some wild land, which he broke out and then sold to his brother. He again returned to Warren County, Illinois, and remained there until 1881, when he came to Page County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. After some time he went to Shenandoah, and entered the Western Normal College, from which he graduated after four years' study. He then taught school in Fremont County, Iowa, from 1884 to 1888, during which time he was principal at Imogene. He was then employed in the printing office of Mr. Marvin at Shenandoah, continuing there from November, 1888 to March, 1889, at which time he took charge of the *Sentinel*, as before stated.

Mr. Deater was united in marriage at Creston, Iowa, October 25, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Spencer, a daughter of Richard Spencer. By this union two children were born: Earl J. and Pearl O.

Mr. Deater is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and of industrious habits; he will be heard from in the future. as good character and education are sure to win in the end.



WILLIAM H. C. MOORE, M. D., was born in Galena, Illinois, March 9, 1841. His parents, Charles and Hannah (Rogers) Moore, were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to America about the year 1833. The father was a farmer and pork-packer by trade; he was the oldest packer at Galena, Illinois, where he settled in 1835, and the oldest packer in the State when he died in 1863.

William H. C. is the sixth of a family of eight children, five of whom are living. The oldest brother, Rev. Josiah Moore, is pastor

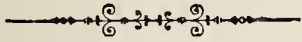
of the Presbyterian Church at Kewanee, Illinois. William was reared at Galena and attended Monmouth College, taking a five years course there but not graduating. He then entered the office of Dr. McFatrigh at Monmouth, and the same year, 1865, he went to Ann Arbor and became a student in the medical department of the State University. The following summer he spent in the office of Dr. Crawford at Galena, and in 1866 he entered Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1867. He began the practice of his profession at Savannah, Illinois, and after two years he went to Canton, Illinois.

After a sojourn of two years in this place he decided to remove to Iowa, and came to Page County and bought a farm of 160 acres in Fremont Township in 1871; he then took up the pursuit of agriculture but still practiced his profession whenever there was a demand for his services. In 1876 he concluded to relinquish his farm work and devote his whole time to his profession; with that in view he removed to Essex and has met with remarkable success. He is a member of the Page County Medical Society, and is well posted upon the progressive methods of the day.

In connection with his professional work Dr. Moore has been engaged in making loans of money principally for himself and members of his family. He owns a pleasant home in Essex, where he can have comforts and rest after fulfilling the duties of his laborious profession.

Dr. Moore was married in Jackson County, Iowa, February 1, 1872, to Miss Carrie E. Shaw, a daughter of John and Sophia (Fisk) Shaw. They have a family of six children: Lillian M., Austin F., Roy J., Charles I., Laurence S. and Bernard T. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the

orders of A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and takes an active interest in public questions. He is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, being appointed in July, 1889.

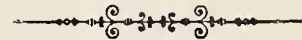


WETMORE, Postmaster at Blanchard, Iowa, has been a resident of Colfax Township since October, 1866. He was born in Monroe County, New York, December 12, 1827, and is a son of Pelick Wetmore, a native of New York, of Welsh ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Rice, and she was a native of Connecticut and of Puritan stock. She died when our subject was four days old, and he was taken by his mother's sister, Anna Crossby, to Summit County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education.

Mr. Wetmore was united in marriage January 10, 1849, to Miss Cordelia Jane Davis, a native of the State of New York and a daughter of George and Sarah (Smith) Davis. After his marriage he removed in 1850, to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he lived until 1854; he then went to Knox County, Illinois, and resided there until 1866, when he came to Page County, Iowa, and engaged in general farming and stock-feeding. His farm, one of the best in Colfax Township, is situated on section 23; it was wild land at the time he bought it and all the improvements have been made through his own efforts. He has one of the most beautiful and extensive artificial groves in the county; it contains ten acres and was planted in 1869; there is a fine orchard of many varieties of fruits, and all the surroundings indicate thrift and prosperity. The farm contains 240 acres of choice land in an advanced state of cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore have had five children born to them: Sarah Ann, wife of A. W. Hawley; Hugh Monroe, Rice, deceased, Arthur J., deputy postmaster at Blanchard, and Eva L.

Politically Mr. Wetmore is a radical Republican and has voted for all the Republican presidential candidates from Lincoln down to Benjamin Harrison. He served as County Commissioner in 1878-'79, and was a Justice of the Peace for six years; he is usually styled "Square" Wetmore. He was appointed Postmaster by President Harrison in 1889, and has since that time resided in Blanchard. He is a man of unusual business ability, is possessed of sound judgment, and is a successful agriculturist and stock-raiser. He stands high in the community and has ever done his part toward the building up of his town, county and State.



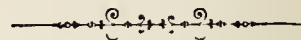
AMOS REMINGTON is a highly respected member of the farming community of Buchanan Township. His grandfather, Amos Remington, was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he marched with Washington into Boston at the time of the evacuation of that city by the British. He married Lucy Fowler, of Massachusetts, and to them were born eight children, who lived to maturity: Seth, Amos, Noble, Filena, Polly, Rachel, Tommy and Lucy. The father was a farmer and owner of some mills at Sheffield, Massachusetts. He lived to the advanced age of ninety years.

Seth Remington, son of Amos Remington, and father of the subject of this notice, was a native of Connecticut; he was a farmer and millwright by occupation; he married Ase-nath Bisbee, daughter of Joel Bisbee, and to

them were born four children, who lived to maturity: Lucy, Noble, Amos and Jonathan. Seth Remington lived in Massachusetts until 1813, when he removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was among the early pioneers. He bought 1,000 acres of land and lived there five years, after which he went to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and again invested in land. He was a strong, energetic man, very successful in all his business undertakings. He was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and an old-time Whig in politics. He was a second cousin to the renowned historian, Bancroft. He died in 1846, at the age of sixty-five years.

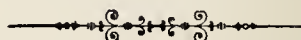
Amos Remington, son of Seth Remington, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1816. He received a common-school education and was trained to the occupation of a farmer. In 1842, October 13, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was married to Matilda Munger, a daughter of Charles and Polly (Place) Munger. They are the parents of three children, who grew to maturity: Delesone D., who married Florence Morgan; Alma L., wife of George E. Martin, and Alfaretta, wife of Robert Coulson. One year after his marriage Mr. Remington emigrated to the West and settled in Whiteside County, Illinois, where he sojourned one and a half years; he then went to Rock County, Wisconsin, and resided there twenty-eight years. In 1867 he removed to Missouri and located in Nodaway County, and in 1869 he came to Page County, Iowa, and the following year he bought his present farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Remington are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political opinion Mr. Remington has always been a staunch Republican, and in Abolitionist days he was on the side of the oppressed. He is a man whose judgment is held in great respect by his fellow citizens. He has held the office of

Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and has faithfully discharged his duties. He is a self-made man, moral and upright, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people of his township.



EDWARD H. WINNEY was born in Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, November 22, 1861. When he was ten years of age his parents emigrated to America; after landing they continued their journey to the West, and located at College Springs, Iowa. In February, 1880, Mr. Winney entered the office of the *Blanchard Record* as an apprentice, and at the end of three years established the *Bellwood* (Nebraska) *Monitor*. In 1887 he established the *Blanchard Sentinel*. For so young a man he has had a very successful newspaper career, and we bespeak for him a prosperous future. The time spent as an apprentice in the printing business was well improved, as Mr. Winney is acknowledged to be a first-class printer.

In December, 1883, our worthy subject was united in marriage to Miss Ann M. Montague. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternities.



BENJAMIN PIPER, a well-known farmer of Nodaway Township, is deserving of mention in this connection, not only as a citizen of Page County, but as a brave and gallant soldier in the civil war. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born November 17, 1842. His parents, Daniel and Anna (Bair) Piper, were also natives of Pennsylvania; they removed from their native State to Page County, Iowa, where they spent the remainder

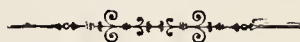
of their days. Benjamin was then a lad of fifteen years, when the family removed to Henry County, Illinois. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and attended the common schools of Henry County, Illinois, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

He was one of the boys to don the "blue" when there was a call for men to put down the Rebellion. He enlisted October 23, 1861, in the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, B. F. Holcomb, captain. He served three years and nine months, and made a fine record. He was in thirteen decisive engagements, besides some skirmishes. Among the more noted battles are Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Vicksburg; he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, on account of which he received a sixty days' furlough. He was also in the siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He came back through the Carolinas up to Richmond, and was present at the grand review in Washington, District of Columbia. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865, after which he returned to Henry County, Illinois, to engage in farming.

Mr. Piper was united in marriage, in Knox County, Illinois, in September, 1867, to Mrs. Anna Mitchell, whose maiden name was Littlefield; she died in August, 1869. The same year Mr. Piper came to Page County and settled in Nodaway Township. In December, 1871, he was married to Sarah J. Shepard, a native of Pike County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Stella (Squires) Shepard, honored residents and early settlers of Page County, Iowa. With the exception of two years spent in Chase County, Nebraska, Mr. Piper has ever since made his home in Page County. He now owns 160 acres of fine land, well-improved, fifty-seven and a-half acres in his home place in an advanced state

of cultivation, and ten acres of timber land on section 16, Nodaway Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Piper have had born to them six children: Stella, Anna, William Elbert, Gertie May and Gracie Vera, twins; John Wesley, who died at the age of fifteen months, and Robert Rossie, who died in his third year. The father and mother are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have the respect and good will of the entire community.



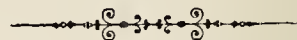
FRANCIS M. VARDAMAN, a prominent farmer of Page County, is from an old American family of German descent. His great-grandfather was the first of the family to come to this country from Germany. His son, the grandfather of our subject, was George Vardaman, and he was a farmer in Green County, Kentucky, and a slave-owner; his son, George W., is the father of Francis M. When he was a young man he went to Ohio and was there married to Mary Elliott, a native of Kentucky. To them were born twelve children: Peter, Nancy, John E., Benjamin W., George W., Jeremiah, Mary, Elizabeth, Francis M., Amanda, Jasper N. and Eliza. Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to Shelby County, Indiana, where they owned a farm on which they lived several years. They then removed to Illinois and resided there but a short time, finally settling in Lee County, Iowa, in 1837 or thereabouts, when the State had but few settlers and was infested with Indians. They afterward removed to Jefferson County and purchased a farm on which they lived several years and where Francis M. was born. From this place they went to Benton County, Iowa, and lived near Vinton three years, and thence they moved to Keokuk County and after-

ward to Taylor County, where they remained five years. Their next change was to Lawrence County, Missouri, where they located just before the breaking out of the war. The family experienced all the hardships of border warfare. In 1864 Mr. Vardaman went to Minnesota, but at the end of three years he returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he died in 1867. He was a member of the Christian Church and was highly respected by all who knew him. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years.

Francis M., the son of the above, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1843. He received a limited education in consequence of the family's living constantly upon the frontier. He improved his mind, however, by reading and study at home. When a young man he was of a delicate constitution, and during the war he was obliged to endure many vicissitudes to which that section of country was subject. The family were frequently disturbed and the sons were compelled many times to sleep in the brush for safety. The house was at one time surrounded by bushwhackers who made some trouble, but were frightened away by a shot from a gun.

In 1864 Mr. Vardaman returned to Iowa and settled in Page County, working by the month for three years. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary I. Baker, a daughter of Peter and Ann (Swiggett) Baker, natives of Indiana. To them were born six children: Mary A., Erie A., Benjamin R., Irma G., Avery E. and Francis E. In 1871 Mr. Vardaman settled on his present farm, which was then wild prairie, and which by his own persevering labor has been converted into a fine fertile farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has held the office of trustee and school director and has manifested a deep interest in educational matters.

He is one of the substantial farmers of the township, owning 150 acres of land, and standing high as an honorable, industrious citizen.



ROBERT McELHOSE, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, was born June 1, 1844, and is the son of William and Margaret (Smith) McElhose. He is the youngest of a family of twelve children, and when he was three years of age the family, with the exception of one sister, emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, where they remained one year. The sister whom they had left behind in the "Emerald Isle" soon after came over to this country. After the family left Philadelphia they removed to a farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where the father died in about four years; he was a man about sixty years of age, and had been a farmer by occupation. His wife survived him several years, and died at Plainfield, Illinois, in 1865, at the age of seventy-five years.

William McElhose and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were named as follows: Hannah, wife of James Scott; Robert, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Margaret, deceased, wife of Matthew Smith, also deceased; Matilda, deceased; Sarah, deceased, wife of John Gillespie; Eliza, wife of John McCann; William, who served in the civil war; Hugh, deceased; Richard, deceased; James, deceased, and Robert, the subject of this sketch.

Robert McElhose was fifteen years of age when he removed with his mother from Pennsylvania to Plainfield, Illinois. Up to that time he had worked on a farm, but he was then apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. He was thus employed when the war broke out, and at the age of seventeen years

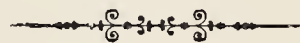
he enlisted in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He served three years, receiving his discharge at Albany, New York, in July, 1865. The most noted battles in which he participated are Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Murfreesborough and La Vergne; also was in a number of skirmishes. He was unable for active duty all the time on account of sickness, but was ever ready and willing to serve in any capacity for which he had the strength. For eleven months he was continuously on duty without one day off. He entered as a private, but was made Corporal and afterwards Sergeant; he had not reached his nineteenth year when this honor was conferred upon him.

After the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed his duties as apprentice, serving out his period of three years. He worked at his trade for about two years and then removed to Kane County, Illinois, where he opened a shop of his own, and conducted the trade for about five years. At the end of this period he went to Cambridge, Illinois, and went into the carriage business with Sylvester Rockwell, the firm name being McElhose & Rockwell. This partnership continued two years when Mr. McElhose removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1877 he came to Page County, Iowa. He settled on his farm of 120 acres in Harlan Township, which he had purchased the previous year. There he has since made his home, devoting his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his land; he has erected a fine, two-story residence, and good building for stock and grain. One of his most excellent improvements is an orchard of 105 trees; he has an admirable wind-break of Scotch pine, which adds very much to the beauty of the landscape.

Mr. McElhose is one of the representative

men of the county, is self-made, and by honesty and integrity has won an enviable position in the community. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

November 1, 1867, occurred the marriage of Robert McElhose to Lottie Wicks, daughter of Ira and Mary (Hand) Wicks, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. McElhose was born in Michigan in 1847, and died in 1870. Two children were born of this union, Ira and Roy, who died in infancy. Mr. McElhose was again married September 7, 1876, to Miss Alice Monfort, whose father died when she was a babe; her mother died in 1885. She was one of a family of three children, and was born in Galesburg, Illinois, August 3, 1851. By this second marriage three children have been born: Bertha M., Maggie S. and Roy.

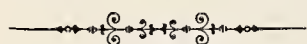


EDWARD PIKE, one of the leading farmers of Buchanan Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1868. He is a son of Abner Pike, a native of Erie County, New York, who married Matilda Warren. To them were born eleven children: Stafford, Louisa, Jane, Franklin, Alfred, Philinda, Edward, Henrietta, Charles, Wesley and Horace. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was a fine workman in his line. He died in Illinois in 1856, having almost attained the three score years and ten allotted to man. He was an honest, industrious man, and brought his family to be an honor to their father's memory.

Edward Pike, the subject of this notice, was born in 1830, and received a common-school education; he was trained to the oc-

cupation which his father had followed all his days. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California and on the journey met with many of the hardships which then befell so many travelers; the party was troubled with Indians, and had some horses stolen, but escaped themselves uninjured. On reaching California Mr. Pike engaged in mining in Yuba River and was quite successful. But after three years of life on the Pacific coast, one having been spent at work in a steam saw-mill, he returned to Sterling, Illinois. In 1850 he had been united in marriage to Caroline Claypole, and to them were born eight children: Eva M., wife of Jephthah Grove; Nettie, wife of Daniel Hall; Jane, wife of Jacob F. Hoop; Henry, Frank, Ovilla, wife of D. N. Crosby; Edward and Luella.

After his return from California Mr. Pike bought a farm near Sterling, Illinois, and resided there until 1868, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 120 acres. It was then wild prairie, but by perseverance and industry it has been converted into a fine, fertile farm. He had many hard experiences in his first settlement here and endured many privations, and his descendants may well be proud of his success. Mrs. Pike died July 24, 1888.



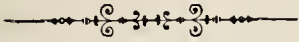
FRANCIS M. McPIKE was a veteran soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and as such deserves mention in this connection. He was born on a farm in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1842, and is a son of James McPike, and one of a family of twelve children. His mother's maiden name was Nancy E. Dayton. The father died on his farm in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1865, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was very prosperous in his business and owned at the time of his health 500 acres of land in Lawrence County.

Francis M. McPike was reared to the occupation of a farmer, but at the age of eighteen years, when Abraham Lincoln called for 300,000 troops to go to the defense of this nation, he abandoned agriculture and enlisted for three years' service in Company A, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and Blakely, Alabama. He was under fire in all about sixty-five times; he was wounded over the left eye with buck-shot at the siege of Port Gibson in 1863. He was exposed a great deal during the time that he was in the service and contracted rheumatism, from which he has never recovered. He served out his term of enlistment and re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in the same regiment and company for three years more, and served until the end of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Galveston, Texas, November 15, 1865. He then returned to Indiana and farmed in Boone County until 1874.

Mr. McPike was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Martha Gullion, daughter of William and Mary E. (Young) Gullion. Two children have been born of this union: Myrta E. and Lillie A. Mr. McPike came to Page County, Iowa, and bought a homestead near Braddyville in 1883. Since 1874 he has been disabled from active work by rheumatism, but he was not granted a pension by the Government until 1882. Mrs. McPike died in June, 1887. In his political opinions Mr. McPike is a strong Republican. He passed his young manhood in the service of his country, and has an honorable record as a soldier and a citizen, and his descendants for genera-

tions will refer with pride to the military career of their revered ancestor. Mr. McPike is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Clarinda, Iowa.



R H. LYMER, ex-auditor of Page County, has been so prominently identified with its political history that a record of the leading citizens would not be complete without him. In order to learn something of his earlier history we will go back to the old "Keystone" State, where he first saw the light of day in Mercer County, April 13, 1844. His father, John Lymer, was a son of Richard Lymer and a native of England; he married Elizabeth Jaquiss, also a native of England, and a daughter of Benjamin Jaquiss; these young people emigrated to America in 1843, and settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. The father was a potter by trade, but when he came to this country he learned cabinet-making, which he followed during the remainder of his life.

R. H. Lymer was reared to farm life and received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he began the study of medicine, but abandoned this work to go to the succor of his country; he enlisted in August, 1861, in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and in December, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability; after he recovered his health he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served until the close of the war. He made a long and gallant fight in behalf of his nation's flag, and was twice wounded, first on James Island, and again at Fisher's Hill; this latter proved rather serious, as he lost his index finger and crippled his right hand; he did not leave the field at the time, but was

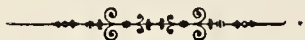
afterward confined in the hospital. He was in many decisive engagements, and was present at Lee's surrender, and then at the grand review in Washington. He was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Pennsylvania to take up again the study of medicine. In March, 1866, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. He practiced about one year with his old preceptor, Dr. George Bagnall, and then located at College Springs, Iowa; he remained there five years engaged in successful practice, but at the expiration of that period of time he abandoned the profession and embarked in the drug trade; this he continued until 1881, when he was elected auditor of the county. He has served four terms in succession, a record which speaks for itself and needs no further comment. He retired from the office in January, 1890.

Mr. Lymer was married in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1867, to Miss Sarah Bagnall, niece of Dr. George Bagnall and daughter of Charles and Anna (Ibbs) Bagnall, descendants of English ancestors. Eight children have been born of this union, one of whom died in infancy: Anna Elizabeth, Mary Agnes, who is engaged in the profession of teaching; Sarah Frances, John Charles, George Henry, Sidona Jane and William Barker.

Mr. Lymer affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong advocate of the principles of this party. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., serving as Commander. He belongs to Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F. He and his wife and three daughters are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served as trustee of the society.

John Lymer and wife reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. The father died in the spring of 1869, and the

mother now makes her home at College Springs, Iowa.

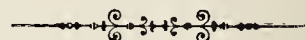


MAGDALENA FREIERMUTH is the widow of Jacob Freiermuth, who was one of Page County's most highly respected citizens. He was born in Germany, July 13, 1813, and emigrated to America in his early manhood. He settled in Wooster, Ohio, and worked at his trade, that of wagon-making. In December, 1843, he was united in marriage to Magdalena Kaylor, a daughter of Henry and Magdaline Kaylor, who emigrated from Germany and settled in the State of New York in 1831; they lived there eight years and then came to Ohio and located twenty miles from Wooster on a farm. Magdalena was born April 12, 1827, in Alsace, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Freiermuth have had born to them eight children, five of whom survive: John J., Susannah, Philip H., Mary A. and Mahala L. Mr. Freiermuth lived at Londonville, Ohio, where he carried on the wagon-maker's trade for ten years. In 1857 he removed to Iowa and settled on the farm now occupied by his family. He died in 1877, having accumulated a handsome property. He took an active interest in the cause of education and for many years filled the office of school director. He had pluck, ambition and energy, and by perseverance overcame all obstacles. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

Susannah Freiermuth is the wife of Isaac Hadden, and they have two children: John married Ella Frost, and they are the parents of two children: Philip H. married Ella Moore. The family are people of sterling worth, commanding the respect of the entire community in which they live.

Mary A., the fourth child, was educated in the Clarinda public schools and was graduated in the High School, afterward clerked for two years in her brother's store in Greersville, Ohio, and during the past eight years she has been managing the home farm and has succeeded admirably in her undertaking. She is quiet and unassuming in her manners, and is deserving of much credit for the courage, energy and efficiency she has displayed in the performance of these arduous duties. Accounts of extraordinarily capable women are frequently seen in newspapers, but few of them excel the record of Miss Mary A. Freiermuth.



JOSEPH SNODGRASS. The great-grand father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Ireland to America and settled in Virginia. Samuel Snodgrass, his son, was the father of three children who lived to maturity: James, Robert and Samuel. Samuel Snodgrass, father of Joseph was born in Virginia and was married to Susan McCastin, daughter of William and Elizabeth McCastin, who came directly to this country from Ireland. Samuel and Susan (McCastin) Snodgrass were the parents of eleven children: James, Ellen, William, Samuel, Jane, Mabel, Robert, Phoebe, Joseph, John and Edmund, all of whom lived to maturity. The parents lived for some time after marriage on a farm in Virginia, and at an early day removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, and settled within three miles of Hanover College; they resided in this county for many years and then went to Decatur County, Indiana, where the father died at the age of fifty-four years. He was an industrious, capable man, but owing to an accident which occurred in his childhood he

did not enjoy the blessing of good health. In his younger days he taught school. He and his wife were earnest members of the Presbyterian Church.

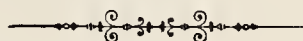
Joseph Snodgrass, son of Samuel and Susan Snodgrass, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1822, and received a limited education in the common schools of that day. He went with his father when a lad to Decatur County, Indiana, and there learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for ten years. At the age of twenty-two years he started a tannery business in Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he remained three years; he then sold out and returned to Decatur County, and engaged in the same business at Greensburg.

In 1845 he was married in Johnson County, Indiana, to Miss Jane A. Hammond, a daughter of Lot and Betsey (Barnum) Hammond. Mr. Hammond was a native of Baltimore and his father was a merchant in that city. Mrs. Hammond was a native of Connecticut and of an old Puritan family; they were the parents of ten children, who lived to maturity.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass have seven children: Caroline, wife of Benjamin Loswell; Elijah, who married Jane Miller; Alonzo, who married Mary Elkins; Orville, who married Vadie Jeffers; Montraville, who married Maria Boner; Birch, who married Sarilda Elkins, and James O.

After his marriage Mr. Snodgrass lived in Greensburg until 1851, when he removed to Savannah, Missouri, and in 1852 he came to Taylor County, Iowa; two years later he settled on his present farm, which now consists of 324 acres. By persevering industry he has converted the wild land into a fertile farm. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and for many years he has been school director; he has also held the office of town-

ship trustee. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church and he has been an elder for five years. He is a man now sixty-seven years of age, well preserved, and bids fair to live to a good old age. He has had an honest purpose in view all his life and may well take a pride in what he has accomplished in the way of rearing a family and accumulating a handsome property.



EDWIN SHEETS, one of the prominent farmers of Page County and a brave soldier in the war of the Rebellion, is of Swiss ancestry, his grandfather having emigrated from Switzerland to America and settled in Maryland. His father, John Sheets, was born in Maryland, and when about twenty-one years of age he removed to Ohio, where he married Margaret Winning, a daughter of John Winning, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Ten children were born of this union, all of whom lived to maturity: Perry, Christian, Lewis, Malinda, Edwin, Herman, Isabel, John and Margaret, twins, and Martha. Soon after his marriage Mr. Sheets settled on a farm near Georgetown, Ohio, and thence moved to Darke County, Ohio, and located on the site of the old fort built by General Wayne when he was fighting the Indians; it was three miles south of Greenville, and he lived there for eight years; he then removed to Randolph County, Indiana, and at the end of thirteen years he went to Wabash County, Indiana; he had lived there three years when he died, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a man of true pioneer spirit, and was known for his industry, honesty and integrity.

Edwin Sheets, the subject of this notice, was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 21, 1830, and received but a limited education,

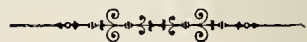
as he had access only to the pioneer schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-seven years he was married to Miss Eleanor H. Abbott, a daughter of David and Francinky (Hankison) Abbott. Eight children were born of this union. Ettia F., Lenia L., deceased at the age of three years; Bertha C., Charlie F., Alice D., Clarence W., David E. and Tunia E. Mr. Sheets settled at Liberty Mills, Wabash County, Indiana, where he worked at his trade until 1863. He then enlisted in Company L, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, as a private; was promoted to the position of Sergeant, and went with his regiment to West Point, Mississippi, where he was engaged in his first battle; he afterward participated in many battles and skirmishes, the most noted being Cypress Level, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. He was mustered out at Austin, Texas, receiving an honorable discharge. He served three years, and all of that time he was in active duty, being in the hospital only five days. An incident in his war record is worthy of notice here: In a skirmish at Cypress Level a bullet struck a buckle on his cap, tearing the buckle away and leaving a mark on his forehead,—a very close call. He suffered a great deal from diseases incident to camp life, and for five days on the march from Alexandria, Louisiana, to Austin, Texas, he was entirely blind, his comrades leading his horse. He is still a great sufferer from these afflictions.

After the war Mr. Sheets came to Page County, Iowa, where his family had resided during his absence in the army. In 1886 he located on his present farm of 160 acres. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He has always been faithful to his party, supporting it in the days of its defeat as well as in those of victory.

Ettia F. Sheets married Wm. C. Swank; Charlie married Alma E. Boynton; Alice Drena married George Kelly; Bertha C. married Kirk Harlan.

David Abbott, father of Mrs. Sheets, was the son of James and Catherine Abbott. He was the father of eight children: Eleanor H., Louis F., Mary E., James H., Francinky, David A., Reuben S. and Albert F.

He came to Iowa in 1859 and settled on a farm three miles west of Clarinda, where he died at the age of seventy-one years.



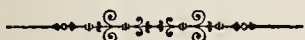
 MOS APPLE, a well-known and popular agriculturist, of Tarkio Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 6, 1826. His father, Henry Apple, was also a native of Ohio, and a son of Henry and Catherine (Bolander) Apple, who were descended from German ancestry. Henry Apple, Jr., married Mary Bonsar, a native of Pennsylvania; when she was twelve years old her parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; the Bonsars were among the very first settlers of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Apple's grandmother was the first white woman buried in that city. Henry Apple and wife reared a family of nine children, of whom Amos is the oldest. When he was twelve years of age his parents went to Fulton County, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood. He was reared to the life of a farmer and attended the common schools during the winter months.

In April, 1869, Mr. Apple concluded to try his fortunes in Iowa, and accordingly selected one of her best counties for the trial; he first stopped in Clarinda, and invested in 240 acres of land, which he has since placed under cultivation; he sold 120 acres, retaining the remainder on which he

makes his home. He has an attractive house, well situated in the midst of a beautiful collection of trees, and he has equipped himself well for carrying on a farm in profitable style; he is numbered with the leading farmers of the community.

Mr. Apple was united in marriage, February 10, 1848, near Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Eliza Huston, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 13, 1829, and is a daughter of Joshua and Barbara (Shinkle) Huston. When Mrs. Apple was thirteen years old her father and mother removed to Kentucky, and at the end of three years went to Illinois. Nine children have been born to this union: Newton R., Charles, Leonard S., William H., Thary, Etta, Harriet, Frank and Edwin.

Mr. Apple is a man of unusual weight, tipping the beam at 265 pounds; the total weight of the parents and nine children is 2,000 pounds. Mr. Apple is a man of a kind disposition, his heart corresponding with his body, is genial and affable, and is one of the most popular citizens of his township.

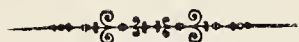


CHRISTOPHER B. PENDLETON belongs to a family of American soldiers, some members having been in the wars from the Revolution down to the late civil war. The great-grandfather came from England with two brothers; two of them settled in Maine, and one in Virginia, and it was from the Virginia branch that George H. Pendleton, an earnest and able statesman, sprang. Green Pendleton, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was the father of eight sons, all of whom, except one, were sea captains; James, the youngest, remained at home and inherited the farm. Green Pendleton, his son, followed the sea for thirty-six years,

being a greater portion of the time in the Indian trade. He made a considerable sum of money, but lost heavily in the panic of 1857, saving only \$10,000. He removed to Ohio in 1857 and bought a farm in Knox County, where he lived until 1865. His wife died, and he then returned to his native State, Maine, where he passed away in 1876. Mrs. Pendleton's maiden name was Mary Brooks, and she was a daughter of Solomon Brooks; she was the mother of eight children, of whom Christopher B. is the fifth; he was born in 1839, and received a common-school education. At the early age of twelve years he became a sailor, going with his father on voyages in the summer and attending school in the winter. He continued this vocation until 1857, when he went to Ohio with his father. In November, 1861, he responded to the call for men to assist in the preservation of this Government, and enlisted in Company H, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was dangerously wounded at Ringgold Gap, and was supposed to be dead, but he was taken to the hospital and soon recovered sufficiently to go home on a furlough. After a few months he rejoined his regiment and was captured in the Atlanta campaign; he was confined at Andersonville eleven months, where he suffered all the horrors of prison life; he was not released until the close of the war, when he was reduced to a skeleton. He returned to Ohio and engaged in the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

In 1865 Mr. Pendleton was united in marriage to Sarah E. Jones, a daughter of Harvey Jones, and to them have been born two children: Everett and Clermon. In 1870 Mr. Pendleton removed to Iowa and settled on his present farm in Page County; it consists

of 280 acres of land and is well improved; he devotes his time to stock-raising, and has been quite successful. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has represented the people of his township in the offices of trustee and councilman. His children are well educated, and coming from such a noble line of ancestry and living in this, the most glorious of all countries, are certain of success in any undertaking.



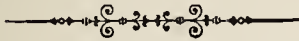
THOMAS A. PREST, an honored citizen of College Springs, Iowa, is descended from an old English family. His grandfather, Edward Prest, was a farmer in Yorkshire, England, and married Margaret Brown; to them were born thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to maturity. The father died in 1814. John Prest, his son, was born in England in 1796, and early learned the trade of a cotton spinner; he became overseer in the mills at Blackburn, Chorley, Lancashire, England. In 1820 he was united in marriage to Ellen Proctor, the daughter of Thomas Proctor, of Yorkshire, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Prest were born two children: Edward and Thomas A. The parents were members of the Independents, the founders of the Congregational Church in this country. Mrs. Prest died in 1825, and Mr. Prest was again married in 1831, to Elizabeth Coultherst, a widow, by whom he had three children: Jabez, Ebenezer and John E. In 1849 Mr. Prest emigrated to America and landed in Boston. He came on the sailing vessel, "Adonis," and brought with him his son, Thomas A., the subject of this sketch, then a young man twenty-five years of age; the other members of the family came six months later. The father was employed in the cotton mills of Barre, Massachusetts, and lived in that State

the remainder of his days; he died in 1865 at Whitingsville, where he had located in 1857. He was an industrious worker and accumulated some property. He was a member of the Congregational Church and lived a consistent life, endeavoring to bring up his children in the principles of the Christian religion.

Thomas A. Prest was born October 10, 1823, and learned the trade of a spinner in the cotton mills where his father was employed. He followed this occupation until he was nearly forty years of age, acting as overseer both in England and America. He was married in Norwich, Connecticut, to Harriet A. Ransom, a daughter of John and Betsy (Spencer) Ransom, of English ancestry. John Ransom was born in 1776 and served his country in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Prest are the parents of two children: John R. and Harriet E. In 1860 Harriet died and three years later Mr. Prest removed to College Springs, Iowa; he settled in the village but engaged in agriculture, and has been very successful; he now owns 160 acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation, with excellent improvements. Politically he is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party, having voted that ticket since the organization of the party. He has represented his township on the county board of supervisors for three years, and has served three terms as township trustee; ten years he has been secretary of the school board, and has ever taken an active interest in educational matters. For eighteen years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Anny College. He was a member of the Union League during the late civil war. He has been identified with all movements tending to improve the village and township and has always exhibited a large public spirit. He well deserves the reputa-

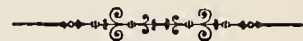
tion he has won of being an upright citizen, and is an honor to the community in which he lives. His son, John R., received a liberal education at Amity College and a legal education at the State University at Iowa City. He is now Justice of the Peace, and practices law at College Springs, Iowa.



DAVID BASS is a native of Bedfordshire, England, and a son of William Bass, a native of England, born January 3, 1810. The father was a farmer and also kept an inn at Roxton, Bedfordshire, called the "Royal Oak." He married Sarah Endersby, who was born May 28, 1812, and to them were born twelve children: Harriet, Susan, Emma, Sarah Ann, David, Arthur, Abraham, Esther, Alfred, Wallace, Hepzibah and Herbert. Mr. Bass was a member of the Church of England, and brought up his family in that faith. He was an active, industrious man, and lived in very comfortable circumstances until the rents of land were so increased; there were repeated failures of crops and these in addition to the high rents brought him misfortune in his latter days. He died at Peterborough, England, in 1884, aged seventy-four years. His son, David Bass, the subject of this brief biography, was born in Bedfordshire, England, at the "Royal Oak," where he grew to manhood. He worked on his father's land and there gained a practical knowledge of farming. He also was employed by a grocer, with whom he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. He then decided to try his fortune in the New World, and accordingly set sail for America, landing in the city of New York; he came directly to Iowa and located at Osceola; he there found employment on a farm, and later was in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company; he remained with this corporation until 1871, and again returned to the employment of his youth, farming, having removed to Page County, Iowa.

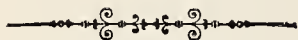
Mr. Bass was united in marriage May 24, 1878, to Miss Annie E. Ladds, a daughter of John and Hannah (Browning) Ladds. Mr. Ladds was also a native of England, where he was a deputy tax-collector in addition to his occupation of farming. There were eight children in the family, of whom Annie E. is the second. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have had born to them three children: Lillie L., Emily G. and Emery D. Mr. Bass bought his present farm in 1872 but did not locate upon it until 1881. He has a very desirable place with many valuable improvements. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held the office of steward and class-leader, and has taken a deep interest in religious matters, doing all he can for the cause and bringing up his children in the service of the Master. Never since coming to this country has he been out of employment, even when dependent upon the capital of other men. By industry and economy he has secured a home for his family and has won an enviable reputation in the community by his upright and honorable dealing.



SYLVESTER JONES is deserving of mention in this connection as one of Page County's successful agriculturists. He is a native of the "Buckeye" State, born in Ross County, June 6, 1849. He is a son of Jarred and Catherine (Sollers) Jones, also natives of Ohio. The father was of Welsh and German extraction. He removed with his family to Stark County, Illinois, in 1853 and there twelve children were reared to maturity, ten of whom are still living, six sons,

and four daughters. Sylvester attended the common schools of that period, and during the summer season he devoted his time and attention to agriculture. February 17, 1875, he was married to Miss Lizzie Powell, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of William and Mary (Guyre) Powell. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1880, when he removed to Page County, Iowa, and purchased the George Morrill farm which consists of 120 acres. By diligence and industry he has brought this land to a still higher state of cultivation and has made it a truly desirable home. The buildings are of a substantial style, and a grove and orchard render the place very attractive to the eye and also increase the money value; the barn is built on a solid rock foundation, and the cribs and granaries furnish ample room for the storing of crops; there are commodious sheds and stables for the care and protection of livestock.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one child—Maud M., born February 2, 1877. Politically Mr. Jones is independent, with a leaning to the Prohibition ranks. He and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blanchard. They are industrious, conscientious people, and have a host of warm friends among the leading citizens of Washington Township.



STEPHEN MANN was born in North Hampton, Pennsylvania, in 1830. His family was one of the old American families who had long been settled in Pennsylvania. His father's name was John Mann, and he was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. He married Miss Elizabeth Rich, daughter of Abraham Rich, and to them were born

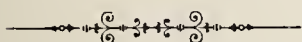
five children: Solomon, Simon, Samuel, Stephen and Susan. Mr. Mann settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, after his marriage. It was the birthplace of his wife and all of his children except Susan, who was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, where her family were among the very first settlers. In 1845 Mr. Mann removed to Michigan, settling in St. Joseph County, near White Pigeon, where he resided several years. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and an industrious, hard-working man, respected by all who knew him. He died at Three Rivers, Michigan.

Young Stephen, the subject of this notice, was fifteen years of age when his father moved to Michigan, where he remained four years. He then went to Green County, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm. In 1852 he married Rebecca Blackford, daughter of William and Rachel (Jones) Blackford, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Green County. The young couple were of the same age when they began life together, twenty-two years.

In 1866 Mr. Mann removed to Page County, Iowa, where he lived for one year on his brother-in-law's farm. He then bought a tract of 240 acres in the same county. It was raw prairie and he has made all the improvements with his own hands, assisted in all his effort by his faithful wife. He probably has the best improved and most desirable farm in the township, and one of the best in the county. His buildings are first-class, the residence and barn being finished with all the modern conveniences. There are five acres in fine fruit, and altogether Mr. and Mrs. Mann are abundantly provided with this world's goods. They have had eight children. Their respective names are Alice, William, deceased at the age of twelve years;

Cecelia, Samuel, Alvah, Anna, deceased at three years of age; Amy and Lettie. The parents are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Mann has always been a staunch Democrat, and has had no reason to change his views. He has held the various township offices, and has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, having been school director for many years.

The children are all married excepting two, Alvah and Lettie. Alice married John Nichols, son of Jackson Nichols, one of the oldest settlers of Page County; they have four children living: Ora A., James, Stephen E. and an infant unnamed. Cecelia married Leonard Yapple, son of one of the early settlers; they have four children: Jennie, Lavina, ——— and Frank. Samuel married Belle Frost, a native of Ohio; they have one child, Alvah C. Amy is the wife of John McKee.



DAVID McLARNON.—In perusing the pages of the histories of Western States we find that we are indebted to the beautiful "Emerald Isle" for many of our most substantial agriculturists. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent, born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1827. On a clear day the homes of his Scotch neighbors could be seen across the channel, fourteen miles away.

Hugh McLarnon, the father of David, was born in the same county; he married Sarah Allen, of Scotch parentage, and to them were born eleven children: Henry, Robert, William, David, John, George, Sarah, Margaret, Matilda, Elizabeth and Ann. Four of the sons and two daughters are in this country; the others remained in Ireland and are now deceased. Mr. McLarnon was a bleacher by occupation; he was a member of the United

Presbyterian Church. His son David emigrated to America in 1854, at the age of twenty-seven years; he first found employment as a weaver in the city of Philadelphia, where he remained two years. At the end of this time he decided to push on to the West and seek the fortune which it might hold in store for him. He came to Iowa and located in Page County, where he has since made his home, and in 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Nixon, a daughter of Samuel Nixon, a native of Indiana.

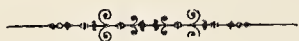
In 1864 Mr. McLarnon removed to his present farm, which is in an advanced state of cultivation and well improved with good, substantial buildings. There is a fine grove of walnut trees on the place, planted in the seed thirty-one years ago. In 1856 he entered land in Amity Township, and built a house up on it; his brother William now lives on this farm. He was one of the first settlers in this township; the Indians were numerous but quite peaceable, but the whole country was a wilderness. There were no bridges, and no railroads nearer than St. Joseph, Missouri, to which point settlers went to procure their supplies; they were obliged to live in a very primitive fashion and endure many privations.

David McLarnon, Jr., married Nellie Bugbee and they have four children: William, George, Sarah and an infant. Agnes is the wife of James Schrubshell, a resident of Missouri and a farmer by occupation; they have two children: Maud and Walter D.

Mr. McLarnon has an adopted son, Robert Lewis McLarnon, now ten years of age, and to whom he is much attached, regarding him as one of his heirs.

Politically our worthy subject is identified with the Republican party. He is a self-made man, and by honesty industry he has accumulated some property, and has won an

enviable reputation in the community as an upright, honorable citizen.



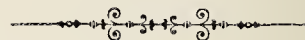
HIRAM SOLLARS, a well-known and respected resident of Washington Township, has been a citizen of Page County, Iowa, since 1872. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 30, 1821, and is a son of Michael Sollars, a native of Virginia, of German origin. His mother was Hosanna Waldron, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Philip Waldron, who was a soldier in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. Young Sollars was reared in the county in which he was born, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage, March 7, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Graves, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Sarah (Murray) Graves, natives of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Sollars lived in Ohio until 1852, when the spirit of enterprise was too strong to be repressed and he emigrated to Stark County, Illinois; he remained there until 1872, when, as before stated, he came to Page County, Iowa. He purchased a tract of wild land consisting of 120 acres, which he has since subduced and brought under cultivation; he has also made excellent improvements in the erection of buildings, and the planting of fruit and shade trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Sollars are the parents of eight children: Francis M. was a member of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service in May, 1864; he died August 18, 1864, at Camp Butler, Illinois. David is a prominent farmer of Washington Township, a full sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; Emma is the wife of Thomas

Denhrst of Missouri; Jane is the wife of T. Duckworth of Shenandoah, Iowa; Nancy Ann is the wife of Joseph Hamilton of Washington Township; Sarah Dollison; Mary, wife of I. Sheakman; Austin, a resident of Washington Township, married Henrietta Greene.

Mr. Sollars is a Republican of the radical type, and is an advocate of the principles of Prohibition. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blanchard. Although he has almost attained the "three score years and ten allotted to man," his age sits lightly upon him. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and has attained an enviable position in the county.



MOUNTAIN COOPER, one of the reliable farmers of East River Township, was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, February 11, 1831, and is a son of John and Hester (Sage) Cooper, natives of Lee County, Virginia. He was one of a family of eleven children, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage, February 2, 1850, to Miss Leah Harrison, a daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ford) Harrison, natives of Washington County, Tennessee. Mrs. Cooper is also a native of Washington County, born April 6, 1827, and is one of a family of eleven children.

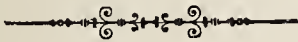
After his marriage our subject settled on a farm in Tennessee, where he remained for five years. At the end of that time he removed to Gentry County, Missouri, where he again engaged in farming. In the fall of 1860 he removed with his family to Page County, and settled two miles east of Clarinda; there he was still occupied with agricultural pursuits for a year and a half, and then went to East River Township, remaining there six months;

he then settled in the coal field of East River Township, and for three years worked for wages in the mines; he then purchased an interest in one of the mines, which he operated for fourteen years, after which he disposed of this property for land in Texas County, Missouri; this he sold at the end of two years. On leaving the mines Mr. Cooper purchased a farm in East River Township, where he still resides; he has bought and sold a considerable amount of property and now owns twenty-two and a half acres which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, of which he is an active member. He represents his township as trustee, and is also President of the school board. He is a member of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of eleven children, four of whom survive: John, a farmer of East River Township; Harrison, a collier, residing at New Market; Lucy Ann, wife of John Marshall, a resident of Page County, and Sarah. The family are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Cooper devotes his time and attention to the breeding of fine grades of horses, the Norman being his favorite.



GEORGE H. DAVIS is one of that sturdy type of men that formed the pioneer bands to which we are indebted for the settlement and development of western Iowa. He is the oldest child of Alexander and Mary Davis, and was born in Sussex County, Delaware, January 30, 1830. When he was four years of age, his parents, caught in the tide of western emigration, removed to Shelby County, Indiana, where he passed his boy-

hood and youth. He was taught agriculture in all its branches, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age.

In 1853, May 10, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza McFarland, a daughter of Moses and Sarah McFarland, natives of Pennsylvania; the mother's maiden name was McClelland. Mrs. Davis was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 5, 1832, and was married to her husband in what is now Nodaway County, Missouri, a short time after removing to that State. Mr. Davis had resided there since the spring of 1851.

After they were married they settled on a tract of sixty acres, in East River Township, which they afterward entered. In 1853 they erected a log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, chinked and daubed with yellow clay, with an old stick chimney. The cooking was done by a fireplace with one skillet, and the other furnishings were in proportion. But the will and desire to succeed were there, and the trials and hardships were bravely met, and success was the reward.

At one time the valleys were flooded and it was impossible to reach the mill or market, so for three weeks the family subsisted on corn and potatoes; it was rude fare but none better could be procured, and with that courage characteristic of the early settlers in new countries, they endured their lot until relief could be had.

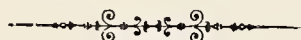
Additions have been made from time to time until the farm contains 145 acres and a half, in a high state of cultivation; the place is improved with a good frame residence, and barns for stock and grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them four children: Mary, Letitia, wife of Amos Burley, residing in Kansas; Emma Alexine, deceased, wife of John Wolf, also deceased; Martha Jane, deceased; and Abigail Mar-

thelia, wife of Ellis Ham, a resident of Page County.

Mr. Davis is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he votes with the Republican party.

When Mrs. Davis was a young woman at home, the summer previous to her marriage she was induced to take charge of a subscription school. It was in the southern part of Buchanan Township, and there was great need of a school. An old log cabin was fitted up with benches, and twenty-three pupils at seventy-five cents each were secured for three months; they were all ages from twenty-one years down, and not one of the entire number could read or write. The teacher had not studied the higher branches but she was able to instruct them in reading, writing and mental arithmetic; she also gave them some lessons in geography, and carried on the school with very satisfactory results.



REV. DAVID MCKEE is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in Ireland, April 10, 1821, and his parents emigrated to the United States in 1825, settling in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; in 1839 they removed to Mercer County of the same State. After completing the course in the Mercer Academy, Mr. McKee entered the junior class in Jefferson College and was graduated in 1847 in a class of sixty-two. From the biographical history of the class written by Rev. A. G. Wallace, D. D., in 1887, the following is taken; "Our class was much indebted for its good character to a few older and graver members. Among the prominent leaders of right doing and good influence was David McKee. Good, thoughtful, studious, upright, kind, true-hearted and pious, he commanded the respect of all. No

memory of foolish things lingers around his name. No blush need mantle his cheek as he recalls his college days. He is the son of David and Jane (Smith) McKee. His grade in class is indicated on the commencement program,—Salutatory, Greek, David McKee. His right was not disputed. He was professor in Westminster College for three years; studied theology in the seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Pittsburg, April 9, 1851; was ordained by the Philadelphia Presbytery, July 5, 1854, as pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian congregation. After a few years there he removed to the West, and since 1861 has been pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Clarinda, Iowa. In his ministry he has won for himself a high standing in the community and throughout the church. He has been an able pastor and faithful defender of the doctrines of the cross, and a cordial, firm supporter of all the great moral movements of our day. The Synod of 1885 honored him by making him its moderator. He has been a liberal writer for the press, and has published a sermon on Ministerial Fidelity and Reward.

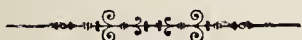
"September 3, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gregg, daughter of David Gregg, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Around their table have been gathered three sons and five daughters."

The names of the children are, David G., Mary M., Jane E., James M., Martha, Eda E., John A. and Anna K. James M. and Martha died in infancy; David G. manages the farm; Mary M. is the wife of William Black; Jane E. married James W. Turner; Eda and Anna are at home; John A. is the junior partner of the firm of Hamilton & McKee at Coin.

Rev. David McKee has ever taken an

active interest in the welfare of Page County; he has contributed liberally to secure railroad improvements, and in 1875 he raised the money with which to make the needed improvements about the Page County fair grounds.

If Christianity has one argument of greater strength and logic than another it is in pointing to the long and consistent, wondrously good and true life of him of whom we now write; and the influence for good which this noble, Christian character, both in the pulpit and outside, has exerted will be felt and prolonged years after he has gone to enjoy the blessing of an eternal inheritance. Though strong-minded, his nature seems like that of a child, and in kindness he reflects the character of his Master in whose vineyard he has so long labored.



ALEXANDER McKEOWN was born December 12, 1830, and is the sixth child of a family of eleven children of Alexander and Rose (Glasgow) McKeown. The parents were natives of county Antrim, Ireland, where they were reared and married. In 1823 they bade farewell to their native land, and sailed away to America; the first year they spent in Belmont County, Ohio, thence removing to Harrison County, Ohio; there they entered land from the Government and made their home the remainder of their days. The father died in 1853, and the mother survived until 1886. Mr. McKeown was a farmer by occupation and brought up his sons to the same employment. He was a man, quiet and unassuming, and strove to inculcate the principles of right and truth in the hearts of his children. The family are named as follows: Henry, John, James, de-

ceased; Adam, deceased; Mary J., wife of Samuel Andress; Alexander, Arthur G., Levina, wife of Robert Logan; Rose A., deceased, was wife of William Forsyth, also deceased; Glasgow, deceased, and William.

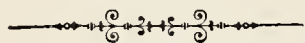
Alexander, Jr., received a common-school education, and previous to his marriage he taught two terms of school. In December, 1853, he came to eastern Iowa, and remained there almost one year. He then returned to his old home, and November 16, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss H. J. Alexander, who died December 4, 1862. By this union three children were born: John A. and James U., both residents of Harlan Township, and Mary R., deceased. Mr. McKeown was again married November 29, 1864, to Miss Jane Clarke, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 19, 1830. One child has been born of this marriage, Henry E., residing at home.

In 1855 our subject removed to Washington County, Iowa, where he remained three years, after which he came to Page County. He spent the first winter in a temporary residence, and during that time erected a frame dwelling on a tract of sixty acres in Harlan Township. In the summer of 1862 he went back to Ohio, and in the spring of 1864 he returned to his farm in Page County. He has added to his first purchase until at one time he had 320 acres; he sold forty acres, and has deeded eighty acres to each of two sons.

When he first came to the county the land was as it had been left by the red man, but time and energy have wrought great changes, and to-day the McKeown farm is one of the best improved in Page County; there is a fine frame residence, and good buildings for stock and grain have been erected by the present owner. Having led a life of honesty and integrity, he numbers his friends by the

score, and has a standing second to none in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. McKeown have lived to see the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and were assisted in celebrating this event by almost 100 friends. They are active workers in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.



JAMES CASKEY.—Page County is not behind other counties in the State of Iowa in its indebtedness to the beautiful "Emerald Isle," which has given up so many of her sons and daughters to the settlement of the New World. Prominent among this number is James Caskey, who was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, July 17, 1802. He is a son of John and Ann (Dun) Caskey, and during his youth assisted his father in his flax-mill, and worked at farming. He remained in his native land until 1828, when he set sail for America; after landing he remained in Philadelphia for a few months, and then went to Mobile, Alabama, afterward locating on a farm in Greene County, Alabama.

Mr. Caskey was married January 29 1829, to Catherine Mawhinney, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Dunn) Mawhinney, natives of county Londonderry, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1820. Catherine is the second child of a family of eight; she was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, October 29, 1806. After they were married they lived on the farm in Greene County, where they continued to reside until 1852, when they removed to Cook County, Illinois; when living in this county Mr. Caskey shipped the first corn to Chicago that was transported on the Illinois Central Railroad. In October, 1856, the family landed in Page County, Iowa, where they have since made

their home. In making the journey they first went to St. Louis by rail, thence by boat to St. Joseph, Missouri, and the remainder of the way in wagons. Mr. Caskey entered his farm, which consisted of 160 acres, from the Government; it was wild land without any improvements; he erected a building 16 x 24 feet, and when finally they were housed in this comfortable dwelling a happier or more contented family could not have been found in Page County. It was not a life of luxury or ease, which they led for many years to come, but one of industry and continued effort; the trials and privations of pioneer life were met unflinchingly, and every exertion was made to add to the prosperity of the family and community. The growth and development of the county has been largely forwarded by Mr. Caskey.

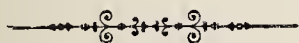
In those days neighbors were few, but the social qualities were cultivated none the less. In the lack of a house of worship our esteemed subject opened his own dwelling, where the settlers for miles around met for religious service. The first communion was administered by the Rev. Joseph McCracken of the Reformed Presbyterian Church; he was the first regular pastor employed by the society. Mr. Caskey and his family have ever been active workers in the cause of their Master, and have thus contributed to the advancement of the community.

Ten children have been born to Mr. Caskey and wife: John died while in the service of his country, being a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Company C. He passed away at Paducah, Kentucky, his death being caused by disease contracted at Ft. Donelson; Jane, the widow of William Brown, deceased, and her two daughters are still living on their farm in Harlan Township; Alexander died in July, 1889; William died in Illinois; James M. is a farmer, residing in Harlan Township;

Mary Ann is at home; Sanipson died while in the service at Florence, South Carolina, January 13, 1865, having served three years; he was a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and was a prisoner in the Confederate army at the time of his death; Robert G. resides on a farm in Harlan Township; Joseph F. lives on the old homestead, and Isaac B., who farms in Harlan Township.

Joseph F. and Mary Ann are living with their aged parents, caring for them as only a son and daughter can do; they cheerfully perform this filial duty, and have the esteem and respect of the whole neighborhood.

While residing in the South Mr. Caskey was opposed to slave-holding, and always advocated its abolition.



MATTHEW S. RAY, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, is a son of Matthew and Jane (McCunn) Ray, natives of the north of Ireland. The father was born October 15, 1805, and died November 12, 1887; the mother was born December 1, 1805, and died February 3, 1887. When Matthew Ray, Sen., came to America he was about six or seven years old; his parents, John and Mary (Moore) Ray, had ten children born to them, all of whom lived to mature age. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he pursued through life. When he had attained his majority he was married to Jane McCunn, who was born in Ireland, and came to America at the age of sixteen years. Her parents were John and Mary (Smith) McCunn. Mr. and Mrs. Ray were married in Pennsylvania and spent their days in Indiana County. They were earnest Christians, and were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of six children: Mary Ann, born about 1834,

wife of William Hammill; John M., born about 1835; Eliza C., born about 1837, wife of John Cochran; William J., born August 28, 1838, died February, 1882; Matthew S., our subject, and Mark, born March 17, 1845, died in February, 1874; John M., William J. and Mark, all served in the late civil war.

Matthew S. was born August 15, 1840, and grew to manhood in his native county. He was brought up in the usual manner of farmers' sons, and received his education in the common and select schools. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed for six years.

When there was a call for men to defend the old flag Mr. Ray was not behind his countrymen in offering his services; he enlisted August 2, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company I, serving nine months. He re-enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburgh, in September, 1865. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to the position of Sergeant, and then to that of Second Lieutenant. He participated in many battles, the most noted being those of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville, took part in a number of skirmishes, and served as a guard to the railroad in West Virginia.

When the war was over Mr. Ray returned to his home in Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business for some time. In 1867 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Nodaway Township, Page County, two and a half miles west of Clarinda. There he purchased an interest in a tract of 160 acres, which was partially improved; he resided on this land for eight years, making improvements. He then disposed of this property and returned

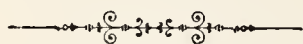
to his old home in Pennsylvania; he bought ninety acres of land and an interest in a hardware store in the town of Indiana; he divided his time between these two interests, but finally sold the farm and gave his entire attention to the mercantile business. He continued there for ten years and then sold out and went back to Iowa in the spring of 1886. He then bought his present farm of 160 acres in Harlan Township, which he has improved with good buildings.

Mr. Ray has some business interest in Clarinda, being one of the directors of the Clarinda National Bank.

In political thought and action he stands with the Democratic party.

Mr. Ray was united in marriage March 28, 1867, to Maggie C. Butterfield, a daughter of Clark and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Butterfield, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died when Maggie was a child, and the father died March 6, 1878. Mr. and Butterfield were the parents of six children: Mary J., deceased, Alfred N., deceased, Maggie C., Rebecca, wife of N. N. Gallagher; Murry and Melissa, deceased. Maggie was born at Saltsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray are the parents of four children: Myrtle, Nina J., Clark and Albert. The father and mother are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.



JOHAN G. JOHNSON, who has been a resident of Page County since April, 1873, is entitled to a biographical notice along with the other representative men of his county. He was born in Erie County, New York, August 20, 1843, and is the son of Benjamin B. and Mary (Green) Johnson; the father was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and the mother was born on

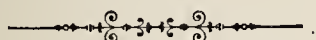
Long Island, of New England ancestors. They reared a family of four sons, of whom John G. is the second. He was brought up on a farm and was trained to agricultural pursuits; his education was obtained in the common schools and the academy. In 1868 he removed to Kent County, Michigan, and remained there a few months engaged at work in a saw-mill. The following winter he taught in a public school, and in the spring of 1869 he returned to Erie County, New York.

March 23, 1869, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Laura Lester, a native of Erie County, New York, and a daughter of G. K. Lester, also a native of the Empire State. Before her marriage Mrs. Johnson was successfully engaged in teaching. After his marriage Mr. Johnson returned to Kent County, Michigan, and resided there four years; during this time he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles. In 1873 he removed to Page County and settled in Washington Township, on section 3. After two years he removed to the southern part of the township, near Union Grove, where he farmed two years; he then settled on section 18, Colfax Township, and after five years he located on his present farm on section 16. In 1883 he erected a good, two-story residence, which has a beautiful location and is surrounded by all the modern improvements. The barns, cattle sheds, and feed lots bespeak the thrift and good taste of the owner. Mr. Johnson has made a specialty of stock-raising and feeding, and has been very successful. His farm contains 205 acres and is under excellent cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children: Charles D., George W., Benjamin B. and Garra K.

Politically Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Republican party, and the people have shown

the confidence which they repose in him by calling him to fill many of the township offices, including that of trustee, assessor, treasurer, and member of the school board. He took the census of the township in 1885. He is a man of refinement, intelligence, and superior business qualifications. In his manner he is plain and out-spoken, and is universally respected in the township.



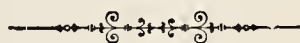
G W. BOWMAN, a resident of section 7, Colfax Township, has lived in Page County since 1874, and will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, May 12, 1821, and is the son of John Bowman, a native of Washington County, Maryland. The paternal grandfather, John Bowman, Sr., was of German extraction. John Bowman, Jr., married Catherine Swindler, a native of the State of Maryland. They reared a family of six children, of whom G. W. is the youngest. When he was six years of age they removed to Madison County, Tennessee, where they resided until 1838, and then they went to Greene County, Illinois, where they were pioneer settlers. Later they moved to Mason County, Illinois. The mother died at the age of sixty three years, and the father lived to be seventy-nine years old. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party.

Young Bowman was trained to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in Tennessee. He was married in January, 1849, to Miss Magdalen Parker, a native of Ohio. Her parents, Thomas and Catherine (Louderman) Parker, were natives of Virginia. Mr. Bowman resided in Mason County, Illinois, until 1863, when he removed to McDonough County, Illinois. In 1874 he came to Iowa purchased and 160 acres in Page County, the

land partially improved, and he has since built a good residence located on a fine building site, one and a half miles southwest of Coin.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are the parents of five children: Eliza Jane, wife of Charles Baker; Albert, the only son, married Mary Boyd; Rosa D., wife of T. Polsley; one child died in infancy, and Mary Catherine, wife of George McElvain, died in the spring of 1884, leaving one son, Selby C.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a zealous supporter of its principles. Although a man sixty-nine years old he bears his age lightly, having always been temperate in his habits. He has performed a vast amount of hard labor, has lost one good fortune which he had accumulated, and by energy has regained a competency. Mrs. Bowman has been a member of the Baptist Church since she was seventeen years old.

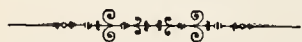


THOMAS BOYLE is one of the representative and intelligent members of the farming community of Colfax Township, where he made a settlement in 1867. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 7, 1844, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (Clark) Boyle, natives of the beautiful "Emerald Isle." When he was but two years old his parents emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thomas was reared to farm life and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1867 the family removed to Page County, Iowa, and settled on wild prairie land, which they at once began to improve. Hugh Boyle and wife had born to them six children: Thomas, Anna, wife of Adam Lowden; Jane, wife of J. L. Brown, at one time recorder of Page County; Rachel, wife of J. Whittaker;

William J. and Elizabeth. The father died in August, 1868, aged fifty-seven years; the mother survived until October, 1889, when she passed away at the age of seventy-four years. They were both devoted members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Boyle, the subject of this notice, owns one of the best farms in Colfax Township; it consists of 205 acres, and is in an advanced state of cultivation. The improvements are of the best kind; there is two neat, comfortable farm-houses situated in the midst of a magnificent artificial grove, and the barns and sheds are convenient and commodious; one hay-barn and cattle-shed is 60 x 144 feet, and is well planned for the purpose. Mr. Boyle keeps from 100 to 130 head of cattle, and is raising, feeding, and buying the year round; he keeps a high grade of animals and feeds from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn annually.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party, in favor of which he has cast his suffrage since the privilege of franchise was bestowed upon him. He was reared in the old-school Presbyterian Church, which he supports liberally. He is a man now in the prime and vigor of life, with a reputation above reproach. In going over the township the writer has been impressed with the value which every one places upon the character and worth of Mr. Boyle as a correct business man and as a citizen.



JOHN HENSLEIGH, one of the early prairie settlers of Colfax Township, is well known as one of the most successful of the many painstaking farmers of his township. He came to the county in 1868 and bought land on which he settled in 1869. He was born in Devonshire, England, June 5,

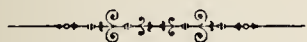
1828, and is the son of Thomas Hensleigh of the same shire. His mother's maiden name was Ann Walters and she was a native of Cornwall, England. In 1833 the family sailed from Liverpool for the United States, and located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The father was a book-keeper and surveyor by occupation. The parents reared a family of thirteen children, and they remained in Pennsylvania until the day of their death. The mother died in Louisa County, Iowa. John was reared to farm labor and obtained his education in the public schools of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Arriving at the age of manhood he was united in marriage, March, 1856, to Miss Nancy Tydick, who was born and reared in the "Keystone" State. She was the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Alexander) Tydick, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union thirteen children were born: George E., John Harvey, Frank V., Elmore Watson, Nancy Ann, wife of William Jeffry; Sarah C. B., Alexander W., Frederick Dales, Lawrence Mortimer and Arthur Gilbert; the deceased are William M. and Mary E.

Mrs. Nancy Tydick Hensleigh, the mother of the above named children, died in June, 1879. She was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hensleigh was married to his present wife February 22, 1883; she was Mrs. Margaret Scott, the widow of John Scott; her maiden name was McElhenney and she is the mother of six children by her first marriage: Anna Elder, Thomas Henry, Rebecca Isabelle, James Armour, and Samuel M., deceased.

Mr. Hensleigh has an excellent stock farm provided with all the modern conveniences. He has a good residence attractively situated, a large, well planned barn and a set of scales. His land is well adapted to the raising of live-stock by natural and artificial supplies of

water. The farm contains 310 acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation.

Our worthy subject has usually voted the Republican ticket, but at present he favors the Prohibition party. He is a believer in Christianity and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Blanchard, of which he has been an elder and which he helped to organize. He has given his children superior school privileges, and two of them, Frank and Sarah, are teachers. Although sixty-two years of age he is full of vigor and strength. He is one of Page County's best and most progressive citizens.



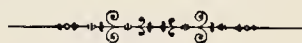
JOSEPH SHAW—It is to the beautiful “Emerald Isle” that we are indebted as a nation for some of the most sturdy, robust and reliable farmers of the West. The subject of this notice owns a valuable farm of 440 acres of Page County's richest soil and may well be termed a pioneer as he has resided here since 1858. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and is the son of David Shaw and one of a family of eight sons and one daughter. He was reared to farm labor and received a limited education.

At the age of twenty-five years he sailed for America, landing in Philadelphia after a voyage of sixty days. From that city he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained two months; he then removed to Canada, where he made his home for two years, and at the end of that time he made a trip to Ohio and settled near Akron, residing there nine years. In 1858, as before stated, he came to Page County, Iowa.

Mr. Shaw was married in Lincoln Township in 1860, to Mrs. Aikin, a daughter of William Loy, one of the pioneers of the county. By this union two children were

born: Sarah C., wife of Milton Reed; and David Nelson. The mother died in August, 1865. Mr. Shaw was married a second time May 17, 1866, to Mrs. Drewery, a daughter of William D. and Mary S. (Mitchell) Donakey. She was first married in New Liberty, Illinois, to S. O. Drewery. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children: George T. and Alma C.

Mr. Shaw's farm consists of 440 acres and lies partly in Lincoln and partly in Morton township. In 1876 he erected a neat, substantial residence which is pleasantly located. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. In his religious belief he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of much intelligence and has given his children a good education; two of his daughters, Sarah C. and Alma C., have been teachers, the former in school and the latter in music. He is a man upright and candid in all his dealings, and may well be styled a representative of his township and county.



GEORGE H. FERRIS, one of the intelligent and reliable farmers of Tarkio Township, resides on section 33 where he owns a well-improved farm of 187 acres. He came from Henry County, Illinois, in 1870. He is a native of the “Empire State,” born September 22, 1835, and is a son of B. P. and Rosetta (Mott) Ferris, natives of the State of New York; the father was of English extraction; he was a shoemaker by trade and in later life he embarked in general merchandising. When George H. was three years old the family removed to Athens County, Ohio, where they lived fourteen years; they then went to Henry County, Illinois, and in 1852 removed to Moline, Illinois,

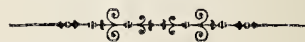
and thence to a farm in Henry County, Illinois. B. P. Ferris and wife reared a family of seven children, of whom George H. is the oldest. The mother died in Clarinda, Iowa, October 21, 1888; the father is still a resident of Page County.

George H. Ferris was educated in the common schools of Athens County, Ohio, and Moline, Illinois. During the great civil war he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Thomas Henderson, and served three years; he took a part in many engagements, including Knoxville, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded June, 1864, and was taken to the Kingston, Georgia, hospital, where he remained four months and a half. He was honorably discharged at Greensborough, North Carolina, and returned to Henry County, Illinois, where he resided until 1870. He then came to Page County and bought 140 acres of land in Tarkio Township. He has brought it to an advanced state of cultivation and has erected substantial buildings; the residence is surrounded by a magnificent maple grove and there is a half acre of walnut grove and a bearing orchard near the house; the farm is well watered by living streams. A general farming and stock-raising business is conducted with much success.

Mr. Ferris was united in marriage January 12, 1860, in Henry County, Illinois, to Miss Hattie F. Piper. She is a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Bair) Piper, and removed from her native state, Pennsylvania, to Illinois at the age of sixteen years. Six children have been born of this union: Henry A., Anna Rosetta, Mary Eva, Hattie Ethel, Fred P. and Melker E.

Politically our subject is a Republican. He has served as a township official in various capacities and has discharged all his duties to

the satisfaction of the public and with credit to himself. He belongs to Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Norwich, of which he is also class-leader and trustee. In educational matters he has always taken an active part and in Sabbath-school work he has been very efficient. Mrs. Ferris and three of the children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his manner Mr. Ferris is frank, kind and obliging, and he possesses many noble traits of character which have won for him a host of friends during his residence in Tarkio Township.



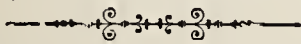
WILLARD DUTTON is one of the intelligent and well-to-do members of the farming community of Tarkio Township, where he has resided since March, 1875. He was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 12, 1819, and is a son of Asa Dutton, a native of the same State and one of a family of seven brothers; some members of the family participated in the great Revolutionary conflict and were prisoners of war. Asa Dutton was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of Willard Dutton was Benlah (Miller) Dutton, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Ebenezer Miller, an officer in the Revolutionary war. The Miller family was of Welsh extraction.

Mr. Dutton served an apprenticeship at scythe-making, and followed the business for many years. He was married in August, 1840, to Miss Anna Maria Jenks, of Dutchess County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton removed to Chautauqua County, New York, in 1849 and resided there until 1863, when they came to Henry County, Iowa, and located near Mount Pleasant. In 1875 Mr. Dutton purchased his present farm and re-

moved to it at once. He has made excellent improvements, has added good buildings, and has taken great pains to develop his land in the best possible manner; it contains 160 acres and lies adjacent to the village of Norwich.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have seven children: Mary, wife of D. H. Kelsey; Anna M., Harriet D., wife of T. H. Campbell; Jane E., wife of W. B. Foster; W. H., Elizabeth, wife of B. Miller; Carrie, wife of T. H. Edmonds.

The greatest loss of Mr. Dutton's life was the death of his beloved wife, which occurred September 15, 1878. She was a true and faithful wife and a kind mother. She was a devoted Christian, and a worthy member of the Congregational Church at Shenandoah. Politically Mr. Dutton is a Republican. He has represented his township as trustee and as a member of the school board, serving with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his neighbors. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Norwich, formerly belonging to the Congregational Church at Shenandoah. Although he is seventy-one years of age he is well preserved both in body and mind, having been a temperate man all his life. He has the happy faculty of looking on the bright side of life, come what may, and possesses the good will and respect of all within the circle of his acquaintance.



JOSEPH S. TUNNICLIFF, a prosperous farmer of Grant Township, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 18, 1845, and is a son of Edward and Sarah (Cooper) Tunnickliff. He comes from English ancestry, his parents being natives of Woodville, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. The father was a potter by trade and was employed in the great pottery establishments of his native

town. He came with his family to America in 1840, and soon after established a pottery business at Zanesville, Ohio, where for twenty-five years he had an extensive trade. Since 1856 his home has been in Kewanee, Illinois, where he and his wife are living at an advanced age; they reared a family of thirteen children, of whom seven survive.

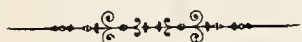
At fifteen years of age Joseph became dependent upon his own exertions; he clerked in a grocery store at Kewanee, Illinois, for some months and was also employed as a coal-miner. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the Hundred-day service in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and during that time did guard duty in Kentucky. Upon being mustered out he immediately re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his command was attached to General A. J. Smith's department, which participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile. He was mustered out in December, 1865.

Mr. Tunnickliff was united in marriage September, 1866, to Miss Mary Ellen Minnick, who was born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1846. The first two years after his marriage he made a living by teaming, and then he began his career as a farmer. For three years he rented land, and then decided to come West; soon after he was located on his present farm, being able to pay \$150 down; this amount and his household goods and team were his whole capital. His every effort met with success, and he soon cleared his land of any incumbrance. As his means have increased he has added to his first purchase of eighty acres, until he now owns 200 acres, one mile west of Bingham. His attention is given exclusively to growing and feeding hogs, in which industry he has met with more than ordinary success; he feeds annually

from seventy-five to one hundred head, and never fails to turn them off sleek, fat, and at a handsome profit. In January, 1890, he sold a car-load that averaged 528 pounds.

Mr. Tunncliff has a most attractive home; he has recently erected a two-story house at a cost of \$1,500, and has a fine orchard that adds no little value to the place. His system of water-works is of the best, and with a cistern of 150 barrels capacity and 500 feet of pipe, he is able to place water wherever desired.

His family consists of ten children: Frank A., J. Will, Carrie L., Allie S., Charles Edward, Mary Lida, Gilbert Forrest, Joseph Campbell, Harry Ernest and Fred Eugene. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are ardent Prohibitionists.



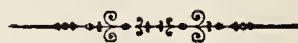
ROBERT O. MILLER, Agent of the Wabash Railway at Bingham, was born at Newbern, Bartholomew County, Indiana, December 13, 1851. His parents were Samuel N. and Prudence (Sims) Miller, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. He remained with his parents until coming to the west in 1865, when the family settled in Daviess County, Missonri, where the parents still reside.

Young Miller had received a fair education, mainly in the public schools, and having a desire for some employment other than farm labor he decided to abandon agricultural pursuits and learn telegraphy. With that end in view he entered the railroad office of the Wabash Company at Gallatin, Missouri, studying under the agent, T. F. Harrington, with whom he made rapid progress. Finding it necessary to do something to pay his way he accepted the situation of attending the water-

tank at that place, to the duties of which he devoted his time thirteen months. He studied during his leisure time, and when he had mastered the art sufficiently to handle messages he was made night operator at that place. In one year the company asked him to accept his present situation; in August, 1882, he assumed the duties of the office, being the third operator the station has ever had. He has given it his faithful attention, and, although he has been offered more important stations, he is content to remain where he is. He has built a comfortable dwelling, and is surrounded with many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

Mr. Miller also finds time to give some direction and supervision to the growth and culture of ten acres of choice fruits, consisting of standard grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc. By careful cultivation this is now a source of revenue to him and affords attractive and congenial employment for his leisure hours.

Mr. Miller was married December 17, 1884, to Miss Alice M., the eldest daughter of William F. Baker. She is a person of unusual attainments, and before her marriage devoted some time to teaching. One child has blessed this union—Edith L., born January 3, 1887.



COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK BAKER is a native of the State of Maine, and first saw the light of day at Bingham, Somerset County, June 9, 1836. His parents were William and Matilda (Chamberlain) Baker, who were also natives of Maine. The Baker family is traced to English ancestors who settled in the early days of the Plymouth Colony on Cape Cod, and afterward sent its representatives to

Litchfield, Maine, where they effected a permanent settlement.

William Baker, the father, was an extensive lumberman, and as that field of labor presented the greatest inducements for acquiring wealth and independence, young Baker became early engaged in the lumber business, with which he was identified all the years of his residence in the State of his nativity. He became an expert raftsmen, but after several years he purchased an interest in a saw-mill at Skowhegan. The attractions of river and lumber life were such that his early education was somewhat neglected, but he managed to secure a substantial basis for a business career.

At a time when the prospect of wealth and happiness was brightest the country's call to arms resounded throughout the pine-clad hills of Maine, and William F. Baker was one of the first to respond. He enlisted at Augusta, August 10, 1861, and assisted in organizing Company D, Ninth Regiment; when a choice of officers was made he was unanimously selected as Captain; he took his command to Washington and there was attached to General Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, and still has most vivid recollections of that fearful and disastrous voyage. In 1863, by the solicitation of General Washburn, of Maine, he was mustered out and promoted to a position in the regular army, being made Major of the Tenth Regiment in the regular service. This was a regiment of colored troops, and he was ordered with them to Hampton Roads, Virginia, where he was appointed an aid to the staff of General Butler and made Retaining Superintendent of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. At Plymouth, North Carolina, he was made prisoner, and after being kept at Savannah, Macon and Andersonville for nearly four months he was exchanged. After a short visit home he re-

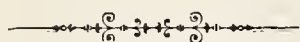
joined his command and led his troops with Grant at Richmond, and was stationed at Point Lookout in charge of a brigade. He was made Provost-marshal General, and in this capacity was recognized as an exceptionally able man. After the fall of Lee he was sent to Texas and was stationed at Corpus Christi until December, after General Smith's surrender; he was then stationed at Galveston, where he was made president of the Military Commission, which responsible position he held until July, 1866. He was then sent with his command to City Point, Virginia, and was finally mustered out. In June of that year he had been made Colonel by brevet by the recommendation of General Sheridan for meritorious services. He was urged to remain in the regular army, but family considerations prevented, and he returned to the lumber regions of Maine.

He erected large mills at Skowhegan, and was doing a prosperous business when a terrible flood carried off the mill and millions of logs. After this disaster he rebuilt the mill, but in 1872 he decided to come West. He disposed of his property and removed to Iowa, where he began to improve a farm. His restless spirit, however, demanded something more active, and he became interested in the building of the Wabash Railroad, doing much toward securing the right of way through Iowa. After the completion of the road he was made Division Freight Agent with headquarters at Brunswick, Missouri. He then severed his connection with the railroad and became the manager of an Elevator Company, and for three years was buying and shipping grain. In 1883 he began, in connection with St. Louis parties, to supply railroad timber for bridges, ties, etc., and is now actively engaged in attending to sales throughout the northwest.

Colonel Baker was married September 8,

1858, to Miss Helen M. Smith, and seven children have been born to them: Alice M., the wife of R. O. Miller; William E., Hattie L., Mate E., Carroll D., Elmer E., deceased, and Nellie C.

The Colonel has a desirable home near Bingham, and is surrounded by his family and friends, taking the pleasures of life simply as they come. Space forbids a further mention of this interesting character and his intelligent family, while no subject affords a more pleasant theme for an extended biography.



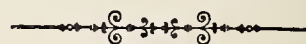
ADAM G. FRIESZ, deceased, was born August 30, 1837, in St. Clair County, Illinois, his parents being Peter and Magdeline Elizabeth (Aeppel) Friesz, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States about 1835. He was married February 17, 1864, to Miss Mary Shaubert, who was born in St. Louis, Missonri, July 24, 1842. She is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Bloom) Shanbert, who came to America in 1838. When she was two years old they settled in St. Clair County, Illinois, where the father still resides; her mother died when she was thirteen years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Friesz remained in St. Clair County, twenty-eight miles east of St. Louis, until 1873, when they came to Iowa, and in connection with Frederick Friesz, a brother to Adam, purchased 1,120 acres of choice land four miles from Shenandoah, where they succeeded in making a comfortable home. Mr. Friesz was very successful in his undertakings and left a handsome estate to his widow and children. His death occurred September 4, 1881, resulting from a kick received from a horse; at the time it did not seem serious, but the blow caused internal

injury which terminated fatally. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and few men in Page County had a more enviable reputation as a careful business man and accommodating friend and neighbor. He was a man of fine physique, a splendid specimen of physical manhood and of commanding presence.

The family have since resided on the farm, which now consists of 600 acres. Mrs. Friesz is a shrewd business woman, of much more than ordinary ability, and under her personal direction, aided by her sons, the farm has continued to be productive property. They feed annually from three to six car-loads of cattle. Recent improvements have added much to the natural beauty of the home, and no place in the county affords better opportunities for a young man to develop his business qualities.

The family consists of George, Lena, Peter, Lewis, George, Adam, Mary Elizabeth and Eliza. Lena is a student at the college; George, Peter and Lewis are at home in immediate charge of the farm and are showing more than usual capacity in this line of business.



JCAMPBELL WILSON, farmer and stock-grower, section 28, Grant Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1847. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Campbell) Wilson; the father was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Joseph Wilson, an early settler of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, of English birth; the mother was a direct descendant of Michael Campbell, famed in Scottish history.

In 1865 the family removed to Warren County, Illinois; our subject remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two

years old and then engaged in farming in the same community. He afterward decided to come farther west. After looking at various parts of the country he came to Page County, and bought 200 acres where he now lives, paying \$20 per acre. He had an excellent dwelling erected at a cost of \$2,500; it is partially surrounded by shade trees of his own planting, and is a most attractive and pleasant place.

Mr. Wilson has converted the place into a stock-farm and devotes a considerable portion of his time to the breeding and growth of English Shire horses; he considers that valuable grade the most profitable, and finds a ready sale for them.

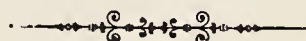
He is the only surviving one of the children of the first marriage of his father; the others died in childhood and his mother died when he was four years old. By the second marriage there were three children: William, John and Sallie. His father died about five years ago. He was married December 15, 1869, to Miss Carrie Westervelt, who was born at Paterson, New Jersey, November 25, 1846. She is the daughter of D. T. and Maria (Van Buskirk) Westervelt. Her father was an extensive merchant in Paterson, New Jersey, but after the war retired to McDonough County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he and his wife are still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children: Walter L. was born June 21, 1872, and Lou was born June 15, 1874. Walter was graduated from the High School in June, 1889, and is taking a scientific course at the college; Lou is a pupil at the High School and has made a remarkable record in her attendance; during the nine years she has been in the public schools she has not been absent or tardy a single time.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were reared under Presbyterian influence, but neither is a

member of the church; Mr. Wilson's business ability and high integrity of character have been recognized by the members of the Presbyterian Church, who have made him one of their trustees and have placed him upon their building committee. He is an earnest advocate of church discipline and has been of incalculable benefit to the church in Shenandoah. He is a Democrat in politics and although not a politician he takes a liberal view of all public questions.

Besides his farm interest Mr. Wilson has a half section in Hamilton County, Nebraska, which he keeps rented and which is a profitable grain-growing farm. He is in possession of an heirloom of considerable value and much more interest; it consists of a set of silver spoons presented his grandmother on her wedding day more than eighty years ago.



PETER PECK, an energetic and successful agriculturist of Grant Township, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 9, 1847, and is a son of George W. and Lucinda (Rowley) Peck. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to Illinois and settled in Hancock County, where they are still living. There he grew to manhood, passing his time in farm work and in attending the common schools. There were six children who lived to maturity, of whom Peter is the fourth; one sister, Louisa Addie, is the wife of Marion Ketchum, residing in Morton Township, Page County.

Thinking that a better fortune awaited him in Iowa, Mr. Peck emigrated to the State in February, 1874, and located in Morton Township on a farm of 160 acres, which he cultivated and improved until the spring of 1889, when he came to his present place. This

lies just south of the college and is the north half of the southeast quarter of section 30. Here he has erected a substantial residence, at a cost of \$1,500; it stands upon a beautiful rise of ground and all the surroundings are of the most attractive character.

Mr. Peck was married in Hancock County, Illinois, April 10, 1873, to Miss Minerva Tarman. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 15, 1853, and is a daughter of Robert and Phebe (Cassingham) Tarman. Her grandfather Cassingham was born in England but was only twelve years old when his parents emigrated to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of one child, born September 11, 1889, name Tarman Peck.

He is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, being firm in his belief in their merits. He is also a member of the order of Modern Woodmen.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS was born in Fayette County, Indiana, March 24, 1832, and is a son of John Williams, who was a son of Jesse Williams, who came from England to Bourbon County, Kentucky, prior to the war of 1812. Jesse Williams was a soldier in the war of 1812, doing good service for his adopted country. The mother of our subject was Nancy Busick, a daughter of Levan Busick, who bore no inconsiderable part in the last war with Great Britain. The parents settled in Indiana before his birth, and his early days were spent on a farm in Wabash County of that State.

Mr. Williams was married in that county December 24, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Fowler who was born in Rush County, Indiana, August 8, 1830. She is a daughter of Isaac

and Sarah (Cox) Fowler. Their family consists of four children: Frank, Addie, Edwin and Hugh. Addie was married to John L. Carey, December 23, 1880, and died April 11, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are active workers in the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican but does not feel bound when the self-styled party leaders place improper men in nomination.

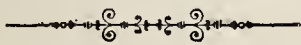
WC. DAVIS, one of the prominent citizens of Tarkio Township, has been identified with the history of Page County since 1864. He was born in Peoria County, Illinois, December 30, 1836, and is a son of David L. and Mary (Jackson) Davis. David L. Davis was an early settler of Des Moines County, Iowa, and was a native of Maysville, Kentucky; his wife was born in Peoria, Illinois. W. C. was a lad six years old when his father settled in Des Moines County, Iowa. Burlington then had two or three cabins, and the family were obliged to undergo many hardships of pioneer life. The father died in 1881; the mother had passed away thirty-one years earlier.

Mr. Davis was reared to the occupation of a farmer and received his education in the Baptist and Wesleyan Universities at Burlington and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in teaching and followed this profession for some time. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company F., Seventh Iowa Cavalry, in May, 1863, and was in the service seven months. In 1864 he came to Page County and located at Clarinda, farming in the summer months and teaching in the winter time.

November 21, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss S. A. McMullen, a native

of Preble County, Ohio, and a daughter of Stephen McMullen. She was thirteen years old when she came with her grand-parents to Page County. After his marriage Mr. Davis settled in Douglas Township for a time and then removed to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he lived five years. At the end of this time he returned to Page County, for five years, and then went to Kansas, where he remained five years. Page County still held many attractions that he found nowhere else, and he therefore returned to the charmed spot and settled on his farm which he had owned several years. It contains 320 acres, and besides this he owns two eighty-acre tracts, one of which lies near the Western Normal College and is very valuable property. His home farm is well adapted to the raising of live-stock, an industry to which he has given much attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of six children: Charles O., Clara Maud, William Grant, Minnie Jane, Nellie Rachel, and one son who died in childhood. The mother was reared in the faith of the Universalist Church; the father was brought up a Presbyterian. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; he is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity at Essex, and is one of the genial, popular citizens of Tarkio Township.



HENRY R. GALE has been a resident of Page County since 1870, having located in Tarkio Township, when there were but few settlers and when the county was comparatively new. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, January 19, 1834, and is a son of Jonas Russell and Cynthia M. (Adams) Gale. The father was born in New England, and the mother was born, reared and educated in the State of Massa-

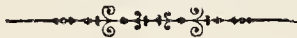
chusetts. They reared two children, Charles L., who is engaged in business in Chicago, and Henry R., the subject of this biographical notice. In 1837 the family removed to Alton, Illinois, where they resided for a number of years. Then they went to Tazewell County, Illinois, where the father was prominently identified with the business interests for a number of years. Then they returned to the East, where they remained eighteen months, principally in the city of New York. At the end of this time they came back to Tazewell County Illinois.

Mr. Gale was reared to the life of a farmer and received his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage December 16, 1857, to Miss Marion Stillman, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Alvin and Wealthy (Kellogg) Stillman.

During the civil war, when Lincoln called for 300,000 men, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several noted engagements; he was at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and Nashville, besides many skirmishes. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 1, 1865, after which he returned to his home in Illinois. He remained in Tazewell County until 1870, and then removed to Page County, Iowa, purchasing 160 acres of wild land in Tarkio Township. He made this purchase of the railroad company, and set to work to make a home; he has since invested in more land as his means would permit, and now owns 240 acres, all in an advanced state of cultivation. He has erected a comfortable residence and the necessary buildings for stock and grain. An orchard of a fine variety of trees had been planted, and a grove adds beauty to the landscape.

Mr. and Mrs. Gale are the parents of six children: Harry, Fanny M., wife of M. H. Miller; Walter C., Nellie Ann, Carrie Mabel, and Frank Leonard; Clara, the first born, died in childhood. The parents and three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the father serving as a trustee. They have ever taken an active interest in the progress of religion and education, and are numbered among the leading families of the township.

In political thought and action Mr. Gale is a Republican, and has been called by the people of his township to represent them as trustee.



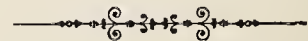
GEORGE W. HARRIS—In 1870, when Washington Township was yet a wild, uncultivated waste of prairie, and civilization had barely made her impress upon the noble county of Page, came this worthy farmer and took up the burden of establishing a home. The house where Robert Martin now lives, was the only residence in sight. Mr. Harris was born in McDonough County, Illinois, September 1, 1841, and is a son of Alexander and Marticia (Creel) Harris. Both parents were born in Adair County, Kentucky, where they were reared and married. In 1831 they removed to McDonough County, Illinois, where they were among the early pioneers. They had a family of seventeen children. George W. passed his youth very much in the same fashion as other youth in the frontier; he assisted in the farm work and during the winter attended the district school.

When the great war cloud darkened the sky from horizon to zenith, Mr. Harris responded to the call for men to go to the defense of the old flag, and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volun-

teer Infantry, September 1, 1862, at Quincy, Illinois. He fought in many severe battles, the most noted being Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Jonesborough, and Nashville, Tennessee. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, but his hearing was injured to such an extent that he has never recovered. He was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, in June, 1865.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage June 4, 1868, to Miss Electa McCallon, a native of Warren County, Illinois, and a daughter of David C. and Eliza Markham McCallon, natives of Ohio and Canada respectively. In 1870 this young couple came to Page County, and Mr. Harris made a purchase of 160 acres of land on section 4, Washington Township. In 1884 he bought eighty acres in addition, and has placed the whole under good cultivation. His residence is a good, two-story house and the barns are large and well arranged for feeding stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had born to them eight children: James Austin, William D., Samuel Arthur, Dottie Grace, Martha Gertrude, Lucy Edith, Georgia Iona, and Clara Pearl who died in infancy. The parents and two older daughters are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro. Mr. Harris is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Gettysburgh Post, No. 241, G. A. R.

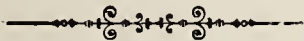


CHARLES APPLE, one of the enterprising agriculturists of Tarkio Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1869. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, February 26, 1851, and is a son of Amos and Eliza (Huston) Apple, a brief biography of whom will appear on an-

other page of this work. He was the second of a family of nine children and was reared to the life of a farmer and received his education in the common schools of Fulton County, Illinois. When he was eighteen years of age the family removed to Page County, Iowa. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age and then settled on his present farm.

Mr. Apple has secured a choice tract of land, comprising 140 acres; he has placed all under cultivation, and has succeeded in putting a considerable portion down in tame grass for the purpose of feeding a large number of live-stock. His improvements are of an excellent kind, and all his environment is indicative of prosperity and wise management. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, inclining to the independent element. He is a man of honesty and integrity, and by his upright conduct has won an enviable position in the county.

Mr. Apple has been twice married: February 4, 1875, he was united to Miss Murtis J. Morley, a daughter of Joseph Morley; by this union four children were born: Jessie L., Minnie M., James A., Maud E. The family were greatly bereaved by the death of the mother, which occurred January 16, 1884. Mr. Apple was again married May 30, 1889, to Miss Mina M. Smith, a daughter of S. S. Smith, of Tarkio Township. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Matthews.



OMRI WOODWORTH has resided in Page County since 1869, in which year he removed from Henry County, Iowa. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 20, 1829, and is a son of James and Thankful (Ellis) Woodworth, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The

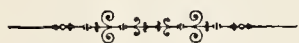
father was of Welsh extraction and the mother was born of Irish ancestors. Omri was a lad of ten years when his parents removed from Ohio to Warren County, Illinois; thence in 1841 they came to Iowa and located in Henry County, where they were among the earliest settlers; game was abundant, the Indian still trod the virgin soil in freedom, the houses were log cabins, and not a railroad had crossed the prairies of Iowa. Here amid the wild scenes of frontier life Omri Woodworth grew to manhood. In 1859 he removed to Coffee County, Kansas, where he spent one year; there was a great drought that season, so that no crops were raised; so he returned to Henry County, Iowa.

During the civil war, being a patriot, sprung from a race of patriots, Mr. Woodworth enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, September 20, 1861, and made a brave and gallant fight for the perpetuity of this nation. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the siege of Vicksburg; he was in many skirmishes and lesser battles; he was honorably discharged in November, 1864, at Galesville, Alabama, and returned to Henry County, Iowa, to engage in the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. It was in 1869, as before stated, that he came to Page County; he first settled in Lincoln Township and resided there four years; at the end of this time he purchased his present farm; it was then wild and unimproved, but by diligence and perseverance he has brought it to an advanced state of cultivation. He has a comfortable house, pleasantly situated amidst shade trees, and the barn and sheds are of a substantial character.

Mr. Woodworth was united in marriage September 26, 1850, to Miss Charlotte Morford, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Ray)

Morford, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. Two children are the result of this union: Mrs. Retta E. Standage, a widow, and William Dexter; one child died in her seventh year, Jennie May.

Our subject is a stanch Republican, and is one of the charter members of Gettysburg Post, No. 241, G. A. R., at Northboro. His record as a citizen and a soldier is one of which his children may be proud, and one worthy of preservation in the history of Page County. Mrs. Woodworth and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



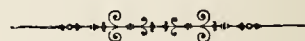
J R. LAWSON, proprietor of "Maple Grove Stock Farm," has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Page County since 1878. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, June 30, 1838, and is the son of Samuel and Hester (Proudfit) Lawson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. J. R. was reared in Ashland County; he received the usual school advantages conferred by the State at that day. In the fall of 1856 the family removed to Knox County, Illinois.

Mr. Lawson was united in marriage January 19, 1864, to Miss Ophelia Lafferty, a native of Knox County, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Slocum) Lafferty. This union has been blessed by the birth of nine children, eight of whom are living: Hettie, wife of R. E. Miller; John B., Samuel, Frank, Ada Ray, James, Clara May, Cleveland, and Clydia, deceased.

"Maple Grove Farm" contains 345 acres of as choice land as lies within the borders of Page County, and is in an advanced state of cultivation. A good farm-house was erected

in 1885 at a cost of \$1,600, and it is attractively situated on a natural building site, surrounded by many beautiful trees. There is a fine grove on the premises and a bearing orchard adds to the value of the place. The grove contains ten acres, principally of maple trees and from this the farm derives its name.

Mr. Lawson devotes his time to the raising of live-stock, and has some of the most excellent grades of animals to be found in the county; he raises short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and draft horses of an imported breed. Whenever he has exhibited his stock at fairs he has seldom failed to carry a good share of the premiums offered. In political thought and action he is a Democrat, and has represented the people of his township as trustee for seven years. He is yet in the prime of life, is strong and active of mind and body, and in all his dealings with men is known as a most correct business man, whose word is as good as his bond.



D J. PADEN has been identified with the interests of Tarkio Township, Page County, since 1871. He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1825, and is a son of Isaac and Celia (Fish) Paden. The father was a son of Isaac Paden, Sr., of Scotch ancestry, and the mother was born in Rensselaer County, New York, her father being Joseph Fish, of English ancestry. Isaac Paden, Jr., and his wife had born to them twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity. D. J. Paden, of whom this biographical notice is written, is the oldest of the family; the first occupation in which he engaged was that of running a saw and grist-mill. In 1843 the family removed to Knox County, Illinois, and settled near Galesburg, where the parents

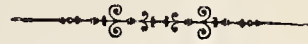
now reside at an advanced age, the father being ninety and the mother eighty-six years old.

Mr. Paden was married September 14, 1846, to Miss Lucinda McCaw, who was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Mary (Wyley) McCaw; her father was born in Scotland and her mother in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCaw died in 1843, and his widow and children, four daughters and three sons, removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, where the mother died in 1865.

On coming to Illinois Mr. Paden engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1852 he removed from Knox County to Henry County; in a short time he went to Mercer County, remaining there for some time; his next move was to Washington County, Minnesota, and there he made his home for four years, returning at the end of that time to Henry County, Illinois. In 1871 he came to Page county and purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he at once undertook to place under cultivation; he added to this tract until he has 160 acres, well improved with good buildings. The residence and barn are built on rock foundations of a most substantial construction; a grove of six acres of maple and walnut trees, and an orchard add greatly to the beauty of the place as well as to its value. Mr. Paden has one of the latest improved windmills, the Air-motor, and is also acting as agent for this make; it is of practical construction, and as he thoroughly understands the mechanism of the mill he will doubtless make a success of the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Paden are the parents of ten children: Mary Jane, wife of James Stitt; Isaac J., Charles J., Amos J., George H., Robert A., John L., Grace E., wife of Gilbert Erlewine, and two children who died in in-

fancy. Mr. and Mrs. Paden are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most highly respected residents of Tarkio Township. Politically our subject supports the Greenback party, having been in times past a Republican.

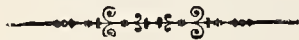


 SA S. TURNER, a respected farmer of Amity Township, traces his ancestry directly back to an English family who settled in America long before the war of the Revolution. The maternal ancestors were among the Plymouth Colony. Benjamin Turner, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers in the State of Maine. His son Josiah, the father of Asa S., was born in Greene, Maine, January 1, 1789. He was married January 19, 1814, to Almira Smith, a daughter of Asa Smith. Almira Smith Turner was born September 2, 1792, in Greene, Maine, and was the mother of nine children, of whom Asa S. is the eighth. The father was a farmer by occupation and lived all his life in Maine, in the counties of Kennebec and Androscoggin. He was a member of the Free-will Baptist Church, and served in the war of 1812. He died April 25, 1858, at the age of sixty-three years.

Asa S. Turner was born in Leeds, Maine, July 14, 1830. He obtained a common-school education and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked several years. In 1854 he married Matilda A. Stearns, a daughter of Sumner Stearns, and of this union three children were born: Frank, Edith, deceased, and Edwin. In 1858 Mr. Turner removed with his family to Iowa, and located at Mount Pleasant, where he remained nine years working at his trade. In 1870 he decided to make a change in his business; previous to this, however, he had

removed to College Springs, Iowa, and had been occupied with his trade; he abandoned his life-long occupation and located on his present farm, where he has since resided. His wife died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, February 2, 1862, and August 18, 1863, he was married to Phoebe Hilliard, a widow, the daughter of James and Isabel (McConnell) Tallman. Mr. Tallman was born near Sandusky, Ohio, and his ancestors were among the soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. By his first marriage he had four children, and seven children were born of the second one. His first wife died in 1859, and he was married to Marinda Strait. Mrs. Turner is a child of the first marriage, and after the death of her mother, which occurred when she was but eight years old, she lived with her grandparents, James and Mary (Bell) Tallman, at Tallman Mills, West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of nine children: Edith M., Louis B., William H., Delphina, John S., Asa J., Amy B., Iona and Viola, twins. The parents are members of the Free Methodist Church; previous to their uniting with this society they had belonged to the Baptist Church for twenty years. Politically Mr. Turner is identified with the Prohibition party.



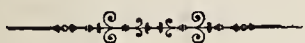
ALLEXANDER HARRIS is one of the most extensive live-stock dealers in Washington Township, and is one of the reliable farmers of Page County. He came to his present farm in 1870 and since that time has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county. He was born in McDonough County, Illinois, September 1, 1837, and is a son of Alexander and Marticia (Creel) Harris, natives of Adair

County, Kentucky. Alexander Harris, Sr., was married in Kentucky, and in 1831 removed to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was among the earliest pioneers. Alexander, Jr., was reared to the life of a farmer amidst the scenes of the Western frontier. He was one of the number to respond to Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men, enlisting in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company L. He furnished his own horse, which he had bought with hard-earned money, and for which he never received pay from the Government; while in the service he took the measles and he has not to this day recovered from the bad effects of this disease; he spent six weeks in the Mound City Hospital, and six weeks at Homburg Hospital, where he came near dying. He was honorably discharged at the end of nine months and returned to his home in McDonough County, engaging in the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. When he first came to Page County he invested in 320 acres of land and began to make a home for himself and family; he has since added to this first purchase until he now owns 720 acres; it is land well adapted to the feeding of live-stock and the raising of grain. The residence is a good frame building and is pleasantly situated in the midst of shade trees; a grove and an orchard near by add much to the beauty as well as the value of the farm; the barn is one of the best in Page County; it is built upon a solid rock foundation and has an ample capacity for the storing of hay and grain and the protection of live-stock; stock-scales and a wind-mill are also added to the many other conveniences. As Mr. Harris was one of the first men in Washington Township to feed cattle, his farm was a popular corn market for the surrounding country for many years. He is one of the most expert judges of live-stock in Page County and has made a decided suc-

cess of his business. He has some blooded stock, short-horns and Herefords, which are of very fine grades.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage September 14, 1872, in Page County, Iowa, to Miss Matilda Spiker, a daughter of William and Caroline (Vincent) Spiker. Mrs. Spiker was born in Henderson County, Illinois, and when she was fourteen years of age her parents removed to Page County. William Spiker was a member of the One hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died in the service; the mother is also deceased.

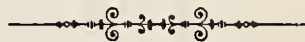
Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had born to them seven children: Ruby Mand, Lewis Allen, Loy Elvin, Melvina, Arthur Garfield, Eunice Etta and Alexander. Politically Mr. Harris is a Republican. He is a man plain of speech and manner, firm in his convictions of right and wrong.



OLIVER H. BREWER was born in North Carolina, at Randolph, May 8, 1813, and is a son of Henry and Anice (Crow) Brewer, natives of the Carolinas. When Oliver H. was a lad seven years of age his parents removed to Washington County, Indiana, where the father died five or six years later. The mother passed away in Carroll County, Illinois. Mr. Brewer has been married three times. He was first united to Miss Lucinda Starks in 1833. One child was born of this union, Ephraim, who died while in the service of his country, a member of an Illinois regiment. Mrs. Brewer died in 1835, and in 1837 Mr. Brewer married Miss Elvira Westfall, in Washington County, Indiana. By this marriage six children were born: William, Jesse W., James R., Mary A., wife of George Morey; Edwin H., wife of A.

Mayburne, and Amy L., wife of W. M. Rolston. The mother of these children died April 11, 1865, in Carroll County, Illinois. In 1868 Mr. Brewer removed to Page County, Iowa, and in February, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Knight, widow of Hiram Knight, who was a member of the Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and died during the civil war, leaving four children: James H., Jennie, Rebecca C. and Hiram F. Mrs. Brewer was born in Washington County, Indiana, and is the daughter of O. P. and Elizabeth (Cornett) Winters. Five daughters have been born of this last marriage: Nora Belle, Carrie M., Minnie, Adella Alice, deceased, and Bessie L.

Mr. Brewer owns a farm of 346 acres on the West Tarkio, and it is well improved; the buildings are of a most substantial kind and the soil is under good cultivation. Politically he is allied with the independent Democrats, and is not afraid to express his convictions upon this subject. Although he is now seventy-seven years of age he is well preserved and is yet very active, both in mind and body. During his residence in Page County, he has made an enviable position for himself and is prized for his many virtues.



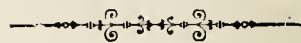
AMOS W. DRAKE, a prosperous and reliable farmer of Buchanan Township, is descended from English ancestors. His father, Samuel Drake, was a native of New Jersey and a school-teacher by profession. He married Eliza McTyre, of Irish descent, and to them were born five children: Owen, Harriet, Catherine, Mary and Amos W. The father was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and lived to be over eighty years of age. Amos W. Drake, his son, was born on a farm in Warren County, New Jersey,

and received superior educational advantages for those times; he too was a teacher in his younger days. He was married to Charity Cummins, a daughter of Isaac Cummins, of New Jersey, and of this union three children were born: Andrew J., Shephard L. and Charlie, who died at the age of five years. Mr. Drake lived in New Jersey until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States navy and was assigned to the United States steamer "Aries" of the United States blockading squadron off Fort Fisher; he was in that bombardment and was promoted to ship's corporal. The service was principally engaged in capturing blockade runners, and the "Aries" was sent to assist in capturing the rebel ram "Stonewall," which had taken refuge in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Mr. Drake served until the close of the war and was discharged in Boston harbor. He saw much active service and has a fund of reminiscences which he relates in a very entertaining manner. After the war he removed to Rockford, Illinois, and engaged in teaching school; he remained in that county teaching and farming until the spring of 1872; in that year he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and lived in Bedford one year.

In 1873 he settled on a farm four miles north of Clarinda, where he carried on agricultural pursuits six years with the exception of one year spent in Kansas. In 1880 he purchased his present farm, which consists of 120 acres in a good state of cultivation.

Isaac Cummins, the father of Mrs. Drake, married Huldah Frace, a daughter of John Frace, of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins were the parents of nine children: John, Silas, Charity, Lydia A., Joseph W., Malinda E., Evaline, Emma F. and Edwin S. The father is a farmer in New Jersey and for forty years he has been a local preacher in the

Methodist Episcopal Church; he owns a large farm in Warren County, New Jersey, and is in comfortable circumstances. He is a man of high character and is one of the leading citizens of his township.



CHARLES W. FELTCH, Braddyville, Iowa.—Samuel Feltch, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice, was born April 25, 1777, in the State of Massachusetts, and was there married to Sarah Bracket, to whom were born four children: Cyrus B., Nancy, Eliza and Temperance. He settled at Wayne, Maine, where he lived for many years. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. Cyrus B., the father of Charles W., was born May 15, 1809. He was a farmer and wagon-maker by occupation. In 1835 he married Melvina Turner, a daughter of Josiah Turner (see sketch of Asa Turner), and of this union five children were born: Isaac T., Charles W., Almira J., Oscar D. and Rossie A. Mr. Feltch purchased a farm in the town of Lisbon, Maine, where he lived twenty-eight years. In 1863 he came to College Springs, Iowa, where he resided eight years, and then spent the remainder of his days with his son Oscar D., near Blanchard, Iowa. He died at the age of sixty-eight years. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a trustee and class-leader. The great-grandfather of Mr. Feltch, Nathaniel Feltch, was born April 23, 1735.

Charles W. Feltch was born March 1, 1838, on his father's farm in Lisbon, Maine. He obtained his education in the common school and learned the trade of a carpenter. When there was a call for brave men and true to go to the defense of this nation, he joined the Union army, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-

third Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home. In September, 1863, he came to Page County, Iowa, and settled near College Springs. He was united in marriage to Emma Truscott, a daughter of John and Ann (Benny) Truscott, and of this union three children have been born: Rosco T., born February 17, 1870; Ella M., born July 17, 1873, and Annie F., born April 21, 1879.

Mr. Feltch worked at his trade in College Springs and vicinity for twenty years, and in July, 1887, he embarked in a farming enterprise; he purchased land on which he has since resided, and which he has placed under good cultivation. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been liberal in his support of all public measures. He possesses the confidence of the people of his township, and has represented them as constable for seventeen years. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

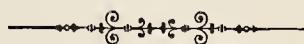
John Truscott, the father of Mrs. Feltch, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1804, and married Ann Benny, and to them were born nine children: Jennie, Charlotte, Ann B., Mary, William S., John C., Emma, Amanda and Arthur L. The father was a miller by occupation. In 1841 he emigrated to America, and the first winter in this country he lived at Zanesville, Ohio; thence he removed to Iowa and settled in Van Buren County; at the end of seventeen years he went to Appanoose County, Iowa, and lived there until he came to College Springs, Page County, in 1878; he died ten years later; his widow is still living, at the age of eighty-four years.

Mrs. Feltch has an old family Bible, bearing the date of 1630, printed for the University at Cambridge, England. This Bible was originally in the Pearse family, and was pre-

sented to John Truscott, the grandfather of Mrs. Feltch, by Samuel Pearse, August 27, 1802; it was taken possession of by John Stephens Truscott, May 11, 1820; he was the father of Mrs. Feltch; it was presented to Arthur Lewis Truscott, who was born May 29, 1851, in Hartford, Lee County, Iowa, by his father, John Stephens Truscott; it is to be handed down to John Benny Truscott, who was born October 1, 1880, a son of Arthur L. Truscott.

John S. Truscott was born in Cornwall, England, April 9, 1804. John Pearse Truscott was his father; his mother, Jennie Truscott, died at the age of thirty years and seven months, and the inscription in the Bible declares that "she was a tender mother and a virtuous wife, and universally respected."

John Pearse Truscott was born August 9, 1741. Ann Benny Truscott, the mother of Mrs. Feltch, was born November 10, 1806, and was a daughter of Humphrey and Joana Benny: her birthplace was Cornwall, England. She was married to John S. Truscott July 28, 1821, at the age of twenty years. She was baptized in the Church of England.



CHARLES A. LONG is one of the pioneer settlers in his neighborhood. In 1866 he came to Fremont County, where he had settled in 1859, and bought a claim for which he paid two dollars and a half per acre. When he first came to his present place, his nearest neighbor on the north was J. F. M. Porter, who was four miles distant; there was no one on the east until coming to Miller Station, which is twelve miles away. The same year Charles L. Le Barron located on the same section and John Corbit soon followed. About three years after this time, Edmund Whiting began

to improve a place where the H. & S. machine shops now stand.

Mr. Long is a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, born May 7, 1834. His parents were John G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Long. His father was a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 14, 1812, coming to the United States about 1831. Elizabeth (Smith) Long was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1813. In 1846 they emigrated to Walworth County, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Fremont County, Iowa.

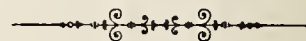
John G. Long, the father of Charles Long, was murdered, and the history of the crime is one of the darkest found upon the criminal record of southwestern Iowa. His own wife confessed upon the witness stand her complicity in the work, and her accomplice, a young man named Finis Allen, was convicted and sentenced for life in the penitentiary; through the efforts of his friends he was released after serving a portion of the time.

Daniel Torrence, a neighbor of Long's, was aroused from his bed on the night of January 15, 1879, by Mrs. Long, who asked him to come to their house and look for her husband as he had gone out, and she was alarmed lest a horse of which she was much afraid had hurt him. Upon search Mr. Long's body was found in the stall of this particular animal with wounds on the head and face, supposed to have been inflicted by the horse. In due time he was buried, but friends not being satisfied the body was exhumed; a coroner's jury and expert physicians pronounced foul play. Allen, who had lived with the Longs until some time after the murder, disappeared, and a few months after was apprehended in Harrison County: he was tried at the ensuing term of court, when Mrs. Long confessed the details of the killing. We will not attempt

a minute recital of the story; suffice it to say that the deed had been planned by herself and Allen, and after the old gentleman was murdered by Allen she helped to carry the body to the barn and placed it in the stall, so it would appear that death had been caused by the kicks of the horse.

The affair created a great sensation at the time, and has thrown a gloom over all the members of the family.

Charles A. Long was married March 19, 1865, to Miss Olive L. Perry, a native of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, born March 8, 1850. They have three children: Emma Adaline, born July 13, 1870; Charles B., February 21, 1874, and Rosina Winifred, October 13, 1875, all in Grant Township, Page County, Iowa. The parents are members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. Politically Mr. Long affiliates with the Republican party.



AS. VAN HEUSEN is a native of the State of New York, born in Montgomery County, April 15, 1841. His father, Charles Van Heusen, was a native of the same county and was a son of Wynent Van Heusen, also a native of New York. The Van Heusens were an old family of Hollandish descent who first settled on Long Island. Charles Van Heusen married Hannah Sanford, a native of New York, and a daughter of Hugh and Ruth Sanford. They reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer, but at the age of eighteen years he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time.

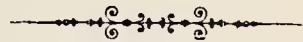
When this nation was in peril and so many industries were abandoned that men might go to the defense of the old flag, Mr. Van

Heusen left the forge and anvil, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty third New York Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1862; he participated in several noted engagements and in many skirmishes; he was honorably discharged in October, 1865, as Sergeant, having enlisted as a private. After his return to New York he resided in Albany several months and then went to Troy, where he was engaged at work in a carriage factory; after fifteen months he went to Batavia, Illinois, where he remained until 1868. In that year he removed to Burlington, Iowa, but was there only a short time until he found employment on the railroad as fireman; after serving eighteen months in that capacity he took charge of the engine and ran on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road until 1880.

During all this time he had a good opportunity to study the advantages of different sections of the country, and when he invested in land it was in Page County; he bought wild land of the railroad company and has improved it until he has one of the most desirable farms in the county; he has planted two acres of orchard, and six acres of grove, and he has erected good and substantial buildings for all farm purposes; he does a thriving business in general farming, and has been met with prosperity on every hand.

Mr. Van Heusen was married August 4, 1878, at Pacific City, Mills County, Iowa, to Miss Mary L. Evans, a daughter of M. L. and Eliza Jane (Templeton) Evans, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. Mrs. Van Heusen was born in Holt County, Missouri, and was six years of age when her parents removed to Mills County, Iowa. She was educated at Tabor College, and for three years previous to her marriage was a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Van Heusen are the parents of three children: Mila S., Haven Evans, and Govie Ruth. The mother is a

worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Essex. Mr. Van Heusen is a member of Foote Post, No. 89, G. A. R., of California, where they went in 1886 for the health of the family, and returned to Essex in 1887, where they have since resided. They were at Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County. Both husband and wife are people of a high type of character and are numbered among the leading citizens of the county.



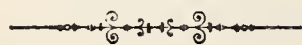
LEWIS E. WOLCOTT, one of the successful farmers of Page County, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, August 10, 1842, and is a son of Moses H. and Mary (Burney) Wolcott, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively. His grandfather was Daniel Russel, and great-grandfather, Josiah. A relative named Oliver Wolcott, was in President Washington's cabinet. After his marriage Moses H. Wolcott settled in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner. In 1838 or 1839 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and at the end of one year he went to Columbus City, Iowa, where he made his home for several years; he then bought a farm near that place and passed the remainder of his days there. He and his wife had five children who lived to maturity: Elizabeth, William B., Lewis E., Chester C. and Mary H. He was killed by lightning in the harvest field when he was forty-two years of age.

Some members of the Wolcott family were in the colony that came from Connecticut and settled in the Western Reserve in Ohio, and one of the ancestors was in the war of the Revolution.

Lewis E. Wolcott was a faithful soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted

August 2, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was under General Sherman at Vicksburg and was at the surrender; he participated in the battle of Vicksburg from the first attack, the siege, battle and surrender of Arkansas Post, and battle of Black River, Mississippi, and many skirmishes. He was taken ill from continued exposure and was confined to the hospital at Memphis for three months; he was then transferred to the Invalid Corps and did good service in Washington, District of Columbia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and throughout the remainder of those dark days of conflict. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1865, and returned to his home in Columbus City, Iowa. After the declaration of peace Mr. Wolcott was united in marriage to Amoret A. Hight, who died May 3, 1880. He was married a second time, March 15, 1882, to Anna E. Turner, a daughter of J. B. Turner; the mother's maiden name was Matilda J. Adams. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have been born two children: Ralph Howard and Mary Jessie. The parents are both worthy and consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Wolcott is identified with the Republican party and is a staunch adherent to its principles. He is a self-made man, and as a citizen and a soldier is worthy of the regard and esteem of all loyal people. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Page County; he owns eighty acres of land, which is under good cultivation.



REV. JAMES M. STOCKTON was born in the Cumberland Mountains, East Tennessee, July 25, 1807. He acquired a good knowledge of the ordinary English

branches in the pioneer schools and by diligent study at home. In his sixteenth year he was converted and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When young Stockton was seventeen or eighteen years of age he was licensed to preach by his presbytery, and for five or six years was engaged in itinerant work in his native State. At the age of twenty-five years he removed with his father's family to Morgan County, Illinois. James M. taught school in Morgan County for more than a year, and during that time he met Susan E. Kirkpatrick, to whom he was married in the summer of 1832. He afterward settled near Quincy, Illinois; there he and his father and brothers opened up a farm, and on the Sabbath-day he preached the Gospel without other compensation than the consciousness of a duty faithfully performed. Some time about 1840 this farm was sold, and two quarter sections were bought in Hancock County, about six miles from Warsaw.

In the spring of 1844 Mr. Stockton removed with his family, now numbering seven children, six sons and one daughter, to Henderson County, Illinois, and engaged in school-teaching and preaching two years; at the expiration of this period of time he returned to Hancock County and purchased a farm five miles south of the then noted Nauvoo, the Illinois home of the Mormons; there he resided until the spring of 1852.

When the excitement of the California gold fever arose, Mr. Stockton sold his land and in the spring of the year left Illinois with his family, bound for the far-off Pacific coast; his younger brother and his family accompanied him, and they traveled in wagons drawn by ox teams. The Missouri River was crossed at St. Joe, Missouri, and when they were west of this point about ten days' travel, the cholera broke out in the camp, a son, a daughter and a sister-in-law being carried away by the



WILLIAM DAVIS

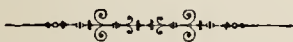


MRS. M. E. DAVIS

dread disease. Mr. Stockton was at one time near death's door, and when he recovered sufficiently to continue the journey it was too late in the season. Both families returned to Missouri and remained there until April, 1853, when Mr. Stockton and his family started to hunt a home in western Iowa; he bought an improved claim in the edge of Taylor County, where he lived for many years. In 1865 he sold this farm and purchased a smaller one near the present site of New Market, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton reared a large family: nine sons and four daughters have been born to them; three sons and a daughter died in infancy, and one son, W. A. Stockton, who was at one time a teacher in the Clarinda public schools, died at the old home in Taylor County in 1859.

Mr. Stockton's life, from the time he was licensed to preach in his boyhood to the day of his death, was one of uniform usefulness and diligence; he superintended the cultivation of his farm and preached on the Sabbath. He was a close student, not a reader of many books, but a thorough master of those to which he gave his attention. He was beloved and respected both by old and young, and when the Master called him home he laid down life's burdens and responsibilities without a fear of the future, conscious that his work had been well done. His body now lies by that of his sainted wife, within the borders of Page County, the scene of so many years of his labors.



RS. MARY E. DAVIS, relict of the late William Davis, is one of the oldest settlers of Page County, and a woman whose many virtues and varied

talents make it a pleasure to enter this biographical record upon the pages of history which shall tell to coming generations the character and mold of the men and women who made this country what it is to-day. Mrs. Davis came with her husband from Indiana to Iowa, in 1859, and settled in Fremont Township, where Mr. Davis had a brother, Benjamin Davis, residing. (See sketch of Benjamin Davis for early history of the Davis family.) The country was then little more than a wilderness, and those sturdy souls who braved the dangers and privations of pioneer life have witnessed the almost unparalleled growth and development of one of the finest sections of the West.

William Davis was born in Maryland in 1836, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Davis, of Welsh and German ancestry respectively. They reared a family of ten children: Mary, Susan, Catherine, Nancy, Elizabeth, James, John M., Benjamin, William and Robert. The father removed to Ohio, in a very early day, and afterward settled in Jay County, Indiana, on a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died at the age of fifty five years. William Davis, his youngest son, came to Indiana when a mere lad. He received the education afforded by the pioneer schools and passed his youth after the manner of the sons of early settlers.

September 5, 1857, he was united in the holy bonds of marriage to Miss Mary E. Woten, daughter of John and Mary (Boyles) Woten. Mr. Woten was a farmer by occupation, and a native of the State of Ohio; he was the father of eleven children: George, Jane, Mary E., Hugh, Celia, Elizabeth, Pamela, Fidelia, John L., William J. and Conzada. In 1870 he came with his family to Page County, Iowa, intending to remain permanently if he liked the country. At

the end of one year he started back to Indiana for the purpose of selling his farm there and arranging his affairs to make his home in Iowa. He had proceeded as far as Chicago, and the last that was seen of him, he was at the railroad station, surrounded by hackmen and hotel runners. As he was a quiet, unassuming man, unaccustomed to the ways of a large city, his family believe him to have been robbed and then murdered. He was over sixty years of age and was in good circumstances. His loss is much harder to bear because of the suspense and anxiety attending his mysterious disappearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis lived in Fremont Township, a few years after coming to Iowa, and then bought their farm near Essex on which the family still reside. There Mr. Davis died in 1880, at the age of forty-six years. He was a man possessing all the Christian virtues, to which were added unexcelled business qualifications. He was a devoted husband, loyal and true to her in whom he found all that the heart could desire, and in whom he confided his every thought. As a father he was ever desirous of securing means whereby he might give his children the advantages which as a rule had been denied to pioneers. He was a man of intrepid and elevated character, and in his early life on the western prairie met with unshrinking firmness the most trying hardships. In the community he came to be regarded as one of nature's noblemen, and as long as the memory of William Davis exists there will exist the memory of a true, Christian gentleman, greater praise than which can not be given.

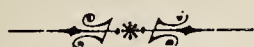
Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, all of whom lived to maturity: Elnora, Mary E., Huldah D., John M., Benjamin F. and Otis E.; James I., born August 26, 1862, died November 2, 1863. Mrs. Davis

has remained on the farm since her husband's death, and has managed her affairs with sagacity and excellent judgment. She has added to the original purchase until she owns 380 acres, well improved and free from incumbrance. She is practical in her ideas and has superior executive ability. She is educating her family and giving to them those opportunities it would have been the delight of their father to see them enjoy. In the spring of 1890 she sold at one time \$2,200 worth of live-stock, a fair index of the scale on which she transacts business. Her success is due to wise management, as she is obliged to hire the greater portion of the work done. She is deserving of unbounded credit for what she has accomplished in life, and adds another noble example to the long and constantly increasing roll of the notable women of our country whose free institutions and liberal Government are rapidly developing characteristic womanhood.

Miss Elnora Davis married Solon Bacon, and they have three children: Ora, Gny and Ona; they reside in Johnson County, Nebraska. Miss Mary is the wife of Royal Bacon, also a farmer of Johnson County, Nebraska, and they are the parents of four children: Elda, Clyde, Clay and Elsie. Miss Huldah married Albert Fellows, a farmer in Montgomery County, Iowa. John is attending college at Shenandoah, and will graduate the coming fall (1890). Benjamin and Otis are pupils in the school at Essex. The two older daughters, Elnora and Mary, have been teachers in Page County, and made a success of the profession.

The history of this admirable family adds another chapter to the record of possibilities in this county. Industry, perseverance, good habits, and ability,—what will they not accomplish? And no government in the world can present such a prosperous and happy

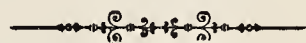
people as this free land of America, no section of which surpasses the "Great West."



JACOB L. FISHELL, one of the honorable and upright citizens of Buchanan Township, is of German descent. His grandfather was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and his father, Michael Fishell, was also a native of Pennsylvania and passed all his days in the old "Keystone" State. He married Jane Konkle, a daughter of Michael Konkle, and to them were born seven children: John, William, Jacob L., Daniel, Catherine, Caroline and Grant. The father was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in his political opinion he adhered to the principles of the Republican party. By perseverance and industry he accumulated a competency.

Jacob L. Fishell, son of Michael and subject of this biographical sketch, was born June 12, 1853, in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, and was early trained in all the details of agriculture; he received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-three years he came West as far as Woodhull, Illinois, and worked on a farm in that neighborhood. October 15, 1879, at Ontario, Knox County, Illinois, he married Miss Susan C. Fortwangler, and they are the parents of four children: Maggie H., Norman M., May M. and Alfred L. In 1882 the family emigrated to Iowa and located on their present farm in Page County. In political opinions Mr. Fishell is Republican. He is an energetic worker, and his efforts in any direction are certain to be crowned with success. Mrs. Fishell was born in Warren County, Illinois, January 24, 1862, a daughter of Godfrey and Mary A. Fortwangler. Her father was born in Switzerland, July 26, 1835, and came to

America with his mother when he was but two years old, settling in Ohio; and when a young man he removed to Indiana and thence to Illinois. September 4, 1856, he married Mary A. Medhurst, in Floyd Township, Warren County, Illinois; she was born in Geneva, Ontario County, New York, November 17, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Fishell are the parents of six children: Susan C., Charles G., Dollie J., Huldah M., Jessie S. and Ralph S.



JW. VINACKE, the senior member of the firm of Vinacke & Son, dealers in hardware, at Blanchard, Iowa, has been in the trade since October, 1880, when the business was established. The firm carries on a large, well selected stock of general hardware, and does an annual business of \$8,000. The building occupied is 22½ x 80 feet, and there is a large tin-shop and ware-room in connection. The second floor is used by the Odd Fellows, Freemasons and the United Workmen as a lodge room.

Mr. Vinacke was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1830. His father, John Vinacke, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Margaret Cochran. Simon Vinacke, the father of John, was a native of Holland, but was reared and married in France. The mother of our subject died when he was but five years old, and the father lived to be seventy-six years of age. In 1832 J. W. Vinacke moved with his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio, and was engaged at different points in various occupations until 1845. He then went to La Porte, Indiana, and worked with L. D. Webber the following spring; then he went to Canton, Ohio, and served three years as an apprentice to the tinsmith business. In the year 1852 he started in business at Winches-

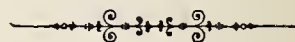
ter, Columbiana County, same State, where he continued eighteen months, then moved to Salineville. He was married June 28, 1856 to Miss Avis N. Hale, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Thomas Hale. In the fall of 1858 he moved to Hanover, Ohio, where he engaged in business until the spring of 1862, when he moved to Wellsville, Ohio. In 1867 he came to Iowa and settled in Council Bluffs, where he remained five years; he then obtained a position on the Northern Pacific Railroad, but after six months he returned to Council Bluffs. The following spring he went to Woodbine, Iowa, where he was in business until 1880, when he came to Blanchard and established the hardware business, as before stated.

During the civil war he was rejected on account of disability, but he served as Second Lieutenant in a militia company in Columbiana County, Ohio, and as Commissary at Camp Wayne, where 6,500 rations were issued daily, at the volunteer and militia officers' camp, before the State furnished the 100-day men to the Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Vinacke are the parents of seven children: Clara, wife of W. F. Gray; Ella, wife of J. C. Seyster; Flora, wife of F. A. Burlingame; Anna, wife of Charles Duffield; W. O., the junior member of the firm of J. W. Vinacke & Son; H. C. and John Wesley; three children have died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Vinacke stands with the Republican party, though born a Democrat and he first voted for Franklin Pierce; he voted for John C. Fremont. Since living at Blanchard he has held numerous local offices, in which he has given entire satisfaction. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as class-leader and steward. He organized the present church, and is president of the board of trustees. In all church work he has

been active and earnest; he has superintended the Sabbath-school work very successfully, and has done valuable work in the cause of temperance. He may well be styled a self-made man, having had in the beginning of his business career no capital outside of his own will to succeed, and a pair of willing hands. He has worked his way through many obstacles, and has reared a family, which would adorn any community. He has accumulated a competency and stands well among the business men of the county. In the days of the oil excitement in Pennsylvania he took an active part in the organization of companies for the purpose of prospecting, and made a success in the business of option sales.



WILLIAM M. HARDEE. — Among our oldest and most respectable pioneers is William M. Hardee, who settled in Buchanan Township, Page County, March 28, 1842. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1815. His father, John Hardee, was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and was of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. He served six years and nine months in the war of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married Lucinda Sears, and to them were born ten children. The family removed to Kentucky and thence to Scioto County, Ohio, during the early part of this century. They afterward went to Rush County, Indiana, and the father died in Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1837, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a strong Jackson Democrat. He was an indus-

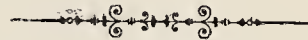
trious, upright man, and had the respect of all who knew him.

William M., the subject of this sketch, went with his father when a child to Ohio, and grew to the years of manhood in Rush County, Indiana. At the age of twenty-one years, August 11, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Farley, who was born in Henry County, Kentucky, July 31, 1815. Nine children were born of this union: Joseph married Mary J. Stone; Theresa A. married F. O. Fouley; Oliver married Eliza Bredwaller; Rebecca married Vincent W. Pointer; Doniphan married Delia Collins; Sylvester married Hattie Whittington; Elizabeth married Andrew McFarlan; Ezra married Jennie Adams, and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Hardee lived the first six years of their married life in Indiana. In 1841 they removed to Missouri, and the next year they came to their present home in Buchanan Township, where they own 330 acres. Mr. Hardee was the first settler after Henry and Wesley Farrens, who had located in the township the preceding spring. The young couple went to work to build them a log house and prepare the ground for a crop. Mr. Hardee broke thirty acres the first year with an ox team and a wooden mould-board plow, which he made himself, and with this plow he broke the larger part of his neighbors' land the next few years. The country was full of game, a few elk, and wolves which would frequently catch the poultry. A part of the tribe of Pottawattamie Indians often camped near the place, and would come to the house to purchase supplies of corn and other things. Mr. Hardee was paid \$50 bounty in one year for wolf scalps by Mr. Zeke Smith, sheriff of Andrew County, Missouri, \$1 being paid for each scalp. Being a famous hunter he kept his family supplied with venison.

Our worthy subject was Captain of the old

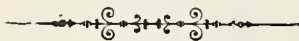
militia, and he also held the office of township treasurer for many years. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In political opinion he is a staunch Democrat. General Hardee, the famous military tactician and author of "Hardee's Tactics," was a full cousin of William M. Hardee.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardee are now old and highly respected residents of a populous and wealthy county, which they have seen grow up out of the wild, raw prairie. They have brought up a large family, who are a credit to their parents and to the county in which they were reared.



ENGELBERT FALLER, one of America's loyal adopted citizens, was born in Baden, Germany, October 22, 1828. His father, Joseph Faller, was a farmer by occupation, owning his own land in Germany. He married Anna Dorer, and to them were born one son, Engelbert. The mother died, and Mr. Faller was twice married afterward. He was the father of four other children, all of whom remained in their native land except Richard, a resident of this township. Engelbert was desirous of trying his fortune in a new country, and he accordingly emigrated to America in 1849; he settled in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he worked by the month in a saw-mill. In 1852 he was caught in the tide of western emigration, and landed in Iowa, securing employment in a steam saw-mill in Iowa City; he was afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 Mr. Engelbert was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Burkley, daughter of Frank and Mary A. (Helming) Burkley. Mr. Burkley was born in Germany; after landing in this country in 1853, he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the end of one year he removed

to Iowa City, Iowa. He soon settled on a farm in Johnson County. He reared a family of four children: Frank, William, Andy and Mary A. He died in Iowa City at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Faller have had born to them eight children, who are living: Frank, Josephine, George, Lew S., Mary A., Engelbert, John and Barbara. After their marriage they settled in Johnson County, Iowa, where they resided until 1874; in that year they removed to Page County and located on their present farm, which consists of 320 acres; it is fine farming land and is well improved. They are people who have always been industrious, and have carefully saved their means until they have a comfortable home and sufficient income for future use. Mr. Faller was a soldier in the German army, and participated in three battles which were fought on the river Rhine. Frank Faller married Josephine Thomas, of Idaho, and to them have been born two sons; Lew S. married Gertrude Breakbill, of Nebraska; Lew is located on his farm in Otoe County, Nebraska, and to them has been born one son. The remaining members of the family reside in Pierce Township, except Barbara, who received her education at Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa; and Tabor College, Iowa, and is teaching in Fremont County. She is well fitted for her calling, and has made a success of her undertaking. Each member of the Faller family is of sterling worth and highly respected in the community.



J W. GREEN, deceased, was one of Douglas Township's highly esteemed agriculturists, coming to Page County, Iowa, in August, 1875. He was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, Septem-

ber 12, 1845, a son of Job Green, a native of Rhode Island, who was reared in Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Doltle, and she was a native of Connecticut. The father of Job Green was John Green, of Irish descent; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Job Green and wife reared three sons, James, John and Charles. The parents died in Pennsylvania, the father in September, 1865, aged forty-seven years, and the mother September 25, 1889; Job Green was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had served as class-leader and steward. In politics he was allied with the Republican party.

J. W., the subject of this notice, was reared and educated in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. In August, 1864, he responded to Lincoln's call for men to assist in the defense of this country, enlisting in Company C, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of that terrible conflict, receiving his discharge July 5, 1865. January 1, 1866, he united in marriage with Miss Harriet Donson, a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Edward and Sally (Dickson) Donson. Her father was born in Newcastle, England, and he and his wife reared eleven children. They remained on the old homestead until death overtook them; the father was aged eighty-three years, and the mother seventy years. They were good and true, old-fashioned Methodists, living and dying by that faith. The father was class-leader for more than thirty years.

In 1868 Mr. Green removed to Lyon County, Kansas, and remained there seven years engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1875 he came to Page County, Iowa, and lived for one year in Valley Township. He then bought the farm in Douglas Township, which he owned till his death, and which is

well improved with fine buildings. The residence was erected at a cost of \$1,400, and the barn is worth \$1,000. A good grove and bearing orchard add both beauty and value to the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Green had two children: Flora Belle and Edward J. G. Politically Mr. Green was identified with the Republican party. He belonged to Lundy Post, No. 146, G. A. R., at Villisca, and was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the local offices he served as constable and as a member of the school board, discharging his duties faithfully and well. He died May 9, 1890, most highly respected by the community and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends.

F E. BRYANT, one of the early, well-known settlers of Colfax Township, traces his ancestry directly to two of the strongest foreign nations, Great Britain and Germany. His father, Thomas Bryant, was a native of Cornwall, England, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Hines, was born in Saxony, Germany. They were the parents of fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. After emigrating to America they located in Pennsylvania where the father died in 1856, the mother in 1886, at the age of eighty-three years.

Franklin E. Bryant was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1842, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He received his education in the common schools of Wayne County. Desiring to secure a home for himself, and believing that the opportunities were much better for young men in the West, he emigrated to Linn County, Iowa, at the age of twenty-eight years in 1871. After a few months he came to Page County

and settled near Blanchard; the country was comparatively new and wild, and where the village of Blanchard now stands, Mr. Bryant owned a stock ranch. But the prairie has since been subdued by the strong arm of the pioneer and civilization has long since taken up her abode. Mr. Bryant did not purchase his present home until 1884; he has erected good buildings and has planted an orchard, and has made a very comfortable and attractive home.

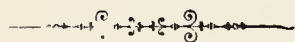
February 26, 1880, Mr. Bryant was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gillihan, a daughter of Levi Gillihan, a well-known early settler of Colfax Township. Of this union one child has been born, Edwin C. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coin, and are numbered with the progressive citizens of the county. Politically Mr. Bryant adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

W F. M. GIBSON has been identified with the history of Page County since 1868. He was born at Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, November 12, 1839, and is a son of James and Emily (Moss) Gibson, who were prominent in the early settlement of the county of Page. When our subject was fifteen years old his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, and there the family resided four years; they then went to Missouri and settled in Gentry County, where they made their home four years. Young Gibson was the third of a family of ten children; he was reared to the life of a farmer and was educated in the common schools of Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri. He was united in marriage November 17, 1858, to Minerva Rosetta Smith, a native of Holt County, Missouri. She was born

April 8, 1843, and is a daughter of Freeman and Mary Ann (Wolfe) Smith.

In 1859 Mr. Gibson returned to Appanoose County, Iowa, but after a time he went back to Missouri, settling in Worth County, where he remained until 1868; in that year he came to Page County and located on his present farm; it consists of eighty acres of rich land, and by his own untiring efforts he has established a most desirable home; he has planted shade and fruit trees, and has erected substantial buildings. There are eleven children in the Gibson family: Marilla J., wife of John Fields; C. Marion, Emily, wife of Sam Glick, of Marshall County, Kansas; James R., Edgar S., Anna Jane, Dellas W., Lillian Alice, William Ellis, Maggie I. and Ina Ethel.

Politically Mr. Gibson affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Blanchard. He is yet in the prime of life and has made a career in life of which his family may well be proud.

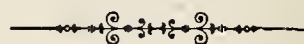


NICHOLAS SNODDERLY was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, in 1806, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Snodderly, natives of South and North Carolina respectively. In October, 1834, he was united in the holy bonds of marriage, in Campbell County, Tennessee, to Miss Mahala Hill, a daughter of Matthew and Polly (Moore) Hill, who were born in the Carolinas. Mahala was born May 13, 1815. In 1841 Mr. Snodderly emigrated to Platte County, Missouri, and resided there until 1853; in that year he came to Page County and settled on his present farm. To those of us who view Page County for the first time in its present high state of cultivation, it is impossible to realize the priva-

tions and hardships endured by those hardy souls who took up the burden of settlement nearly half a century ago.

Mr. Snodderly built for his first residence in Page County a rude log cabin which has since been replaced by a more imposing structure. His buildings, which are neat and substantial, are surrounded by a beautiful grove of oaks and other woods, and thrift and prosperity are visible on every hand. The farm consists of 185 acres, a good portion of which is timber land. It is watered by the Tarkio creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodderly are the parents of ten children who have lived to maturity: John, Elizabeth, Henry, William, Parlinda, wife of David Beasley; Mary, wife of J. B. Preston; Bishop, Samuel, Ellen, and Ann, wife of Ed Copeland; three children died in infancy. Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. Although he is a man of eighty-five years he is active, and well preserved. He has witnessed the growth and development of Page County, and has assisted in the advance of all good movements. It is, indeed, an honor to have been "a first settler."



THOMAS DAVISON is from one of the oldest and best known families in Page County. His grandfather, Samuel D. Davison, was born in Kentucky, where he was married and reared a family. His first wife, by whom he had ten children, died there. The names of only nine are remembered by the grandchildren: Cyrus, Caleb, Robert, Daniel, Isaac, Wayne, Edward, Mary and John. In middle life the father removed to the State of Missouri; he married, in Kentucky, Mary Wilson, and by her had ten children, making him the father of twenty

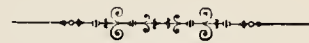
children. The children of the second wife were named Gould, Sarah, Lemuel, Henry, Maria, Elizabeth, Margaret, Pleasant, Armina and Matilda. Mr. Davison lived in Andrew County, Missouri, until about 1850, when he came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Buchanan Township; there he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy three years. He had been very successful in business and owned, at the time of his death, 300 acres of land. He was a noted huntsman in his day.

Wayne Davison, son of Samuel D. Davison, and father of Thomas, the subject of this notice, was born in Kentucky. He married Dorcas Combs, and they were the parents of six children: Samuel, Elizabeth, William, John, Jerry, and Wayne. The father settled on a farm in Kentucky, but afterward removed to Missouri and located in Andrew County, where he resided until 1850. He then came to Page County, Iowa, and made his home in Buchanan Township. His wife died in Missouri, and he married Nancy Brown, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brown. Twelve children were born of this union: Thomas, Henry C., James R., Zachariah, Sarah, Jane, Susan, George, Robert, Amanda, Silas and Martha. Mr. Davison was an industrious, hard-working man, and at the time of his death was the owner of 320 acres of good land. He was one of the pioneers of the county. His widow still survives and is a member of the Christian Church.

Thomas Davison was born in Andrew County, Missouri, January 13, 1845. He was but five years of age when his father removed to Page County, Iowa, which was then a wilderness. He well remembers the journey, made with oxen and horses; they brought with them sheep and cattle and the full equipment of frontier settlers. Young Thomas grew to manhood amid the scenes

of the wild west, and was early inured to farm labor and the hardships of pioneer life. The schools were poor at best, and the school houses of the primitive style.

In 1865 Mr. Davison was married to Miss Harriet Fine (see sketch of John M. Fine) and they have had born to them four children: Frank, Ora, Elva and Nellie. After his marriage Mr. Davison settled on a farm in Taylor County, Iowa, where he lived a number of years; he then removed to his present home-stead. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are members of the Free Methodist Church, and they with their children constitute one of the leading families in the community. They are from good, old pioneer stock, and are honorable, upright citizens.

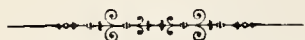


DAVID SOLLARS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Washington Township, Page County, next claims our attention in this record of the leading men of the county. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, September 3, 1847, and is a son of Hiram and Edith (Graves) Sollars. When he was five years old his parents removed to Stark County, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood; his youth was passed in attending the common school and in performing the labor that usually falls to a farmer's son. In 1872 he came with his father to Page County, Iowa, and assisted him in breaking the land which he had secured and in establishing a home. Hiram Sollars is still an honored resident of Washington Township.

Two years after coming to the county Mr. Sollars purchased forty acres of land in his own name, for which he paid \$10 per acre; at the end of another two years he had accumulated sufficient means to justify him in

buying another forty acres, and he now owns 139 acres, the result of industry, energy and perseverance. The improvements on the place consist of good, substantial buildings, a fine bearing orchard and a grove; the residence is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees and presents a pleasing appearance. Mr. Sollars devoted his time to general farming.

February 21, 1878, our worthy subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Gaddis, daughter of Jacob Gaddis, an old settler of Page County, and a soldier of the late civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Sollars have two children: Geneva, born July 4, 1880, and Iona, born August 20, 1884. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro, Iowa. Mr. Sollars is identified with the Republican party, and has represented the people of his township as trustee and as a member of the school board. His career in Page County has in every way been a creditable one; when he arrived in the county his capital consisted of \$43 in cash and one horse; he has steadily worked his way to a position of financial independence, and has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated.



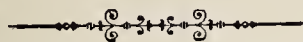
JOHAN BLOOM, one of the large land owners of Page County, has resided here since 1875. He is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, March 16, 1840, and a son of George and Susan (Hummel) Bloom, also natives of the "Fatherland." When John was a lad of thirteen years his parents determined to emigrate to America. After landing on our free, hospitable shores they at once proceeded to Mercer County, Illinois, and there our worthy subject grew to manhood. He was educated in the occupation

of farming, and attended the common schools of the county.

When the great struggle for the perpetuation of this nation began he enlisted in the defense of his adopted country, entering Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was with General Sherman's army at Jackson, Mississippi, Pontiac, Jefferson City, and Nashville, Tennessee. He made an honorable record and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, February 16, 1865. He escaped being wounded but received permanent injury to his hearing. After the declaration of peace he returned to Mercer County, Illinois. In 1875 he came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land in Morton Township. Later, as his means increased he was enabled to make an additional purchase of 160 acres, and he has brought this to an advanced state of cultivation. In 1889 he bought another farm of Peter Neis, which was one of the first tracts of land improved in the township; it contains 320 acres, and is well improved in every particular; there is a grove which serves not only as a wind-break during the winter but adds much beauty to the appearance of the place; ample sheds and barns furnish protection to the live-stock, and all the surroundings indicate the thoroughgoing traits of the owner.

In 1866, April 2, Mr. Bloom was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Klotz, a native of Mercer County, Illinois, and a daughter of Jacob and Josephine (Versell) Klotz. Eleven children have been born of this union: Charles F., Frank J., George P., Delia S., Ed. J., Lewis H., Minnie Maud, Bert B., Carrie L., Lester C. and Effie Fern. Mrs. Bloom was reared to the faith of the Evangelical Church, while her husband was brought up in the Lutheran Church. Politically our subject is identified with the Demo-

cratic party. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., Burnside Post, No. 56, at Shenandoah.



THOMAS GILLESPIE, one of the leading farmers of Tarkio Township, has been a resident of Page County for the past twenty years. He was born in the north of Ireland, in county Monaghan, in 1830, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Boyd) Gillespie. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and, desiring to give them better opportunities than were afforded in their native land, they emigrated to the United States, in 1849. They sailed first to Liverpool, England, and thence to New Orleans, Louisiana, and up the Mississippi River to Savanna, Illinois. The father died at the age of seventy years, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty-five years.

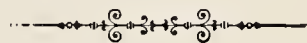
Thomas Gillespie was reared to the life of a farmer, and in his youth passed through all the experiences common to the lot of a farmer boy. He was married in Carroll County, Illinois, December 6, 1855, to Miss Maria Donaldson. She was born in Orange County, New York, December 7, 1834, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Beaty) Donaldson, natives of county Monaghan, Ireland. In 1836 her family removed to the State of Indiana, and in 1844 to Carroll County, Illinois, where they were among the earliest settlers. The father lived to be sixty years of age, and the mother survived until eighty-seven years old.

Mr. Gillespie lived in Illinois engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870, when he came to Page County and bought eighty acres of wild land; he was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood, and had to undergo many of the trials and hardships of pioneer

life. As his means increased he invested in land until he now has 160 acres in an advanced state of cultivation; the place is well adapted to raising live-stock, being watered by living streams. He has built a comfortable house and necessary buildings for stock and grain; a grove and orchard add to the value and beauty of the place, and all the surroundings indicate thrift and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of ten children: Jane, wife of Charles Turner; John, attorney at Law, now Clerk of the County Court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Samuel, Anna, Sadie, Charles, Mary, Ella, Grace and Robert. The parents were reared in the Presbyterian faith, and have ever striven to elevate the morals of the community.

Mr. Gillespie is identified with the Republican party, and is a staunch supporter of its principles.



WILLIAM A. McFERRIN is one of the leading citizens of Buchanan Township, and is of English and Irish descent. His grandfather, Samuel A. McFerrin, came from England and settled in Knox County, Tennessee, at an early day. He was married there and brought up a large family of children. He was a farmer and school-teacher, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he served as steward. His son, James H. McFerrin, was born in Knox County, Tennessee. He married Sarah Clapp, the daughter of George Clapp, and seven children were born of this union: Elizabeth, Samuel, Nancy, William A., Henry, Parley E. and Adeline. In 1847 the family removed to DuBois County, Indiana, and settled on a

farm, where the father spent the remainder of his days. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a very pious man and served as class-leader for more than thirty years.

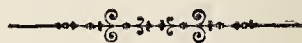
William A. McFerrin, son of James H. McFerrin, was born in Tennessee in 1835, and removed to Indiana with his father at the age of thirteen years. He became a farmer, and in 1855 was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Inman, daughter of Abednego White and Mahala A. (Reeder) Inman. To them were born nine children: Caroline M., William R., Alfred T., Willis T., Enoch E., Polly A., Morton N., Argyle, and Benjamin. Mrs. McFerrin's father was of Irish descent; his grandparents emigrated from Ireland and settled in Alabama, where Abednego was born; he finally settled in DuBois County, Indiana, and twenty years before his death he located in Morton County, Indiana. His wife was a native of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. McFerrin are the parents of seven children: Alfred T. died at the age of twelve years; Willis died when only seven years old; James A., Alvin A., Marion R., and Elvin E. After Mr. McFerrin was married he settled on a farm in DuBois County, Indiana. In 1862 he obeyed the call of Abraham Lincoln for more troops and enlisted August 16, in Company D, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He left his wife and three small children and went bravely forth to assist in the defense of his country. He was in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Resaca, Peach-tree Creek, and in continuous battles and skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a period of thirty days. He received no wounds, but had a bullet hole in his blouse just above the hip. He was taken with typhoid fever the day that General McPherson was killed, and lay in

the hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee, for three months. After his recovery he was again in the field in time to take a part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. He was mustered out at Raleigh, North Carolina, receiving an honorable discharge as Sergeant, June 22, 1865. He then returned to his home and engaged in farming.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McFerrin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined in their younger days and remained faithful to their vows. Mr. McFerrin, like his father and grandfather before him, has served as a class-leader for many years. He and his wife have brought up their children in the same faith, endeavoring to instill into their minds the truths of Christianity and to lead them into paths of virtue and right.

In 1877 Mr. McFerrin removed with his family to Page County and settled in Buchanan Township, two and one-half miles northeast of Morseman. In 1882 he located on his present farm of 178 acres of fine land, which is well improved. He is a Republican and takes an active part in all important enterprises of his community. He deservedly ranks high in the community not only as a worthy and honorable citizen, but as a brave soldier who gallantly served his country in her time of peril.



JAMES L. BARRETT, physician and surgeon at Clarinda, Iowa, is perhaps the most widely and favorably known gentleman now living in Page County. He was the first physician to practice medicine in this section; he came in 1855 when the place contained but a few houses, and has made it his home ever since. He is one of those rare men who have knowledge, skill, liberal ideas, and withal a heart as tender and

full of genuine sympathy and Christian kindness as a man can possibly have.

He was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, January 18, 1818. He is the oldest son and third child of a family of eight children. His father, Jonathan B. Barrett, was a native of Maryland. His grandfather, Colonel Lemuel Barrett, came from Ireland previous to 1765, and participated in those great national conflicts known as the Revolutionary war and the French and Indian war. He was Colonel of a New Jersey regiment during the former war and after that was ended settled at Fairfax, Virginia.

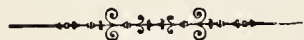
When Jonathan B. Barrett was a child his family removed to Kentucky and settled in Harrison County, where they were among the early pioneers. His father spent the remainder of his days in Kentucky, dying at the extreme old age of 100 years. The mother of our esteemed subject, Dr. Barrett, was ——— Pendleton, a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When James L. was but six months of age his parents removed to Indiana, coming down the Ohio River in a keel-boat and finally settling in Jennings County, being the first white family to invade the forest wilds of that section. The father entered a half section of Government land, which he improved and made into a beautiful frontier home. He was a man of prominence, and was elected the first judge of the judicial district. In 1824 the Barrett family removed to Madison, Indiana, and afterward the parents went to Indianapolis, where they passed the remainder of their days. The mother died in August, 1843, at the age of fifty-two years; the father died ten years later, aged sixty-three years.

It will be noticed that the youth of Dr. Barrett was spent in a pioneer land amidst the scenes of a forest wilderness. His early education was obtained at Madison, Indiana,

and at ——— and Hanover colleges. After leaving college he walked through the mud ninety miles to work in a printing office as a type-setter. In 1838 he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Richmond, Meiers & Richmond, with whom he remained four years; he taught school occasionally in order to raise funds to prosecute his studies. He began his practice at Indianapolis, and afterward went to Fishersburg and then to Pendleton. He next located in the big woods, where Kokomo now stands; he built the first log house at that point, and at the end of two years he removed twelve miles distant and took up a claim. He assisted in the laying out of Greentown, Indiana, and then went South and practiced in various places until 1851, when he came to Iowa and located at Burlington; from Burlington he moved to Missonri. He returned to Indiana and again came to Iowa in 1855, locating at Clarinda, Page County. He was the first to engage in his profession at that point, and soon had a very large practice, extending throughout a wide range of territory in Page and adjoining counties. He was in constant practice until 1883, when began a long needed vacation. He has been a diligent student for over a third of a century, availing himself of every opportunity to advance himself in his special science of medicine, in art, and general literature. He has attended lectures in Indianapolis, at Rush Medical College, and at the St. Louis Medical College; he was graduated from La Porte College in 1844. He was one of the organizers of the South-western Iowa Medical Association and was its president, serving ten years. He was also the first president of the Page County Medical Society, and was appointed surgeon for the Council Bluffs & Quincy Railroad at this point. For further particulars of Dr. Barrett's medical career the reader is re-

ferred to the "Medical Chapter" of this work.

In religious matters the Doctor subscribed to the Presbyterian faith many years ago, and to-day his magnanimous nature is broad enough to take in his brother man, wherever he may be found, trying in God's name to do right. Politically he is a Republican. With any citizen of Page County it will go without the saying that no man has more warm friends for virtue's sake than Dr. Barrett. Would the world had more such truly good men!

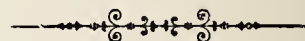


EA. STRONG, who is located on section 24, Washington Township, owns 160 acres of land, and is a farmer in good standing. He was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1846, and is a son of B. M. Strong, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of Irish ancestors. The mother, Emily Whitlock Strong, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch extraction. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters. When our subject was five years of age the family removed to Stark County, Illinois, where the father passed the remainder of his days; the mother had died in Pennsylvania. E. A. Strong was reared to agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. He was united in marriage December 7, 1869, to Mary Jane Miller, at Kewanee, Henry County, Illinois. Mrs. Strong was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of John Miller, whose biography appears on another page of this history.

Mr. Strong removed to Page County, Iowa, in 1870, and first settled on section 10, Washington Township, where he broke and improved fifty acres; five years later he re-

moved to his present farm, where he has made many valuable improvements; he owns eighty acres in this tract and eighty acres across the road in Colfax Township. His first dwelling was a small box-house, twelve by sixteen feet, but prosperous days have replaced it with a larger house planned after a modern style of architecture and erected at a cost of \$1,500; it is one of the best residences in the township. The buildings for the care and protection of the live-stock are of a substantial character and all the surroundings present a neat and thrifty appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the parents of six children: Lois Ann, Charles B., Mary Belle, Emma Jane, Edgar A. and Elmer Perl. Politically Mr. Strong affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blanchard, and they have always taken an active interest in the advancement of religion and education.



P. GREENE, the genial Postmaster of Northboro, is one of the most popular of Washington Township's citizens. He was born in Rensselaer County, New York, February 6, 1829, and is a son of Benjamin Greene, a native of the same county. His grandfather, Langford Greene, was a native of New England, and traced his ancestry back to John Greene, who settled in Rhode Island in the Roger Williams colony. Gen. Greene was a grandson of John Greene. Benjamin Greene married Rhoda Niles, a daughter of Eliphalet Niles, a New Englander by birth, and to them were born five children. They lived out their days in the State of New York; the father passed away at the age of forty-three years, and the mother lived to be forty-six years old. Young Greene spent his

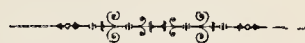
early youth in the schools of his native county, and later attended the South Williamstown Academy in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in the profession of teaching, and two years later he was principal of the school in his native village, Berlin, New York. He was at one time employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment.

In 1850, January 31, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Jenette Dodge, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of John and Malinda (Bates) Dodge. One year later the young couple emigrated to Illinois and settled in Peoria County, where Mr. Greene engaged alternately in teaching in the winter months and farming during the summer season. After a residence in the West of ten years, he returned to New York, but in 1863 he went back to Illinois and located this time in Marshall County, where he remained four years. In 1867 he opened a harness shop at Lawn Ridge, Illinois, which he conducted with success; he was also postmaster of the place for two years. In the fall of 1874 he disposed of his property and came to Iowa, purchasing 160 acres of wild land, which he has improved in good style. In 1881 he rented his farm and came to Northboro and embarked in the hardware trade. He has done a good business, and with his solid financial standing and superior business qualifications he is certain to make a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene are the parents of six children: Ida L., Darby, Frank L., Charles G., who is a partner of his father; Henrietta, wife of A. Sollars; Jessie R. and Alfred W.

Mr. Greene was appointed Postmaster in 1881, and has made an efficient, faithful officer. He has served as township clerk three years, and Justice of the Peace two years, and has been Notary Public for eight years. He

and his wife and children are members of the Baptist Church, and are active workers in the cause of their Master. He has been Sabbath-school superintendent for eleven years, and has given liberally of his means in the support of the church. Politically he is a Republican of the Prohibition type. He is a man honored and esteemed by all who know him.



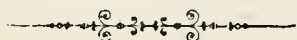
LEWIS BUCHANAN is descended from an old Virginia family of English origin. His grandfather, John Buchanan, was a farmer in Virginia, and was one of the twelve men who came down the Ohio river with their families in canoes and made the first settlement in Switzerland County, Indiana, at a very early day. There he owned 400 acres of land one mile from the Ohio river, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1850. He had four children by his first wife and six by a second marriage. He was a prominent citizen in that part of the country, and was well known to all the early settlers.

Wilson Buchanan, son of John Buchanan, and father of our subject, was born in Virginia, and came with his father when a boy to Indiana. He married Zella Forester, a daughter of one of the "twelve first families," and to them were born six children: William, Lewis, Lucinda, Sarah J., George W. and John. A few years after his marriage Mr. Buchanan removed to the "Indian Purchase" in Decatur County, Indiana, where he resided until his death at the early age of forty years. His widow survived him ten years, remaining on the homestead. He was a man of energy and industry, and of very high principles, thoroughly respected by his fellowmen.

Lewis Buchanan, his son, was born in

Switzerland County, Indiana, November 2, 1820. He received his education in the subscription schools of that day, his mother paying his tuition by spinning flax. He resided with his mother until she passed to her eternal rest, and then he went to Lambsburg, on the Ohio river, where he learned to run a stationary engine; he continued in this business many years and was very proficient.

In 1849 Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Pope, and to them were born seven children: Laura, wife of James W. Lockman; John W., who married Miss Ettie Sanders; Theodore, Roseyetha, wife of Alfred Mixon; Roslin, George W. and Alonzo. In 1857 Mr. Buchanan moved to Daviess County, Indiana. Under the firm name of George W. Buchanan & Bros., he, with two of his brothers, built a saw and grist mill, and the firm existed thirteen years. In 1872 he removed to Sumner County, Kansas, and took up Government land, but at the end of two years he became dissatisfied and came to Iowa, locating on a farm in Taylor County; there he lived five years, and in 1881 he came to Page County and settled in Buchanan Township. He is now engaged in general farming, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He looks with pride upon the line of ancestors from which he is descended, as they were of the sturdy pioneer type to whom this country is indebted for the hitherto unparalleled progress made in the settlement and development of a new country.



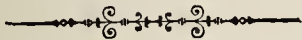
MRS. AXA E. EADS is a true representative of the self-reliant type of woman we find everywhere at the present day in the various walks of life; and she furnishes us one of the many examples

of what woman's ability can accomplish when put to the test.

Her husband, Thomas Alexander Eads, deceased, was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1833. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of sixteen years he came with his mother to Iowa, and settled in Monroe County. There he met and married Miss Axa E. Bailey in 1849; she was a young girl not quite seventeen years of age. Of this union were born six children: Emeline, Samantha, deceased, Ruth, William E., deceased, Armilda E. and Mary. Mr. Eads pre-empted forty acres of land, and the young couple settled down to housekeeping. During the gold excitement in 1853 he crossed the plains to California where he was engaged in mining two and a half years. At the end of this time he returned with \$1,500 in gold. He bought a farm of 180 acres on which he lived one year. He went to southern Kansas, but not being pleased with the country returned to Monroe County, Iowa, and began farming, which he continued until he enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a private; he served three years and was not once taken prisoner; at one time all his company was taken, but he was then acting as teamster and so escaped; while he was thus occupied he was injured in loading logs, but recovered sufficiently to drive a six-mule team until he was mustered out of the service. This injury caused his death at the age, of forty-nine years, in 1883. After his return home he sold his property and removed to Page County, Iowa, in 1865; he settled on the farm, which his widow now occupies, and there he lived until his death. He was a worthy member of the United Brethren Church and died in the full belief of Christianity. He was an honorable citizen, a kind father and a loving husband, and his descendants may well revere his memory.

Mrs. Eads' father, William Bailey, removed from North Carolina to Indiana and located on a farm. He married Susan Trullinor, and six children were born to them: Levi, Delilah, Priscilla, Axa, Ruth and Jarrett. They removed from Indiana to Illinois and thence to southern Missouri, and finally to Monroe County, Iowa. Mr. Bailey was a member of the "Campbellite" Church. He was a prosperous farmer and was much respected in the community where he lived.

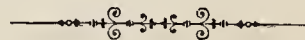
Since the death of her husband Mrs. Eads has carried on the business of the farm, exhibiting superior business qualifications. She is a woman of excellent judgment and has been very successful in all her undertakings. She felt very keenly the loss of her husband, but she has assumed the added responsibility to her children with bravery and good cheer.



C. DAMEWOOD has been a resident of Page County since his early boyhood. He was born in Knox County, Tennessee, March 13, 1847. His father, Isaac Damewood was a prominent early settler of Page County, and one of the pioneer sheriffs. He married Elizabeth McFerrin, and they are now residents of Harlan Township. When our subject was six months old his parents removed to Dubois County, Indiana, where they remained until 1857; thence they removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and two years later to Page County, Iowa. They settled in Nebraska Township, near Hawleyville, and there young Damewood grew to manhood. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer and received his education in the primitive, pioneer schools. In 1869 he went to Fremont County, Iowa, where he remained three years, coming back at the end of that time to Page County. For six years he was engaged

in farming in Grant Township, and in 1878 he came to Washington Township, and settled on eighty acres of prairie land that had been partly improved; some land had been broken and there was a rude shanty. Mr. Damewood has been true to his mission and has succeeded in establishing a desirable home. He has replaced the pioneer dwelling with a neat, modern structure, has planted a grove and an orchard, and has all the necessary buildings for the care of live-stock.

Mr. Damewood was united in marriage in Taylor County, Iowa, in August, 1867, to Miss Eleanora Harris, who has in every way proved a worthy helpmate. She is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Martha Harris, also natives of Ohio. She was eight years old when her parents removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, and seven years later they went to Taylor County, Iowa. Six children have been born of this union: Eva, Edwin G., Isaac B. and three who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Damewood is identified with the Republican party, and he is a strong and radical one. He has served as trustee of his township with great credit to himself and to the best interests of the public. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coin, Iowa, and has been steward of the same; his wife and children are also members of the same society. He has ever taken an active interest in the welfare of his community and has assisted in the promotion of education and religion.



H. EHLERS was born beyond the sea, in Holstein, Germany, October 25, 1838, and is a son of H. Ehlers. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Westphall and she belonged to a prominent German family.

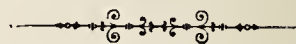
Our subject received the superior education which Germany bestows upon all her children. After finishing the public school course he attended college three years. He then engaged in farming and a few years later in buying and shipping live-stock to the London markets, and transacted a large and profitable business; but a failure in the stock market about the close of the civil war in America brought him some reverses. He set out for London and secured a situation as salesman with a leading stock firm; the foggy climate in London, however, was not agreeable to him and he embarked for America, landing in the city of New York; he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was engaged in any occupation with which he could earn an honorable living; he spent some time in the cities of Norfolk, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Memphis, Tennessee; near the last named place he took charge of a cotton plantation; while there he suffered from a long and severe illness and came North to recover his health, locating at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business; he afterward obtained a situation with a prominent lumber firm, Ingram & Kenedy.

Mr. Ehlers was united in marriage, in April, 1874, to Miss Otilie Kitzman, a native of Prussia, Germany, and a daughter of August and Rosa (Otto) Kitzman. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Ehlers removed to Davenport, Iowa, and embarked in the lumber trade. Four months later he secured employment as steamboat clerk on a vessel plying between St. Paul, Minnesota, and Burlington, Iowa; he was soon promoted to the position of captain, which he held for seven years.

In December, 1881, he came to Page County and settled on his farm, which consists of 240 acres; the land is under good cultivation and the improvements are first-

class in every respect. Mr. Ehlers devoted a greater portion of his time to the feeding of live-stock, and has been very successful. He also owns several thousand acres of valuable pine land in Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehlers are the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are Otto and Rudolph. Our esteemed subject is a stanch Democrat. He was reared to the Lutheran faith. He has traveled extensively both in the United States and Europe, and is a well informed man.



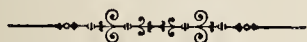
A. NORDHOLM, a respected citizen of Colfax Township, is an American by adoption, having been born among the pine-clad hills of Sweden, December 26, 1849, a son of G. A. and Mary (Jonason) Nordholm, natives of Sweden. His father died during his infancy, but his mother still lives and resides in her native land. Until fourteen years of age our subject attended the public schools of his country; he passed the remainder of his youth at farm work. At the age of twenty years he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood, his relatives and friends, and sailed away to America in search of his fortune, which exists in the mind of every hopeful youth. He embarked at Guttenberg, and came to Henry County, Illinois, where he had an uncle residing. At the end of a few months he removed to Stark County, Illinois, and lived there until 1877.

Mr. Nordholm was married February 27, 1877, to Miss Betty Jonason, who was also a native of Sweden. A short time after his marriage he came to Page County, Iowa, and located on section 18, Colfax Township; he lived here four years and devoted his energies to the improvement of his land, which he sold and purchased his present

farm. He erected his residence in 1887; it is a two-story and a half house, built in a modern style of architecture, and situated in the midst of a charming lawn, dotted here and there with shade and evergreen trees. The farm consists of 140 acres of rich, fertile land, lying in the Tarkio creek valley, and the evidences of thrift and wise management are seen on every hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Nordholm are the parents of one child, John Albert, born June 29, 1879.

Politically Mr. Nordholm is a Republican of a pronounced type.



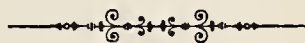
PETER A. GRIFFEY, an honored resident of Tarkio Township, is one of the old pioneers of Page County. He was born in North Carolina, September 12, 1825, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Glandon) Griffey, who removed when he was a child of three years to Campbell County, Tennessee. There he passed his childhood and youth, and at the age of nineteen years he located in Platte County, Missouri, where he resided until he came to Page County, in 1852.

Mr. Griffey was united in marriage, November 1, 1846, to Miss Duly Ann Loy, a native of Anderson County, Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Duly (Hill) Loy. When he first came to Page County it was wild, raw prairie with few settlers; there was no Clarinda in that day, and Mr. Griffey kept the stage station for several years. Sometimes the little inn was taxed to its utmost capacity, as there would be thirty guests to be cared for over the night; but what was lacking in comforts was made up in genuine hospitality. Mr. Griffey bought his present farm in that early day, and still owns 297½ acres of as rich land as lies within the borders of Page County; it is well watered by Tarkio

Creek, and is thus especially adapted to stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffey have had born to them ten children, only five of whom are living at the present time: Lorenzo, Charles, Hulin, James, May. There are two grandchildren in the family, the mother of whom was a daughter of Mr. Griffey, Mary C. Holmes; the children's names are Arba and Albert.

Our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and is a staunch advocate of its principles. He is a man of strong convictions, and of that sturdy type of manhood which has made the West what we behold it to-day.



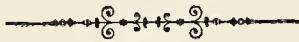
JW. BREWER, now living on section 19, Tarkio Township, came to Page County in June, 1869, and since that time has been closely identified with the interests of the county. He was born in Washington County, Indiana, October 9, 1840, and is a son of O. H. and Elvira (Westfall) Brewer, natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively. In 1848 the Brewer family removed to Carroll County, Illinois, and were among the pioneers of the great prairie State. The mother died there, and the father removed to Page County, Iowa. A full biographical sketch of him appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Brewer was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools of Carroll County, Illinois. He was united in marriage October 24, 1867, to Miss Angeline L. Westfall, a daughter of Daniel and Letha Westfall. The mother's maiden name was Stout and she was a native of the State of Kentucky. Mrs. Brewer was born in Clay County, Illinois, May 12, 1848, and

reared there. In 1869 our subject came to Tarkio Township, Page County, and purchased eighty acres of land, to which he has made additions from time to time until he now owns 200 acres, all of which is well improved. In 1877 he erected a good residence on a natural building site, and two years previously he built a commodious barn which affords ample protection to stock and grain. All the improvements are of a most substantial character. A good orchard has been planted which adds beauty as well as value to the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of two children: Austin O., born December 17, 1874, and Lulu Mabel, born October 20, 1886.

Politically Mr. Brewer is a Democrat. He has represented his township as a member of the school board and in other official positions. He is a man yet in the prime of life, is frank and cordial in manner, and has won a host of friends in the county.



R J. SULLIVAN has been identified with the farming interests of Valley Township, Page County, since 1866. He was born beyond the sea, on the beautiful "Emerald Isle," hence, is an American by adoption. He first saw the light of day November 3, 1842, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen Sullivan, natives of Ireland. The father died on his native soil, and when Patrick, Jr., was eleven years of age his mother bade farewell to the scenes of her youth and sailed away to America, settling, after her arrival, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Young Sullivan served his apprenticeship at the currier's trade at Farewell's shop on Pearl street, Boston; he worked two years as a journeyman, and in 1864 he removed to Illinois, locating at Canton, Fulton County; there he engaged in coal mining, in the employ of

Isaac Johnson, a prominent business man of Canton.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Sullivan came to Page County, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he has improved; at the end of twelve years he sold this piece of land and bought his present farm; it consists of 184 acres, and is known far and near as one of the best improved farms in Valley Township; the soil is rich and fertile, and watered with two pure, never failing springs. The buildings are substantial and modern in style of architecture; the barn is large and conveniently arranged, and there are all the facilities for carrying on farming after the most approved methods.

Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage January 12, 1870, to Miss Maria Shepard, a native of Pike County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Shepard, an early settler of Nodaway Township; four children have been born of this union, Ellen, Grace, John Riley, and Mary Urana, who is deceased. We add an obituary, published at the time of the young girl's death:

"Urana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sullivan, died January 28, 1890, of pneumonia, aged fifteen years, two months and four days.

"She was amiable in disposition, obedient and loving, and already had won the high esteem of her many friends. But Death, who 'loves a shining mark,' came just as she was blooming into womanhood and marked her for the tomb.

"The funeral services were held at the Cagley Church, January 29, at 2 p. m., a large and very attentive congregation listening to the words of the minister, and taking a tearful farewell of the familiar form 'beautiful in in death.'

"The services were conducted by Rev. T. C. Smith, of this city, after which the open

grave received all that was mortal of the dear child, to have and to hold only till the resurrection morn.

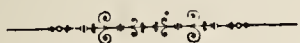
"Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us;
Deeply here the loss we feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He can all our sorrow heal.

"But again we hope to meet thee,
When the days of life have fled,
And in heavenly joy to greet thee,
When the farewell tears are shed

"T. C. S."

Mr. Sullivan affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his religious faith adheres to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Sullivan is a Methodist in her belief. They are worthy, industrious people, and merit the esteem in which they are held by the people of their community.



WILLIAM McLEAN was born in Maryland, near the city of Baltimore, August 13, 1822, and is the son of William and Jane (Osborn) McLean, natives of Scotland. They had a family of three children, of whom William was the oldest. Until he was fourteen years old he lived on a farm, but at that time he went to Baltimore and for a time engaged as clerk in a feed store; he afterward went to learn the painter's trade, which he followed until 1863. He was but eleven years old when he was left to depend upon his own efforts for subsistence, and finally occupied the highest position in I. O. O. F. in the State of Maryland.

Mr. McLean was united in marriage, November 1, 1858, to Miss Eliza J. Lusk, daughter of John and Margaret (Keavins)

Lusk, natives of York County, Pennsylvania. Eliza was the fourth of a family of seven children, and was born in Baltimore, February 15, 1831. After his marriage our subject remained in Baltimore until 1863, when he removed to Page County, Iowa. He settled on a farm of eighty acres of partially improved land in Harlan Township, and made it his home until 1889. When he first came to the county he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, but in 1875 he engaged in the mercantile business in Shambaugh, opening a general store. He formed a partnership with T. J. Bracken, which existed four years, and after that he assumed entire control of the business. In 1882 he disposed of the stock and returned to his farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred August 29, 1889.

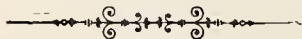
In his death the family lost a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the county one of its most honored citizens. He was held in high esteem politically, socially, and religiously. He was a staunch Republican, and represented the county as a member of the board of county supervisors for six or seven years; served in most of the township offices and discharged his duties faithfully and well. When the great Rebellion broke out a company of artillery was organized and he was chosen Captain, but as his own family of young children were dependent upon him, as well as his brother's children, he felt it his duty to resign his position and remain behind to protect and care for the helpless. He always took an interest in the church, and was an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, having served as an elder ten years previous to his death. He was a lover of law and order, and vigorously supported all measures to keep a good reputation for the community in which he lived. His financial success in life was due to his own unaided

efforts, and he accumulated a handsome competence.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean had born to them two children: Maggie died in childhood, and William L., who was born October 11, 1861. There were four children by Mr. McLean's first marriage, all deceased.

William L. is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was brought to Iowa by his parents in his infancy. He has been reared in Page County, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1876 he entered his father's store as a clerk, and served in that capacity until 1882, when his father turned over the stock to him and C. T. Cox. The business was conducted under the firm name of McLean & Cox until 1886, when the stock was closed out. Mr. McLean was then employed in the postal service at Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, for a period of two years. On account of ill health he was obliged to abandon his work, and since that time has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was assistant Postmaster at Shambaugh for ten years, during which time his father held the office. He is also a staunch Republican, and is one of the young men of whom the county may well be proud.

Mr. McLean was married July 28, 1880, to Miss Emma J. Fitzgerald, a daughter of Edward and Adaline H. (Harris) Fitzgerald, natives of the State of New York. Mrs. McLean was born in Illinois, January 12, 1862. They are the parents of one child, Nellie I., who was born June 30, 1889.



SOLOMON F. BEERY, the oldest representative of the Beery family in Page County, is a son of Joseph and Anna F. Beery, natives of Ohio. The parents were reared in Ohio and moved to Adams County,

Indiana, about the year 1843, where they resided until 1862. He then came to Page County and located on a farm in East River Township, where he passed the rest of his life; his death occurred in the year 1887. Both he and his wife were worthy members of the United Brethren Church. She died in the summer of 1860. There was a family of ten children by the first marriage of the father and five by the second. Solomon is the third child and was born in Adams County, Indiana; there he lived until his fifteenth year, when the family removed to Page County, Iowa. His educational advantages were very limited, but being a close observer he has obtained a fund of information that enables him to attend to any business that may devolve upon him.

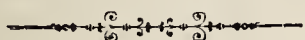
Until nineteen years of age he made his home with his father, but two years previous to that time he began farming on his own account; his father had deeded him eighty acres of land on sections 33 and 29, East River Township, when he was but sixteen years old. This he improved and erected upon it a residence; he sold twenty acres and bought another eighty acres, and was engaged in farming until 1880.

At that time he determined to abandon agricultural pursuits and embark in the general merchandise business. Accordingly, he formed a partnership with Jacob Hamm, and they opened a general stock of merchandise in Shambaugh; the firm remained the same until 1888, when Mr. Beery bought his partner's interest and assumed full control. He carries a stock valued at from \$1,600 to \$2,000, and his annual sales will average \$6,000. Politically he affiliates with no party, but casts his vote for the man he considers best qualified to fill the position. He has served as Justice of the Peace for two years.

Mr. Beery was united in marriage May 24, 1866, to Miss Mary Fruits, a daughter of

Sebastian and Matilda Fruits. She was born in East River Township, Page County, Iowa, November 20, 1847. Eight children have been born of this union: Lorenzo F., Joseph L., deceased; David M., Evalina, deceased; Earle, deceased; Anna M., Mary E., and Esta F.

Mr. and Mrs. Beery are worthy members of the Church of God, and are among the most respected residents of the county.



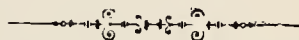
BENEDICT, dealer in musical instruments, pianos and organs, is one of the well-known and popular merchants of Page County. He is also proprietor of the Northboro livery barn. He was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and is a son of Thomas Benedict, an ex-soldier in the civil war, and at present a resident of Shenandoah. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson. When our subject was yet a child, his father emigrated to the West with his family, believing there he would find better opportunities to rear his children and give them a start in life. He first settled in Atchison County, Missouri, near the Page County line.

Mr. Benedict passed his youth in Atchison and Page counties, attending the public schools and working on the farm; he also attended the Normal schools, and by studying dilligently at home fitted himself for teaching. At the age of nineteen he entered the profession, and for a time was principal of the Blanchard school. He taught, in all, seventeen terms, and was very successful in this noble calling.

In 1878 Mr. Benedict was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Winrott, a daughter of James Winrott, an ex-soldier of Northboro. Four sons have been born of this union:

Worley W., Otho C., Ivin G. and Ermaal H. Worley W. is a performer on the piano or organ, of unusual ability for a ten-year old lad.

Mr. Benedict is a member of State Line Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F., at Blanchard. He belongs also to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro, and is an active worker in the Sabbath-school, having filled the office of superintendent a number of years. He is a man of superior business qualifications and is widely known throughout Page County; he has sold more musical instruments than any other one dealer within the limits of the county of Page. He is yet in the prime of life, and has many years of active usefulness before him.



MENTZER BROTHERS.—This, in some respects the leading firm of Shenandoah, is composed of T. J., P. H. and John Mentzer, who were born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1836, September 3, 1843, and February 10, 1851, respectively. Their parents were John and Nancy (Foreman) Mentzer, natives of the "Keystone" State. In 1854 the family came to Iowa and settled in Marion, Linn County, where the father died in 1881, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow still survives him at Marion.

The Mentzers have been identified with the interests of Shenandoah since April 25, 1871, when Pat, as he is familiarly called, opened a grocery store. After two years, Benjamin F. Mentzer, of Marion, became interested, his brother John representing him. In 1875 T. J. became a partner and the firm has since continued in its present form. Since the business was first started in 1871 there has been no interruption, and by careful methods

and tenacity of purpose it has prospered until every wholesale grocer selling goods in the State seeks the trade of this reliable firm. There have been times as there have been in every man's life, and in the existence of every firm, when the outlook was not fair, but the Mentzer brothers acknowledge no defeat and keep steadily on; they have had the satisfaction of finding smooth sailing and a safe harbor.

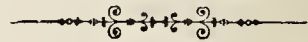
The firm now carries a full line of groceries, crockery, queensware, woodenware and glassware, the stock occupying both floors and the basement of their fine brick block, erected in 1880, at a cost of \$7,500. The members of the firm have ever been active in all the interests tending to their adopted home. They are now doing an annual business of \$50,000, and in some years have exceeded this amount. They are the present proprietors of the Shenandoah Canning Factory, an institution that has been of much benefit to the town. The plant cost them about \$15,000, and consists of two brick buildings, two preparation rooms, and an engine room. The capacity is about 1,000,000 cans per season. So far corn and tomatoes are the only vegetables used, but it is intended to use other staple farm products when the trade demands. The benefit to the town and surrounding country is incalculable, as corn and tomatoes are grown for the factory use bring much higher rates. The canning season requires 125 hands, and thus thousands of dollars are paid out for labor to those who would otherwise go elsewhere for support.

The educational institutions and churches of Shenandoah have found in this firm strong friends and faithful supporters. T. J. Mentzer was married to Miss Aliss Owens, and P. H. was married to Miss Odessa S. Owens, a sister of Mrs. T. J. Mentzer.

John was married to Miss Emma J. Myers, a native of Pennsylvania. All have comfortable homes, convenient to business, and are surrounded by pleasant families.

John Mentzer gives his personal attention to the accounts of the firm. He served twelve years as city recorder, and is at present the president of the school board, having been a member of the board for eight years.

P. H. Mentzer was a member of Company F, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, enlisting August 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 8, 1865; was present at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863; was at the siege and capture of Fort Morgan, Alabama, August 23, 1864, and at the siege and assault on Blakeley, Alabama, April 9, 1865.



HIRAM A. LYON is descended from an old family of English extraction who were early settlers in Rhode Island. His grandfather, Jabez Lyon, was a mere lad when the Revolutionary war began; he was at one time in the service of General Marion, caring for his horse, which was a very spirited steed and exceedingly intelligent; at one time he leaped a high wall with the boy on his back; and again when he was being ridden for exercise he suddenly stopped and refused to go further, when it was discovered that two British officers had appeared in the distance; the horse immediately became unmanageable, and wheeling went galloping back to camp, leaping fences in his way; there has been no further information in regard to the war record of Jabez Lyon, but it is probable that he became a soldier and fought through the war. It is known that he settled in Jefferson County, New York, on a farm where he lived until death; he was

a genial, old-time gentleman. Three children were born to him and his estimable wife: Alanson, Laws and Horace.

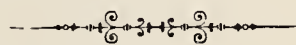
Alanson Lyon, the father of Hiram A., was born in Connecticut, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. He married Olive Sloan, and seven children were born of this union: Varnum, Russel, Henry, Richard, Hiram A., Rebecca, and Sophia. The father also settled in Jefferson County, New York, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a practical farmer and a man of excellent habits, industrious, frugal, and of good business qualifications.

Hiram A. Lyon, son of Alanson Lyon, and the subject of this notice, was born in the State of New York in the year 1819. Like his father he was trained in all the details of agriculture; he received an academical education and was engaged in teaching in New York. In 1843 he went to Brockville, Canada, and for four years he followed the profession of a teacher; he taught thirteen terms in Marshall County, Indiana, and made a record in his career as a teacher of which he may well be proud. No vocation commands a wider influence than that of a teacher and the large number of youth educated by Mr. Lyon forms a roll of honor unequalled by any other effort of his useful and busy life.

On September 16, 1845, he was united in marriage at Morristown, New Jersey, to Rebecca L. Seeley, of Brockville, Canada. Five children were born of this union: Cassius M., Charles E., Hiram W., Oren S. and Adlina A. The mother died March 9, 1856, in Marshall County, Indiana, and Mr. Lyon afterward married Susanna Ingle, a daughter of Mathias and Catherine (Burns) Ingle. They had two children born to them: Mary E., and Dora B., who died at the age of five years.

Mr. Lyon purchased a farm in Marshall County, Indiana, where he lived many years,

and then removed to Page County, Iowa, and located on his present farm, which is nicely situated and well improved. In Indiana he held the office of township trustee and assessor. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters and has served as school director several terms. He has also filled the office of Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties with marked ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He is a man of decided character, of deep integrity, and has always lived a temperate and moral life; he has brought up his children to respect the same principles and to live according to them, thus winning the highest esteem of all who know him.



JOHAN SNODDERLY, one of Tarkio Township's leading citizens, became identified with the history of Page County as early as 1853, and since that time has been one of the most reliable farmers in this section. He was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, November 2, 1836, and is a son of Nicholas Snodderly, one of Tarkio Township's old pioneers, whose history appears on another page of this volume. John was a lad of six years when in 1842 the family removed to Platte County, Missouri, where they resided until 1853. It was in that year that they settled in Tarkio Township, Page County, Iowa. John was then a youth of seventeen years, and being of an unusually social disposition he found the thinly settled country very monotonous and uncongenial; but as he was his father's main dependence he found plenty of work to occupy both mind and body.

During the late civil war he went to the front when there was a call for men to save this Union from disruption. He enlisted in

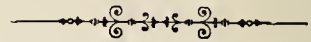
August, 1862, in the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was in many hotly contested battles; the most noted engagements, in which he participated are the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, and the siege of Mobile. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburgh, Texas, July 26, 1865, after which he returned to his home to engage in the more peaceful occupation of agriculture.

Mr. Snodderly was married April 20, 1871, to Miss Mary Kennett, a native of Monroe County, Indiana. She was eight or nine years of age when her parents, the Rev. Caleb and Susan (Handy) Kennett, removed to Decatur County, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood. Her mother was born in Virginia, and died July 4, 1883; her father is still living and makes his home in Valley Township, Page County. Mr. Snodderly settled on his present farm in 1871, having purchased the land as early as 1866; he has eighty-five acres of as good land as lies in Page County, and it is well improved with all the necessary buildings and modern conveniences; the residence is a neat structure, and is pleasantly located on a natural building site near a beautiful orchard and grove, which have been planted by the present owner. He devotes his time to general farming, and has been a success in all his undertakings.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodderly are the parents of two children: Mahala Frances, born August 5, 1878, and James W., who died in his thirteenth year.

Politically our subject is strongly in favor of the Republican party; he has been called to fill the office of trustee of the township, faithfully discharging all the duties of this position. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. He is a man of a frank, genial disposition, and of the highest integ-

rity of character, and has won a host of friends in Page County.

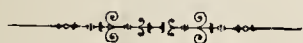


ANNA HORNING, the widow of Jacob Horning, furnishes us with a remarkable example of what can be accomplished by a hard-working, practical woman. Jacob Horning was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 16, 1821, and is a son of Anthony and Katherine Margarethe Horning. His father emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a man of some property, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Jacob Horning during his childhood had a desire to become a farmer, and at the age of twelve years he went to live on the farm of George Hoffman near Chambersburgh. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Franklin County, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-nine he was married to Miss Anna Good, a daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Campbell) Good. The maternal ancestors came from Ireland, and there is a tradition that a large amount of property in Ireland belongs to the heirs of a brother and sister who were brought to this country by a stranger. Mr. and Mrs. Horning had twelve children born to them: Katherine, who died in infancy; John H., who married Hattie Butler; Abraham A., who married Hester Berry; Lydia J., Samuel, who married Fannie Gehman; Jacob R., who married Tina ———; Annie E., who is the wife of Benjamin Furgeson; Isaac and Leah, twins; Joseph, Henry and Sarah E. In 1853 Mr. Horning bought a farm in Franklin County, Ohio, where he lived until 1858. He then went to Allen County, Ohio, and located on a farm four and a half miles from

Lima; there he remained until 1864, and in that year he emigrated to Iowa and settled on the farm where his widow and children now reside. It consists of 302 acres of choice land, and is well improved in every respect. Both Mr. and Mrs. Horning were members of the Mennonite Church, and he died in the full faith and hope of a better life to come. He was a very industrious, economical young man, and labored earnestly to make a home for his family. He was quiet and unassuming in his manner and took no part in public affairs. He died March 25, 1873, aged fifty-two years, one month, and nine days. He was universally respected and was deeply mourned by his family and a wide circle of friends. He left a fine estate to his family and the heritage of an honorable life and an unsullied name.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Horning settled up the estate, and although she met with some reverses, she has been very successful in her dealings; she has brought up her children to habits of industry and economy and in the principles of the Christian religion, and she may well be praised for the excellent manner in which she has fulfilled her task.



JACOB BENDER has met with good success in business as the result of industry, perseverance, integrity and prudence. In 1871 he came to Skenandoah as a journeyman harness-maker, and after working at the bench for more than a year in the shop of John McComb, he purchased a half interest in the infantile business, in company with Ben Lake, another journeyman in the same shop; he was then just able to pay for his half interest in the concern. The establishment stood on the ground now occupied

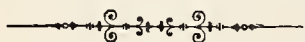
by the present triple brick block, and was a very unpretentious affair. Success was theirs from the very beginning, and after the partnership had continued from May, 1872, until January, 1878, Mr. Lake retired and Mr. Bender became proprietor. In the twelve years since passed the business has proved exceedingly satisfactory, and the profits judiciously invested in business property have made Mr. Bender well off. He has always given his personal attention to the minutest detail of the business, and does so to the present day; not infrequently he is found with the apron on and the awl in hand at the bench, as in his journeyman days.

The handsome block in which is Mr. Bender's store was recently erected by him at a cost exceeding \$6,000. It is 50 x 80 feet, the lower floor being cut into three roomy and well lighted store-rooms, in one of which is the postoffice; the second floor is arranged in suites of pleasant offices, and are desirable and convenient rooms. Two other fine brick stores belonging to Mr. Bender are among the best buildings in the next block in the heart of the town. He owns one of the most attractive homes in the town, located near the new Presbyterian church. Let no young man say there is no opening for him when so handsome a competency can be secured in years by diligence and application.

Jacob Bender was born in Alsace, France, August 8, 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Melinda (Godfried) Bender, who came to America when he was two years old and located near New Albany, Indiana. When he was eighteen years old he resolved to learn the harness-makers' trade, and for that purpose went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the shop of Louis Nord, Sr., as an apprentice. He remained with him as apprentice and journeyman for eight years, and for two years worked with Jacob Fink. In

1871 he decided to come west, and he was soon after in St. Joe, Missouri, where he had a sister living; in his search for employment he was told that a workman was wanted at Shenandoah, and there he went at once with his recommendations and was soon at work.

Mr. Bender married Miss Louisa Goodyear from Louisville, Kentucky, on April 30, 1874, at St. Joseph, Missouri; she was born in Saxony, November 20, 1852, a daughter of George and Mary Goodyear, who came to America with her when a child. They have had four children: Lillie B., Clarence A., Daisy L. and Pearl K. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Bender is recognized as a brother by the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, and is an earnest worker in educational matters; he is a member of the board of education, and has rendered material assistance to the Western Normal College.



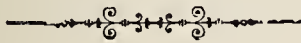
REV. W. S. HOOKER was born January 29, 1834, near Portsmouth, England. He was converted September 29, 1847, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1855 he was licensed to preach by Rev. Thomas H. Sqnance, at Portsmouth, the latter being then the only survivor of the party of seven young ministers taken to India by Dr. Coke in 1813. Rev. Hooker was married to Miss Sarah Humphreys, in 1861, who shared the toils and labors, the joys and success of a Methodist preacher's life until August 6, 1886, when she passed to her reward. She was a noble, consecrated woman. Rev. Hooker came to Iowa in 1869, and joined the Des Moines Conference in 1870. Since then he has been stationed at Decatur City, College Springs, Shenandoah, Villisca, Wesley Church, Des Moines, Clarinda, In-

dianola and Creston, his present charge. From 1880 to 1884 he was Presiding Elder of Council Bluffs district, and prepared it for the grand advance it has since made in raising missionary money. He is a man of deep piety, sound judgment and great tact, and has built up every charge where he has been stationed. The Des Moines Conference honored itself in electing him one of its delegates to the General Conference, held at New York in May, 1888. Mr. Hooker's family consists of six children: one dead, the others all living in southwestern Iowa.

His oldest son, William F., one of the rising young farmers of Page County, resides on section 22, Washington Township. He is a native of England, born at Portsmouth, January 20, 1864, a son of the Rev. W. S. Hooker, a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been Presiding Elder of the Council Bluffs district and has held other important positions in the church; he was a delegate to the General Conference held at New York city in 1888. He is now a resident of Creston, Iowa. The mother of William F. was Sarah Humphreys, also a native of England. When our subject was four years of age the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska. Later they removed to Iowa, where the father was pastor in many different places according to the rules of the Methodist Church. Young Hooker received his education at the different points to which his father was appointed in the State of Iowa. Arriving at the age of manhood he left the parental roof and came to Washington Township, and settled on his father's farm, which he had owned several years. The Hooker farm is devoted to the breeding and rearing of fine horses, and there may be seen some of the very best specimens of imported and home-bred Percheron horses.

Mr. Hooker has been quite successful in this branch of farming, and has fitted up his farm with many conveniences for the care and protection of these valued animals.

On November 18, 1885, Mr. Hooker married Miss Rosa Black, a daughter of Samuel Black, of whom further notice will be found elsewhere in this volume. One child has been born of this union: Herman Lloyd. These young people are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro. Politically Mr. Hooker is identified with the Republican party. Although a young man he has gained an enviable position in the community by his good business qualifications.



CHARLES READ is descended from old Puritan stock, and is one of the substantial citizens of Pierce Township, Page County. The remote ancestors of the family, two brothers, emigrated from England, one settling in Massachusetts and the other in Virginia. The great-grandfather of our subject was Oliver Read, a native of Massachusetts. Benjamin Read, his son, was also born in Massachusetts, and was a sea captain many years; after retiring from this active life he purchased a farm in the State of New York, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married Elizabeth Dodson, and to them were born eight children: four lived to years of manhood, Durfee, Gideon, Jonathan, and Benjamin; the others died in infancy. Jonathan Read was born in Massachusetts, May 25, 1785, and was but eleven years of age when his parents removed to the State of New York. He married Charlotte Rudd, January 2, 1810; she was a daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Allen) Rudd,

who were descended from a Presbyterian minister, who came from Wales with 100 followers on account of religious persecution, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1634. After his marriage Mr. Read settled on his father's farm. He joined a volunteer company of artillery, commanded by his brother, and of which he was Second Lieutenant, and did service on the Canadian frontier. The brother resigning, Lieutenant Read was appointed Captain in his place. Charles Read, the subject of this notice, has in his possession their commissions from Daniel Tompkins, Governor of New York, and one from De Witt Clinton, making Lieutenant Read a Brigadier General of Artillery. General and Mrs. Read had nine children: Elizabeth, Dodson, William L., Lucy A., Henry B., Benjamin T., Jonathan, Charles, Charlotte A. and Mary A. Mrs. Read had one sister, Lucy A. Rudd, who married General Henry Brubeck, who was in the Revolutionary war and received his first commission as ensign from General Warren; he had an extended military career, and remained in the United States service till 1818, as acting Major General, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Charles Read, the son of Jonathan Read and the subject of this biography, was born September 5, 1819. He received a common-school education, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He resided on the farm of his father until he was forty-four years of age. He was united in marriage to Harriet G. Myers, a daughter of Ludwick and Jane (Dustin) Myers. Mr. Myers was descended from old Dutch stock, who settled on the Hudson River; he was a farmer in good circumstances and left an estate valued at \$18,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Read are the parents of six children Mary H., deceased; Willard M.,

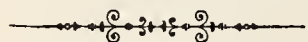
Charles H., Robbley D., Harriet G., and Warren W.

The people of Pierce Township have shown the confidence they repose in Mr. Read by calling him to fill many of the offices of trust and responsibility; he has also been Deputy United States Marshal. In 1866 he removed to Clarinda, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter's trade for three years; at the close of this period he changed his occupation to farming, and eighteen years ago commenced improving his present location, which consists of 160 acres of as good land as lies within the borders of Page County; he has added many valuable improvements, and has placed the soil under good cultivation. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a man who has always been industrious, moral and upright, and has brought up his children to good, honest principles.

Willard M. Read married Elizabeth Porter; the remainder of the family are at home.

Among the brilliant ancestors of the Read family may be mentioned General Read of the Revolution, and George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ludwick Myers was twice married; first to Elizabeth Carpenter, by whom he had seven children, and the second time to Jane Dustin, to whom were born eight children.



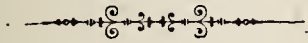
JAMES H. HILL is a respected and honored member of the farming community of Amity Township, and is worthy of our attention. His great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, and there is a tradition that he settled in Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. John Hill, his son, was born in Pennsylvania, and there married a Miss Simmons; to them were born Stephen, Samuel, William and John. The

family were early settlers in Highland County, Ohio, and followed agriculture. John Hill, Jr., was born in the "Buckeye" State, and was reared to farm life. He married Mary Simmons, and of this union three sons were born, all natives of Ohio, and all residents of Page County, Iowa. The father died in Highland County, Ohio, when James H. was a lad ten years of age. The mother resides in Clarinda with Robert, and Joseph E. Hill is an attorney at that place. (See sketch, page 442.)

James H. Hill was born January 16, 1840, and in his youth was trained to the details of farming. When there was a call for men to go to the defense of this country he responded, becoming a member of Company F, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After thirteen months' service he re-enlisted as a veteran in Company H, First Ohio Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He was in all the skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, and on a raid with Kilpatrick; in 1863 he was in General Wilson's grand raid from Grand Springs, Alabama, to Selma, Alabama; he was at the capture of Columbus, Georgia, and at the surrender of Macon, Georgia. He was honorably discharged at Hilton Head, South Carolina, September 13, 1865. In 1867 he came to Iowa, and December 31, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Morledge, a daughter of John R. and M. L. (Branum) Morledge. On first coming to Iowa Mr. Hill lived four miles south of Clarinda, and then settled on his present farm of eighty acres. His family consists of five children: Charles T., William R., Mamie M., Edward and Josephine. Charles T. is a student of Amity College. The mother died in April, 1886, and since then Mr. Hill has had no assistance in his household, but has cared for the children himself, being both father and mother to the motherless ones. He is a man

of rare force of character, and of a kind and gentle disposition, and has manfully borne the sorrow that has come upon him.

Mr. Hill has won the entire confidence of the people of his township, and has been called to represent them as Justice of the Peace and as school director. He is an honored member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.



JOHN B. CRAIN is of British descent, but his ancestors have long been American citizens and have occupied positions of trust and honor for generations. His great-grandfather was born in Virginia, and lived in Culpeper County, within thirty miles of the home of General Washington, with whose family he was well acquainted. He served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In 1808 he emigrated to Kentucky and located in Pulaski County, being one of the pioneers of the State and a contemporary of Daniel Boone. He lived to the advanced age of 100 years, and his wife was 103 years old at the time of her death, retaining to the last her mental and bodily vigor.

The Rev. William Crain, son of the above, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, March 1, 1802. When he was six years of age his father removed to Pulaski County, Kentucky, where he grew to up manhood. When twenty years of age he embraced the Christian religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after he was called to preach and spent the remainder of his life in the Master's cause. April 19, 1832, he married Miss Harriet Tong, and three years later he removed to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his days. A full account of his life will be found in the second volume of Dr.

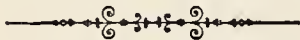
Leaton's "Methodism in Illinois." He died November 3, 1884, and his good wife died November 1, 1884.

John F. Crain, son of William Crain, and the father of our subject, was born December 31, 1832, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He was trained to the occupation of a farmer and obtained a good common-school education. February 2, 1854, he was married, in Illinois, to Miss Margaret A. Howard, a daughter of Tilmon Howard. The Howards are an old American family, their ancestors having been soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Crain had born to them eight children, John B., our subject, being the oldest. In 1855 the father removed with his family to Taylor County, Iowa. He died at the early age of thirty-nine years. His widow survives him. She is a woman of unusual strength of character and executive ability and has nobly filled her part in life in the training and care of her children.

John B. Crain was born November 28, 1854, in Schuyler County, Illinois. His parents removed to Iowa during his infancy, and he was trained to the occupation of a farmer. By the death of his father much responsibility fell to him, and early in life he studied architecture and the builder's trade, at which he worked during the summer months until 1880. In 1874 he entered the normal department of Amity College, finishing the course and continuing his studies one year beyond that time. In 1877 he began teaching in Page County during the winter terms. In 1879 he embarked in the lumber business in connection with his building interests, the firm being Hotelling, Crain & Co. In 1881 he purchased the banking business of Good & Webster, which he has since conducted. He has been very prosperous in all his undertakings; he owns about 400 acres

of land and valuable real estate in Braddyville.

In 1880 Mr. Crain was united in marriage to Miss Eva J. Hart, daughter of John and Cordelia (Keyes) Hart. To them have been born seven children: the first were twins who died, one living to be four years old; the second were also twins, and they lived but six months; the three living are, Dale H., Lelia N. and Floy. Mr. Crain is a member of College Springs Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F., of which he is Noble Grand. He enjoys the confidence of the people of the county and is well known among business men as a practical and successful financier. He is the present Mayor of Braddyville, and has acted as treasurer since its organization. He is also treasurer of the school board. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.



JACOB J. JAMES is a member of a family of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Isaac James, was born in the State of New York, but emigrated at an early day to Kentucky, and thence to Indiana. He was a millwright by trade, but settled on a farm at Attica, where he died. His wife was Grange Farragut, of the State of New York, a distant relative of Commodore Farragut. Enoch James, father of Jacob J., was born in Kentucky and moved with his father to Indiana. He married Lydia Johns, a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Batton) Johns, and they had born to them but one child, the subject of this sketch. Enoch James was a lawyer of considerable prominence and acquired a handsome estate. He died near Attica, Indiana, about the year 1870.

Jacob J. James was born in Boone County, Indiana, in 1842, and was reared on a farm; he learned engineering and followed the busi-

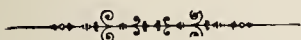
ness eleven years. In 1860 he came to Iowa with his mother, and March 1, 1862, he enlisted in the United States service as a private in Company F, Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; July 19 he was made Sergeant, and then was promoted to First Sergeant; he participated in many battles and skirmishes, and in 1865, at New Orleans, he received the commission of First Lieutenant, but he was never mustered. In the battle at Clarendon, Arkansas, June 26 and 27, 1864, he commanded the company, being Sergeant; he was slightly wounded in this battle by a spent ball, but was never in the hospital; he gave good and efficient service during the entire three years of his enlistment. When he returned from the war he came to Page County, Iowa, and engaged in running an engine in this township.

Mr. James was married at Clarinda, Iowa, January 30, 1868, to Caroline F. Willets, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Wallace, who was noted for having said the ceremony to numerous young couples. To Mr. and Mrs. James were born six children: Jessie A., Isaac E., Lydia J., Jacob O., Arthur A. and Hattie A. April 1, 1872, Mr. James bought a farm in Buchanan Township, upon which he lived two years, and in 1871 he removed to his present farm of eighty acres of fine land. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church, and were chosen delegates to the Association at Glenwood, Iowa. Mr. James has always taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has served his township as school director for five years. He is an honorable citizen and the entire family are held in high regard.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. James were in every war from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Jacob Johns, the grandfather, was in the war of 1812, and was a county judge

in Kentucky; he was a Democrat and the owner of slaves, but his wife, being a staunch Whig, said she would have no slaves on the place, and took out manumission papers and set them free.

Mrs. James's father removed to Page County in 1859, and is still living at College Springs, Amity Township. He is an industrious, upright citizen, and has the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintance. Mr. James's mother died November 3, 1882, at Clarinda, Iowa. The maternal ancestors of Mr. James were also loyal Americans, some member having been in all the wars since the Revolution.

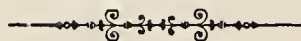


PA. C. JONASSON removed from Henry County, Illinois, to Page County, Iowa, in March, 1875. He was born in Sweden, April 20, 1840, became a citizen of the United States March 2, 1880, consequently is an American citizen by adoption and by law. He was reared in his native land, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and also learned to operate a steam engine; he followed the business for a period of three years. In August, 1867, he bade farewell to his home and friends and native land and sailed away to the New World across the seas. After landing he proceeded to Illinois and secured work on a farm in Henry County; he had had some experience in agricultural pursuits in his earlier days in Sweden. In a short time he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, but in six months returned to Illinois.

Mr. Jonasson was married in Henry County, Illinois, December 31, 1871, to Ellen Anderson, a native of Sweden; in less than one year, October 29, 1872, Mrs. Jonasson passed from this life to her immortal rest.

April 5, 1873, Mr. Jonasson married Nellie Johnson, one of his own country women. He remained in Henry County, Illinois, until 1875, as before stated; when he first came to Page County he purchased 160 acres of land, the northwest quarter of section 13, Washington Township, at \$9.12½ an acre. He has improved this land, erecting buildings, planting a grove and an orchard, and bringing about him all the comforts and conveniences of a modern home. He also owns eighty acres in section 12, and another eighty acres in Colfax Township, making in all 320 acres; this land is fertile, and has been accumulated through his own efforts and industry; it is indeed a gratifying result of the labor of many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonasson are the parents of six children: John Alfred, France Oscar, Clara Melinda, Stella Beatrice, Haunah Blanche, and Eva S., deceased. Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and was a member of the church in Henry County, Illinois. Mrs. Jonasson and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro, Iowa. They are an industrious, energetic family, and are numbered among the leading citizens of Washington Township.



GEORGE H. LOWREY, a progressive and successful farmer of Amity Township, is the son of John Lowrey, who was born in Moy, Ireland, March 29, 1809; his father, a Scotchman, emigrated to America in 1810, and was a merchant in Troy, New York. He afterward removed to Canada and settled on a farm near Huntington in the Province of Quebec, residing there until his death. His son John was sixteen years old when the family went to Canada; he was reared to the life of a farmer and ob-

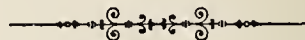
tained his education in the common schools. He assisted his father at the home farm until he was twenty-six years of age. September 18, 1837, he married Nancy Wilder, a daughter of Peter Wilder, and of this union seven children were born: William L., John B., Robert O., Henry W., Sarah E., Evangeline and George H. Nancy Wilder was born May 23, 1816, in Windsor County, Vermont, and at the age of thirteen years she removed with her parents to Franklin County, New York. She and her husband were in early life connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Lowrey was ordained a minister in 1835. He was an abolitionist and did very effective work in the cause. In 1865 he came to Iowa and settled in College Springs, where he preached a year and a half. He died in 1874, at the age of sixty-five years, having lived a most useful life, and leaving an untarnished name to posterity.

George H. Lowrey, son of the above, was born September 10, 1856, near Saratoga Springs, New York, and at the age of nine years came to Iowa with his parents. He received a good education at Amity College, and when nineteen years of age began to teach school. He followed this profession for a period of nine years. He became almost the sole support of his mother's family after the death of his father; while he was getting his education he also provided for his mother, and by industry and strict economy paid off some old debts.

Mr. Lowrey was united in marriage September 3, 1879, to Jessie Stanton, daughter of I. N. and Elizabeth (Elliott) Stanton, born May 29, 1859, in Appanoose County, Iowa. Mr. Stanton is an old resident of College Springs, having settled there in 1869. Miss Stanton was at the time of her marriage a teacher in the public schools in College Springs. She began teaching at the age of

fifteen and taught thirteen terms in Page County. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey are the parents of four children: Edna, Irving H., Guy E. and Vida M. For two years after his marriage Mr. Lowrey lived in College Springs, and three years he was in Essex, acting as principal of schools in both places. In 1884 he settled on his farm, which consists of 200 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. In his teaching and his farming he has been very successful, having accumulated all the property which he now owns. He has been a liberal supporter and staunch friend of education. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is trustee. While residing in Essex they were members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Lowrey acting as elder and treasurer of the church and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Lowrey is still a young man, of a strong and vigorous constitution, and is an honor to the community.



JAMES HENRY BEACH, one of the leading farmers of Page County, is descended from an old family, who were patriots in the war which gave our country its independence. Martin Beach, the grandfather of James H., was a native of Connecticut and served in the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, General William A. Mills, also served in the Revolution. He was a warm friend to the Indians, who had great respect for him; he was known among them by an Indian name which signifies "Big Kettle." He was the father of nine children, and lived to be eighty years of age. Martin Beach married Mary McNeal, and to them were born nine children: Levi, Abigail, Hannah Clarissa, Lucia, Harvey, Caroline,

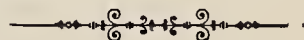
Elizabeth, Emily and Edward. Mr. Beach was an early settler of Knox County, Ohio, where he took a heavily timbered piece of land, which he improved and made into a dairy farm. His wife was very skillful in the manufacture of cheese and butter. He was a popular man among his acquaintances; for many years he was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church; he lived to the age of seventy-eight years. Levi Beach, his son, was born in Connecticut, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he followed all his days. He married Martha Mills, daughter of General William A. Mills, and of this union seven children were born: Ann Eliza, Mary E., Clarissa H., James H., Francis G., William A. and Myron N. F. G. Beach served four years in a Knox County, Ohio, regiment of the Union army in the late civil war, was in several hard battles, was wounded four times, is still living, drawing a small pension. Levi Beach settled in Knox County, Ohio, and was always in prosperous circumstances. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was one of the stewards. He was an Abolitionist. He died in December, 1888, at the age of eighty-five years.

James Henry Beach, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born December 9, 1829, at Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York. When he was ten years old his father removed to Ohio, and he was educated at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and at Oberlin College. He engaged in teaching and followed the profession in six different States,—Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Iowa,—covering a period of twenty years. He taught at College Springs, Iowa, and at an early day he was one of three teachers, only, in Page County, who could obtain first-class professional certificates. In 1860 he came to Iowa, and the next year he was married to

Mary A. Cross, daughter of the Rev. John Cross, a descendant of an old Revolutionary soldier bearing the same name; and he was one of Arnold's men, whom he sold out to the British. Mrs. Beach's mother was Lucinda Hulbert. This Hulbert family were all good musicians. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beach are the parents of two children, Charles L. and Emma L. Charles married Lura Alverson, and resides in Dakota.

Besides being a teacher Mr. Beach has paid some attention to farming since 1860. In 1877 he abandoned the profession of teaching. He was in the mercantile trade in College Springs three years, and built the brick store now occupied by the McLean Brothers. The first year he was a partner with his wife's brother, J. Newton Cross. He owns a good farm, and is in comfortable circumstances. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church; formerly they belonged to the Congregational Church and Mr. Beach was chorister in that church for twelve years, and was also recording secretary for several years. He is now a local elder in the Adventist Church.

The influence and services of Mr. Beach as a professional teacher for twenty years are not to be estimated in their value to the rising generation. He has been instrumental in the education of a large number of youths in this county as well as a multitude in five other States. His record in this, one of the most noble callings of life, is an honorable legacy of which his descendants may well be proud.

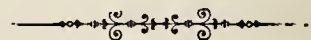


JOHAN M. EBBERSOLL, one of the intelligent and enterprising members of the farming community of Washington Township, came to Page County twenty years

ago. He is a native of the old "Keystone" State, born near Harrisburgh, July 27, 1835. His father, John B. Ebbersoll, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a son of John Ebbersoll, who was descended from French ancestors. The mother of John M. was Mary Weaver, a daughter of Adam Weaver and a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Our subject is the second of a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. He passed his youth in Pennsylvania, attending the common schools and working on the farm during the summer seasons. When he was nineteen years old he emigrated to Clarke County, Ohio, where he studied medicine for one year under a noted preceptor; he undoubtedly had talent in this direction, but at the end of the year abandoned all thought of continuing the profession. In 1855 he came to Iowa, and located in Linn County, where he engaged in the lumber business, operating a saw-mill, in which he owned an interest. In 1862 he returned to Pennsylvania, and was near Gettysburg at the time of that noted battle. Eighteen months later he came back to Iowa, living for a time in Linn, Cedar, and Jones counties, engaged in various speculations. Not yet thoroughly satisfied with the West he again in 1869 returned to the State, in which he was born. Previous to this, however, he had purchased land in Page County, Iowa, and a year later he came back and located on his farm; he has 160 acres, which he has subdued from the wild prairie to a rich, fertile farm; he has made all the improvements necessary to a modern farming establishment, and devoted his time to the raising of live-stock; he has taken an interest in improving the grades of horses, and has been successful.

Mr. Ebbersoll has been twice married. First, in 1857, he was united to Elmira

Miller, and by this marriage one child was born, Mary C., a resident of Colorado; the mother died in 1864, and Mr. Ebbersoll was married in 1870 to Lizzie Castle, a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; by this union one daughter was born, Lydia Ann. Politically Mr. Ebbersoll adheres to the principles of the Republican party; he is well posted on the current events of the day, and has decided opinions on the political issues of the time. He is a successful business man, and is one of the reliable farmers of the county.

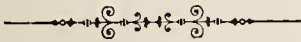


DAVID R. LEWIS, one of the substantial and successful farmers of Pierce Township, was born in Mason County, Illinois, August, 1835. His father was a farmer, but died when David was an infant of eighteen months; the mother too was soon called from earth, and he was left an orphan before he could realize the extent of his loss. There were no other children in the family, and he was adopted by Charles D. Howell, with whom he lived until he was eighteen years old. He was trained in all the details of agriculture, but his education was neglected. At the age of twenty-one years, when there was a call for men to leave home and friends for the sake of their country, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly five years. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Pittsburgh Landing, and Corinth, and several skirmishes. He was severely wounded at Vicksburg, and was confined to the hospital for some time. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1865, when he returned to Mason County, Illinois.

Mr. Lewis was married in 1873 to Miss Louisa A. Burr, a daughter of Job Burr and

Wilhelmina (Gilmore) Burr. Of this union nine children have been born, seven of whom are living: Emma, Freddie, Frank, Amos, Flora, Alice, and an infant unnamed. After his marriage, which occurred at Red Oak, Iowa, Mr. Lewis settled in Page County, Iowa, on his present farm; it then consisted of eighty acres, to which he has since added another hundred. The land is well situated, and has many valuable improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are worthy and consistent members of the Christian Church. The patriotism and loyalty of our honored subject were attested by his long and faithful service throughout the civil war, and may prosperity be the lot of those courageous souls to whom we owe the present prosperity of our beloved nation.

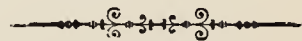


JOHN WILLIAMS, one of the extensive land owners of Page County, will form the subject of the next biographical sketch. He was born in Cornwall, England, November 16, 1828, and is a son of James and Millicent (Oats) Williams, an earnest, religious pair, who led an honorable, upright life. At the age of twenty-five years he married a young maiden, born and reared in his own parish, Emma Courtney Rogers, a daughter of James and Jane (Row) Rogers.

Mr. Williams resided in his native land until 1866, when he determined to try his fortunes in the New World. After landing in this country he continued his journey to Wisconsin, and settled in Racine County, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then pushed on toward the "setting sun," desiring to secure a home in the most desirable locality. He then came to Iowa, and, passing through Page County, determined that it was indeed the place he was seeking.

He bought 160 acres of wild land and made a settlement when the neighbors were few and the country was in a wild, uncultivated state. He had a will and an earnest desire to make a home of which he need never be ashamed, and as he prospered he invested in more land until he now owns 720 acres of rich farming land, and thirty-one acres of timber land. He has good buildings, stock scales, a modern windmill, and all the conveniences for extensive farming. The farm is well stocked with all the higher grades of cattle, hogs and horses; the land lies just one mile from Hepburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of eight children: William John, James Courtney; Mary Anne married James Foster Dyke, and lives in Cowley County, Kansas; Emma Jane, wife of Ezra Fleenor; Caroline Anna, wife of Ed Bolen; Charles Augustus; Ernest Rogers and Millicent Grace. The parents and two daughters are members of the United Brethren Church, of which Mr. Williams has served as trustee and treasurer. He and his wife were reared in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Politically he affiliates with the Greenback party, and is a strong advocate of Prohibition. He has represented the people of his township as a member of the school board, discharging his duties with entire satisfaction to the public. He has assisted in the upbuilding of the community, has been a great success in his business, and is a thorough, reliable farmer.

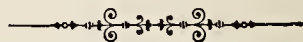


GEORGE B. WARNER, one of the progressive and successful farmers of Pierce Township, traces his ancestry to sturdy Welsh stock. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Walter Warner, was a farmer in Weth-

ersfield, Connecticut. He married a Miss Cheeney, and to them were born five children: Frederick W., Lucy, Mary, Elizabeth and Josephine. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Warner married Sarah Tucker, and five children were born of this union: George W., Martha, Wilbur, Olin and one child who died in infancy. In 1836 Mr. Warner removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, and bought a section of land; he became independently wealthy. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was always interested in religious movements; he also held the various local offices and was a prominent man in the community. He died at the age of seventy years. His son Frederick was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and received his education in the common schools of that day. He was but a lad when his father removed to Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He married Permelia Birdsall, daughter of Benjamin and Abbie (Ackley) Birdsall, and of this union eight children have been born: George B., Ella A., Emma, Frederick W., Abbie M., Mary P., Harriet J. and Alfred C. After his marriage Mr. Warner settled near the old homestead in Illinois, and there he is still living. He owns 800 acres of land in Winnebago County, and about 7,000 acres of ranch land in Texas; 2,400 acres of this is fenced and stocked with cattle, and the rest is stocked with sheep. Mr. Warner and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years he has held the offices of trustee and steward. He has represented the people of his township in many of the local offices and ranks with the first citizens of his county.

George B. Warner, son of Frederick and Permelia (Birdsall) Warner, was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, where he received a common-school education; when he was old enough to work on the farm he was

trained to the details of agriculture. In 1872 he married Ada Blair, a daughter of Alva and Mary (Winnegar) Blair. To them have been born three children: Clemie B., Bertha B. and A. DeLos. In 1875 Mr. Warner removed to Page County, Iowa, and purchased 160 acres of land; he has been prosperous in all his enterprises and has added to his first purchase until he now owns 320 acres in Pierce Township, one of the most fertile sections of Page County. The farm is well improved with excellent buildings and is a desirable home. Both Mr. Warner and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of an active, energetic temperament, and of unusual business qualifications. Although his father is a wealthy man he has by his own efforts accumulated his present property. The Warner family trace their origin directly to the Pilgrim Fathers, and they easily rank among the leading families of Page County.

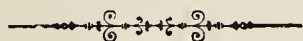


JOHN W. GIBSON, one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Colfax Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1865. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, December 11, 1852, and is a son of James and Emily (Moss) Gibson. His father, one of the honored citizens of Page County, is now deceased; the mother still survives and resides in Blanchard. When John W. was two years old his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he spent his early youth; in 1865 the family came to Page County, and settled in Harlan Township, five miles southwest of Clarinda; there John was trained to the occupation of farming; he is the ninth of a family of ten children. March 14, 1876, he was united in marriage at College Springs, Iowa, to Miss

Anna M. Elgin, a daughter of James and Eliza (Calhoon) Elgin. Mrs. Gibson was educated at College Springs, although her birth-place was Indiana County, Pennsylvania. After she had left school she engaged in the profession of teaching and was very successful.

In 1878 Mr. Gibson located on his present farm of eighty acres, within a mile and a half of Blanchard. The view of the village from his residence is beautiful, and his dwelling, surrounded by an orchard and a luxuriant grove, presents a delightful scene. All the improvements are of a modern type, and thrift and prosperity are visible on every hand. A specialty of the dairy business is made on the Gibson farm, and has been very successfully conducted. The family consists of four children: Delbert Clare, Ola E., J. C. and Rena A.

Politically Mr. Gibson is identified with the Prohibition branch of the Republican party. He is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church of Blanchard, as is also his wife; he has served as an elder, and as treasurer, secretary and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has been a faithful worker in the cause of his Master, and will certainly reap his reward. He has won many warm friends since his residence in Page County.



ROBERT A. TURNBULL, who lives on section 12, Washington Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1870. His grandfather, Alexander Turnbull, was a native of Scotland, and his father, Robert Turnbull, was born in the same country. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Graham, and she was born in the same country as her husband. After their

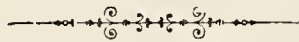
marriage the parents removed to Canada, but in 1838 they came to the United States and settled in Stark County, Illinois, where they were among the pioneers. Chicago was their nearest wheat market, and Mr. Turnbull hauled his crop to that point, 150 miles distant, with an ox team. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Robert A. is the sixth. They were worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church, and lived to the end of their days in Stark County.

Robert A. Turnbull, their son, was born November 22, 1841, in Stark County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to farm life and received his education in the pioneer schools of his native State. He enlisted June 12, 1861, in Company B, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service June 17, 1861, and was first under fire at Pilot Knob, Missouri. The most noted battles, in which he participated were Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; he received a gun-shot wound, by which he was confined in the field hospital some time. He enlisted as a private, but was discharged as Orderly Sergeant July 9, 1864. He returned to his home in Stark County, Illinois, and September 1, 1864, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Montooth, a daughter of Samuel Montooth, who was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Turnbull was born, reared, and educated in Philadelphia. Her father removed to Illinois and lived the remainder of his days in Stark County; the mother is still living, a resident of Bradford, Illinois.

Mr. Turnbull, as before stated, removed from Stark County, Illinois, to Page County, Iowa, in 1870. He first purchased 160 acres of land, to which he has since added eighty more; the land is rich and fertile, and is well improved with good, substantial buildings. He gives special attention to the care

of live-stock; he owns a thoroughbred Norman horse, cattle of good grades, and a valuable flock of sheep. One of the best groves in the township adorns the Turnbull farm; it consists of two and a half acres of black walnut trees and two and a half acres of cottonwood and maple trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull are the parents of eight children: Samuel J., Eliza A., wife of John Gibb; Henry R., Ida R., Birdie D., Victoria N., George H., and Margaret Jane. Politically Mr. Turnbull is identified with the Republican party. He has filled the office of assessor, and has been a member of the school board, discharging the duties of both positions with credit to himself. He is a member of Page Post, No. 65, G. A. R., at Coin, Iowa. He is a man yet in the prime of life, and is numbered among the successful and progressive farmers of the county.

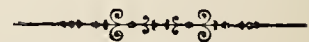


ANDERSON BROS.—T. A. and J. C. Anderson, proprietors of the Livery, Feed, and Sale Stables of Blanchard, are the pioneer horse dealers in the village, having established their business in October, 1881. They keep a good selection of vehicles, and their horses are not surpassed in any place of the same size. They are well equipped to serve the public, and merit the substantial patronage they have received. They also own a good livery barn at Westboro, Missouri, which is in charge of a brother, W. C. Anderson. The brothers are old settlers of Page County, having been residents since 1867.

T. A. Anderson was born in Shelby County, Ohio, August 14, 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Lydia A. (Spence) Anderson, natives of the "Buckeye" State. The family removed to Page County, Iowa, in 1867, and settled

near College Springs; the parents remained there until 1879 when they moved to Pawnee County, Nebraska; the mother died July 7, 1889, and the father still makes his home there. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom T. A. is the oldest. He was trained to the occupation of farming, and was also taught the management of horses in his early youth. He was married February 15, 1877, to Miss M. L. Kempton, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Kempton, who are now residing in Loveland, California. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: Oliver A., Earl and Ethel Maud. Politically Mr. Anderson affiliates with the Republican party. He has been called to fill the office of Constable for seven years, and has been Marshal of Blanchard for three years. He is a member of the United Workmen. He is especially fitted for his business, and is a great favorite with travelers.

J. C. Anderson, the junior member of the firm of Anderson Bros., is one of the energetic and progressive business men of Blanchard. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in July, 1855. When he was a lad of twelve years the family removed to College Springs, Iowa, where he received his education. For the past ten years he has been engaged in the live-stock trade, and has superior qualifications for the business. He is genial and frank of disposition, and has a host of friends throughout the county. For years he was with John Bowers, a prominent stockman, now deceased, and at one time was his partner.



JOSEPH W. SIMPSON, of Essex, Iowa, next claims our attention in our record of the leading men of Page County. His ancestors came to America long before the

Revolution. The grandfather, William Simpson, was born in New Jersey, August 25, 1767, and at the age of twelve years was in the employ of the Government, acting as teamster, in the great Revolutionary struggle. When a young man he went to Pennsylvania and there married Anna Ammerman, a lady of German descent, May 8, 1797. In 1800 he was a farmer in Cayuga County, New York, whence he moved to Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1817, thence to Warren County, Indiana, in 1829, where he died, July 21, 1841. William Simpson was of Irish descent. He was the father of six boys and three girls.

Isaac H. Simpson, son of William Simpson, and father of Joseph W. Simpson, was born in the State of New York in 1805, and moved to Indiana with his parents in 1817. He learned the cooper's trade and thoroughly understood his business. On December 7, 1826, he married Phoebe Garrison, who was born in Ohio in 1806. She died near Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, January 10, 1869, having lived to see her children all grown to manhood and womanhood, and all become useful members in the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Isaac and Phoebe Simpson were born seven children: Joseph W., Clark W., Henry J., Hiram G., Nelson R., Anna and Esther. He was a strong Union man, and had two sons in the Union army, one of whom, Henry, died while serving under General Grant at Vicksburg. In 1838 he moved from Warren County, Indiana, to Jones County, Iowa, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He lived there ten years, and removed to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he remained seventeen years. In 1866 he sold his property and divided about \$20,000 among his children. He is a man of great force of character and a very earnest Christian. He and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church together, in June,

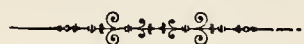
1832, in which church he has been an exceptionally honored and useful member. He is an inveterate enemy of both tobacco and all intoxicating liquors. He still lives (1890) and is in full possession of all his faculties.

Joseph W. Simpson, oldest son of Isaac H. Simpson, was born in Warren County, Indiana, October 1, 1829. He received but a limited education, his father being one of the earliest settlers of Iowa; he was a diligent student at home, and when he went to a select school at Dubuque he excelled in algebra and geometry. When twenty-one years old he taught school in Jackson County, Iowa, at which profession he was quite successful; but at the end of nine months he embarked in the lumber business, in which he continued eleven years. In 1863 he was elected member of the Legislature of Iowa, from Delaware County, representing his constituents with entire satisfaction.

In 1852 Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Artemesia Sutherland, a daughter of Martin and Mary (White) Sutherland. Martin Sutherland was born in the State of New York in 1806, and was a pioneer of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He died in California in 1836. His father was a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party." To Joseph W. and Artemesia Simpson have been born seven children, all of whom have grown to years of maturity: Laura C., Edward B., Alice A., Joseph W., Clarence L., Mary and Linnie. Laura C., is the wife of C. W. Stidger; Edward B. married Nettie Dota; Alice A. was married to Peter R. Granger, who died in 1887, from disease contracted in the civil war; he left five children, who with their mother now find a home with Mrs. Granger's parents; Joseph W. married Elvira Thompson, who is dead; Clarence L. married Ella Adell; Mary and Linnie are at home with their parents.

During the war Mr. Simpson was a strong

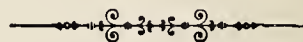
Union man and devoted his time to the cause in various ways. In 1866 he went to Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber and mercantile trade. In 1874 he came to Page County and settled on his present farm, which was then in a wild and uncultivated state; it consists of 220 acres, well improved. He has planted fine orchards and an abundance of small fruits, in the cultivation of which he takes great delight. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has acted as steward and trustee. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a radical temperance man, and has always led a correct, upright life.



P. PETERSON was born over the sea in Denmark, March 1, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Peterson) Hanson. According to an old custom, instead of taking the name of his father, Hanson, he has the name of Peterson, meaning son of Peter. He was reared to farm life in his native land and attended the common schools of that country until he was fourteen years of age. When he was twenty-two years of age he was married to Minnie Knudsen, one of his own countrywomen. Three years after his marriage he determined to make a home in the new world. Accordingly, he and his brave young wife bade farewell to the scenes of their childhood, and sailed away, landing at Quebec, Canada; they proceeded thence by way of Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago to Moline, Illinois, where Mr. Peterson worked as a day laborer at whatever presented itself. He had a strong will and was true to his purpose; by diligence and economy he saved enough of his earnings to invest in land, and in 1870 he came to Page County and bought

eighty acres of raw prairie land and set about the task of placing it under cultivation. Since that time—"fortune favors the brave"—he has been able to add another eighty acres to his first purchase, and he now has one of the best farms in the township. His residence, built after a modern style of architecture, in 1884, at a cost of \$2,000, is one of the most attractive homes in the country; it is surrounded by fruit and evergreen trees, and possesses all the comforts of a well furnished home. The buildings erected for the care of live-stock and grain are commodious and well-planned, and all the surroundings show the thrift and good management of the owner. The orchard and grove cover five acres, and are no small feature of a rural home.

By his first marriage Mr. Peterson had nine children, six of whom are living: Hannah, Anna, William, Julia, Minnie and Victor. The mother of this family died November 13, 1880, and Mr. Peterson was married in July, 1881, to Miss Bertha Printz, a native of Sweden.

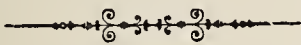


G. GEORGE E. REED, a prominent and respected member of the farming community of Valley Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1868. He is a native of Canada, born near the falls of Niagara, October 29, 1836. His father, Joshua Reed, was a native of the State of New York, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; he married Elizabeth Alward, a native of Canada, whose parents were of English and German extraction. When George E. was six months old his parents removed to the State of New York, and settled near Canandaigua, where they lived five years and a half; they moved thence to Knox County, Ohio, and at the end of four years we find them located in Calhoun County,

Michigan; there our subject grew to manhood, passing through all the trials and difficulties of clearing a farm in a timbered section. His education was necessarily limited, being acquired in a primitive school-house by the woods.

When Mr. Reed was twenty-four years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Kimball, a daughter of Abraham and Marilla (Hamilton) Kimball, natives of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1868 he came to Iowa, making the journey by teams and covered wagons. The country was new and wild, and during the twenty-two years of his residence here Mr. Reed has witnessed a wonderful development, in which he has assisted to the best of his ability. He has improved one of the best farms in the neighborhood, consisting of 160 acres; the buildings are of modern style and substantial; the residence is surrounded by a grove and an orchard, and the evidences of prosperity are seen on every hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed have had born to them two daughters: Blanche and Maud, successful and popular teachers, and a son, Carroll, who died when ten years old. The family are lovers of law and order, and zealously support all measures tending to elevate the moral standing of the community in which they are honored and esteemed citizens.



MRS. ELIZABETH A. HALL is a woman of prominence in her community on account of her extraordinary pioneer experiences and her superior business ability. She furnishes us with another example of what a woman can accomplish when placed in a position to call out the best and strongest traits of character. John F. Hall, her husband, was the son of

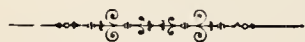
James C. Hall, native of Russell County, Kentucky, and a blacksmith by trade; the mother's maiden name was Mahala Brierly, and the family consisted of five children, who grew to maturity: Wesley, John F., Martha A., Samuel, and Pleasant, who died in the army. Mr. Hall came with his son, John F., to Iowa, in 1851, settling first in Jefferson County; at the end of four years they removed to Page County, where the father died in 1865.

John F. Hall was reared to agricultural pursuits, but he received a good education so that he engaged in teaching. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Goodman, one of his pupils, who was a daughter of John W. and Nancy (Blankenship) Goodman. Two children were born of this union: Thomas A. and James E. After his marriage Mr. Hall removed to Jefferson County, and resided there until 1854; he then went to Montgomery County, and at the expiration of two years he settled on the farm in Page County, which is now occupied by his widow and children; it consists of 120 acres of fine land; a beautiful grove adorns the place, adding value as well as comfort. Mr. Hall and his wife were members of the Christian Church. He was a kind father, a loving husband, and a zealous Christian, having the respect of the entire community. The people of his township attested their confidence in him by calling him to fill the office of assessor. During the war he was a strong Union man, and was a stanch Republican. For twenty years before his death he was an invalid, which affliction was a great trial to him, on account of the hardships to which it subjected his wife. He was a good manager, and with the aid of his wife and little boys he kept out of debt, improving his farm, and laying by a little each year. He was a man of high moral principles and great integrity

of character. He was called from the suffering of this life February 18, 1881.

Elizabeth A. Hall was born in Russell County, Kentucky, March 20, 1833; she is a well preserved woman for her years. Through all the twenty years of her husband's illness she attended to his many needs, did her own work in the house, carded wool and spun it for the clothing of the family, and sold cloth besides. She sheared her own sheep because she was not able to hire help; she worked with her boys at the farm labor, encouraging them by her presence as much as by her actual help. Such a record deserves a place in the history of the Revolutionary women of America. The story told in Mrs. Hall's plain simple manner savors of genuine heroism. The children of such a mother may take a just pride in preserving the record of such a career.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Hall has lived on the farm, and has continued the management of the business. She is entirely out of debt. Her son, Thomas A., married Ellen Runkles, and three children were born to them: Llewellyn, Alice Isabel and Thomas Owen. The mother died when the youngest was two weeks old, and Mrs. Hall has taken these children to her own home and has given them a mother's loving care: James E. Hall married Nettie Eslinger, and they have had born to them seven children: Jesse E., Maggie, John Walter, Iona, Thomas, Edna and Blanch. Jesse E. was shot through the abdomen by a Swede boy, but his life was saved by the scientific skill of physicians.



M P. LOVE, of the firm of Love & Wheeler, at Coin, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1852, and is the son of J. J. T. Love and Sarah

(Morgan) Love. His grandfather was James Love, great-grandfather James, and great-great grandfather Thomas. They were all born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The father of the last mentioned came from the north of Ireland in 1740, settling in Chester County. The subject's grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Thomson, and her mother's name was Guthrie, and the Guthries came from the north of Ireland about the same time. When he was seven years old the parents of the subject of this sketch decided to cast their fortunes along with many others who were emigrating to the Western States. They removed to Illinois, and remained there six years, and then came to Coin, Page County, Iowa, where our subject has since resided. He has been trained to agricultural pursuits, and obtained a fair education at College Springs.

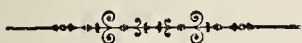
When in his twentieth year he entered the employ of D. R. Pollock, of College Springs, as clerk in a general store, and followed this calling for eight years. In 1879 he went to Mission Creek, Nebraska, and embarked in the general merchandise business, in which he continued one year. At the expiration of this time he returned to Page County and entered into partnership with D. R. Pollock, his former employer, in the general merchandise business at Coin; this establishment was in existence until 1884, when Mr. Love went to Clarinda, remaining there one year, engaged as a clerk. After his return to Coin he formed a partnership with W. H. Wheeler, with whom he is still associated. They occupy a roomy building having a depth of seventy-four feet, and carry a full line of goods; in the beginning they carried a stock of \$6,000 but have since increased it to \$12,000, and are doing an annual business of \$35,000.

Mr. Love owns the finest residence in Coin,

and is one of the leading citizens. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and has served the people of his town officially as a member of the council.

January 24, 1877, occurred the marriage of W. P. Love and Henrietta Foster, a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Leslie) Foster, and a native of Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Grace A., Artie C., Earle T. and Ray F.

Our subject and his wife are worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church, and no one in the community stands higher in the estimation of the people.

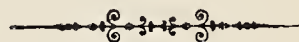


HENRY HAMILTON, one of the extensive land owners of Page County, will next claim our attention in this biographical record. He was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, sixty years ago, and is a son of George and Rachel Alice (Hughey) Hamilton, who are also natives of the fair "Emerald Isle." The mother died at the birth of Henry, so that he has ever been debarred a mother's love and care, and his father died three months afterward. When he was a lad of fifteen years the spirit of adventure urged him to try his fortunes in a new land. Accordingly he embarked for America, and after landing he settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. There he remained nine years, employed as a teamster. He learned the carpenter's trade in Philadelphia, and worked at that a portion of his time. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Peoria County, Illinois; in a little while he went to Stark County, Illinois, and engaged in farming.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage September 24, 1857, to Miss Isabelle McDonnell, who was born in county Donegal, Ireland, a daughter of John and Isabelle

(Taylor) McDonnell. He remained in the State of Illinois until 1870, when he came to Page County, Iowa. He first bought 160 acres of wild land and was one of the first settlers in his neighborhood. He endured many of the privations of pioneer life, and the task of placing his land under cultivation was not a light one. He was very successful, however, and as his means increased he added to his first purchase, and now owns 500 acres, in Page and Atchison counties, of as fine land as can be found. Just across the road he has a roomy, comfortable dwelling, where he enjoys with his family many of the comforts and luxuries of life. He has planted seven acres of grove, and has miles of osage orange fence dividing his farm into different fields and separating it from adjoining lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have had seven children born to them: William B., Henry T., George J., Martha J., wife of Miles Rouse; Joseph, Mary Alice, and Isabella, who died in infancy. The parents were both reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Hamilton affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man honorable in all his dealings, and has the respect of all who know him.



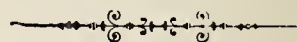
GUST YOUNGGREN, one of the substantial farmers of Fremont Township, was born in Sweden, May 3, 1842, and is a son of Neils P. Swanson, but by a Swedish custom he did not take his father's name, adopting that of Younggren. Mr. Swanson was a farmer and the father of six children who lived to maturity: Gust, Johan, Emil, Lettie, Malbomb and Emma, twins. He was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

Gust Younggren, the son of Neils

Swanson, was reared a farmer and received a limited education. He remained in his native land until he was twenty-four years of age, and then determined to seek the fortune that might be in store for him in the New World. Accordingly he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood and sailed away to the United States. He landed at Castle Garden, New York, and thence came to Andover, Illinois, where he secured employment with an uncle, C. G. Gustavson; after the first year he rented his land and was very successful and happy in his new home. Believing this country to be all that heart could desire, he sent to Sweden for the maiden who had promised to be his wife; her name was Emma Peterson, and she is the daughter of Peter Johnson, who died in Sweden when she was yet an infant. Four children have been born of this union: John Emil, Charles Gust, Andrew Luther and Ellen Amanda.

In 1871 Mr. Younggren came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres; it was then wild land entirely without improvements, but has been placed under good cultivation; he has added to his first purchase until he owns 400 acres of fine farm land. It has every modern improvement and convenience for the purpose of agriculture; a large residence, after a late style of architecture, has been erected by Mr. Younggren. It has been through industry and economy alone that he has accumulated his property, as he had nothing when he came to this country but willing hands and a determination to make the most of the opportunities offered to the ambitious, energetic young man. He and his wife are both members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Nyman, Iowa, to which Mr. Younggren was a liberal contributor; he was on the board of trustees at the time the church was erected. He has always taken an interest in the educa-

tional affairs of his adopted country, and has served his township as school director. He is one of a large class of Swedish-American citizens who by their industry and integrity have made a home and a reputation in this country, where many native born men with more favorable opportunities have failed.



AUGUST PATTERSON, like many of his countrymen, bade farewell to Sweden's pine-clad hills in his youth, and embarked for America in search of the fortune which her vast resources brought within the reach of the ambitious and energetic. He was only eighteen years of age when he located in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, where he resided four years. He is a son of Charles Peterson, a land owner and farmer in Sweden, who married Anna Christiana Peterson. Five children were born of this union: John, Sarah E., Anna M., Charles J. and August. The father lived on his farm all his life, dying at the age of eighty-one years. He and his wife were worthy members of the Lutheran Church; she lived to the great age of ninety-three years.

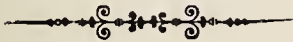
August Patterson, when he left his beloved Sweden, carried with him no supplies of gold or silver, but a bountiful stock of determination to succeed in his undertaking, a capital more to be desired oftentimes than the richest stores from the mine. He was engaged in various industries in New York and Pennsylvania, until 1856, when he went to Saint Paul, Minnesota, and thence to the pineries. He afterward spent some time in Missouri, but finally settled in Henry County, Illinois, in 1860; four years later he bought eighty acres of land. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Swan Anderson, a native of Sweden and a

farmer by occupation; she belongs to a family of eight children, and in 1862 she bade them all good-bye, and came to America with friends.

Mr. Patterson lived in Henry County until 1871, when he removed to Iowa and settled in Fremont Township, Page County. He purchased 160 acres, and now owns 200 acres of choice farming land. He has made excellent improvements and has established a nice, comfortable home. All these results have been brought about through his own persevering energy, aided by his estimable wife. They are both members of the Lutheran Church, to which they have made most liberal contributions.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of three children: Emil G., Frank O. and Selma C., who are being well educated in the common schools and in the college at Shenandoah.

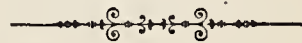
Since his residence in this country Mr. Patterson has made a most honorable record, of which his fellow-countrymen may well be proud, and which many native born citizens would do well to imitate.



F. SNIDER, ex-County Judge.—The subject of this biographical notice was the second county judge elected in Page County. He is still living and has been able to furnish the author with the following facts concerning his eventful life. He was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, June 10, 1808. His father died when he was three years old and soon afterward his mother removed with the family to Hardin County, of the same State. There he remained until he was married in the month of June, 1829, to Nancy Bland, a native of Kentucky. Six children were born of this

union: Sarah E., Mary, Jane, Jonathan B., Emily and E. G.

In 1839 the Judge removed with his family to Missouri and located in Nodaway County, where he resided two years. In 1841 he went to the Tarkio country and thence came to Page County; here he has been one of the pioneers to lay the foundation of the present success and development of the county. He was an early county judge, and an early merchant; he removed to Montgomery County, and returned and was the first settler in Lincoln Township, and was among the pioneers of Valley Township. He met with a severe loss by the burning of his residence and his store building and office at Clarinda in January, 1858. At one time he removed to Kansas, where he was honored with numerous offices; thence he went to Colorado, where he still resides. He is a man of sound judgment and excellent ability.



GUST. WENSTRAND is another of the many natives of Sweden who adopted a different name from his father's on coming to this country. His father's name was Peter Munson, and he was a farmer by occupation, living in Smolen, Sweden. He married Mary Peterson, and to them were born six children: Nels M., Daniel J., Ann, Gust., Carl P. and Andrew E. The father died in Sweden, at the age of forty-eight years. He and his wife were worthy members of the Lutheran Church. He was very successful in his farming operations, owning two large tracts of land, and leaving a handsome estate to his children.

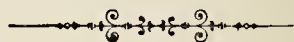
His son, Gust. Wenstrand, was born in Smolen, Sweden, November 8, 1829, and ob-

tained his education in the common schools of his native land. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer. Arriving at man's estate he was united in marriage to Anna Christianson, a daughter of Swan Hendrickson, and they had five children born to them: Christian E., S. P. Alfred, Mary E., Charles A. and Tillie H. Mr. Wenstrand owns a large farm in Sweden, consisting of 1,000 acres; it was rough, stony land, heavily timbered, so that it was a herculean task to convert it into farming land. As a recognition of his great labor, the King of Sweden presented him with a silver medal, the ceremony of presentation being conducted at the church of his nativity. On one face of the metal is a fine portrait of the King, with this inscription: "Carl XV, Sweriges Norr. Goth och Yend Konung." On the reverse side is this inscription: "Af Kong Patriotiska Sällskapet at Swen Gustaf Peterson Hultåsa för beromlig Odlingsflit." The medal is finely executed and is of solid silver, somewhat larger than our silver dollar. It is indeed a treasure and will be handed down as a precious heirloom as long as there is a descendant of Gust. Wenstrand. In 1868 Mrs. Wenstrand died, and two years later Mr. Wenstrand emigrated with his family to America, having disposed of his property. He settled in Fremont Township, Page County, on his present farm, which consists of 145 acres of choice land, that he considers of more real value to him than all his extensive lands in Sweden.

On August 28, 1871, Mr. Wenstrand was married to Mary E. Anderson, daughter of Andrew Person. Her mother's maiden name was Christine Johnson, and both parents lived and died in Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Wenstrand are the parents of two children: Anna C. and Hilma E., both attending school. Our worthy subject has

assisted very liberally in the building and support of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He was also a founder and pillar of the Lutheran Church before the building of the Mission Church, as he wished it to be free for the preaching of the Gospel by all evangelists. He is a man of broad and liberal views, laboring for the good of the community in which he lives. He is recognized as a sincere, consistent Christian, and is thoroughly respected by all who know him.



JOHN MASCH, one of the reliable farmers of Page County, is an American by adoption, having been born in Holstein, Germany, in 1850. His father, John H. Masch, was also a native of Germany, and a prosperous contractor; he began life as a cabinet-maker in the city of Kiel, Germany, then a place of 12,000 inhabitants, but now containing 100,000 people; he was a conscientious, industrious worker, and finally became a contractor, acquiring a fortune in the business. He was the father of four children: Henry, Caroline, Mary and John. Henry settled on a farm in the State of Illinois; the two daughters married and remained in Germany; Mary is since deceased.

John Masch, the subject of this notice, bade farewell to his native land in 1868, and sailed away to America, filled with a desire to make a home in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He located on a farm in Henry County, Illinois, where he resided until 1874, in which year he came to Iowa, and settled on his present farm in Page County, which is well improved in every particular. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Mary E. Wilkie, a daughter of William and Ann Eliza (Edgar) Wilkie. William Wilkie was born in county Londonderry,



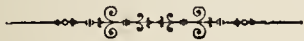
JOHN L. KESLING.
(Deceased.)



My In R. Keeling

Ireland, in 1821, of Scotch-Irish parents. He came to America when a young man and followed agricultural pursuits in Pennsylvania a number of years; he removed to Illinois, and thence to Page County, Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was in comfortable circumstances and gave his children a good education. The family consisted of Mary E., Nettie, Sadie, Harry, Anna and Clara.

Mr. and Mrs. Masch are the parents of four children: Anna M., Mary E., Maude and Osmund L. The mother is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Masch is an intelligent, practical business man of means, and is now engaged in buying and selling farms and loaning money on real-estate security. He and his family are an honor to the community in which they reside.



MRS. MARCIA C. KESLING, one of the early teachers of Page County, next claims our attention. She is a graduate of the classical department of Oberlin College, Ohio, and a woman of rare culture and unusual attainments. John L. Kesling, her husband, was a son of John Kesling, a native of Maryland, of German descent; the father was formerly a slave owner, but he freed his slaves and removed to southern Ohio. He had three children: Lizzie, Mary and John L. He died in Preble County, Ohio, at the age of seventy years; he was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. John L. Kesling was born in Ohio, February 16, 1824, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was a natural mechanic, and engaged in the manufacture of plows and carriages at West Alexandria and Farmersville. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Marcia C. West, a daughter of Carlos

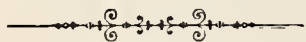
and Betsey Fletcher West. Mr. West was descended from an English family, who originally settled in Connecticut, and removed thence to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, finally coming to the Western Reserve, Ohio. Joshua West, the grandfather of Mrs. Kesling, lived in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, but he was a native of Connecticut. He married Mary Newell, of Massachusetts, and nine children were born to them: the names of those whom Mrs. Kesling remembers are Washington, Carlos, Newell, Amasa, Jesse, Oliver, Mary and Jane. Carlos West was born in Massachusetts, and was reared to the life of a farmer; he also learned the blacksmith's trade and was married in Massachusetts, and then removed to Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, New York. He and his wife had born to them five children: John M., Mary J., Betsey F., Marcia C., and one child who died in infancy. In 1867 the father moved with his family to Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa, and was occupied with loaning money. He died in 1884, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a prosperous business man, and was highly respected for the integrity of his character.

John L. Kesling lived in Ohio for eight years after his marriage, and in 1871 he came to Page County and bought land in Fremont Township. He died in 1877, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. Politically he was allied with the Democratic party. He had been a member of the Ohio militia, and had served as Mayor of Farmersville, Ohio, for a number of years. He belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and had taken all the degrees of the latter fraternity. He was a man of a frank and generous nature and of wide sympathies, with a great love for his fellow-men.

Marcia C. Kesling was born on Silver

Creek, Chautauqua County, New York, September 19, 1838. After receiving a common-school education she entered Oberlin College, and was graduated from the classical department in 1861. When she was a student at Oberlin she taught in the district schools during the winter terms, until she entered the junior year of her course, after which she was continuously employed as teacher in the preparatory department of the college until her graduation. The years before her marriage she held a professor's chair in Antioch College. After coming to Iowa she taught at Red Oak and Coburg, and, since the death of her husband, in the High School at Union City, Michigan, and at Greenwood, Nebraska.

Beginning at the age of fifteen years she has devoted the greater number of years of her life to the most noble of professions. Her influence for good has been wide-spread and far-reaching, and the vast numbers of children, who have come under her kind instruction would constitute a small army. She is now in comfortable circumstances, owning over 300 acres of land and a fine property in Tabor, Iowa. Mrs. Kesling has two sons: Frank B. is principal of the High School at Cherokee, Iowa, and Ernest N. is managing the farm in Fremont Township.



MITCHELL REED is one of the few remaining old settlers of Buchanan Township; his father, Samuel Reed, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer in Harrison County, Ohio, where he owned a farm. He married Mary Shannon, daughter of Isaac Shannon, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and to them were born six children: Samuel, Jane, Isaac, Mitchell, John and Thomas. Mr. Reed died in Harrison County, Ohio, when his son Mitchell was a mere lad, so that he

has no distinct recollection of his father. The mother afterward married Andrew Clark, who also died in Ohio, and she then removed to Clarinda, Iowa, and resides with her son Samuel.

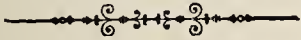
Mitchell Reed was born February 27, 1827, on his father's farm in Harrison County, Ohio, and received a limited education in the primitive log school-house of that day. At the early age of nineteen years he married Miss Sarah Foster, a daughter of George and Jerusha (Workman) Foster. They are the parents of eight children: Samuel F., Sarah J., William D., Emmett P., George W., Frank E., Mary E. and Thomas M. Mr. Reed worked at the wagon-makers' trade in Cadiz, Ohio, and also at Union Vale, Ohio. The tide of emigration being westward, in the year 1855 he decided to remove with his family to Iowa; he settled in Wapello County, Iowa, and remained there three years; at the end of this period he came to Page County and settled in Amity Township, where he lived another three years, and then located on his present homestead of 180 acres; it is excellent farming land and is pleasantly situated one-half mile from Braddyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Reed was one of the trustees at the time the church was built, and he has also fulfilled the office of steward. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong supporter of its principles.

Mr. Reed's oldest son, Samuel F., married Catharine Nichols; Sarah J. is the wife of Hugh C. Armstrong; William D. married Lydia J. Martin; Emmett P. married Ida Morrow; Frank E. married Clara Sanders; Mary E. is the wife of Robert Johnston; George W. married Flora Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have twenty-three grandchildren and one great-grandchild, the grand-

child of Samuel F. Reed, and the child of his daughter Eva R., who married George Gruver.

The descendants of this old pioneer of Page County are distinguished as a large and flourishing race of people. Mr. Reed is a man who has always lived an honorable, upright life, and has brought up his family in the paths of rectitude and virtue. He has the entire confidence and respect of his community and his whole family are held in high regard.

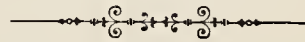


DAVID SIGLER, one of the prosperous early settlers of Page County, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and is a son of Jacob Sigler, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. His grandfather, John Sigler, was a Revolutionary soldier and served through the entire war. He was a farmer by occupation, and after the war he and his brothers removed from New Jersey to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in agriculture. He lived to be ninety years of age and was a large landholder at the time of his death.

Jacob Sigler married Maria Stonewood, a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Gardner) Stonewood. Eight children who lived to maturity were born to this union: Sarah, Lewis, David, Hannah, Johanna, Joel, Thomas and Valentine. In 1837 Mr. Sigler moved to Putnam County, Ohio, and settled in the heavy timber section, where he cleared a fine farm of 280 acres. He was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church, and lived an upright, honorable life. He died at the age of forty-eight years.

David Sigler, the subject of this sketch, was but a lad, fourteen years of age, when he went with his father to the forests of Putnam

County, Ohio. He assisted in building a log cabin and in clearing the farm. When his father died the care of the family fell to him and his brother Lewis. Lewis was married at the age of twenty-five years, and he remained at home and took care of his mother and the younger children. In 1865 he removed to Page County, bringing his mother with him, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. His brother Valentine was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was taken prisoner; he died before his release, at Montgomery, Alabama. The mother died a few years after coming to Iowa. Mr. Sigler is still unmarried and resides on his farm; he has added to his first purchase until he now has 212 acres. He is well known for his industry and integrity and stands high in the community. He has always been self-denying, and took the kindest care of his mother until her death. He is still a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live to a good old age.



JAMES SAUNDERS, one of the representative farmers of Nebraska Township, was born in Rockcastle County, Kentucky, August 8, 1818, and is the son of Abednego and Amy (Cook) Saunders, natives of North Carolina. There were thirteen children in the family, named as follows: Aaron, Wyatt, John M., deceased; Abednego, deceased; Jane, deceased; James, Matilda, Caroline, Mary, Orinda, William, Elizabeth and Margaret.

When James was nine years old his parents removed to Wayne County, Indiana, where they rented a farm for one year, and then removed to Delaware County, Indiana, locating on a farm. There the father died, May 7, 1835. James remained at home, assisting with the farm work until he was

twenty-two years of age. He was married January 23, 1840, to Miss Phoebe Rector, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Garber) Rector. She was born September 22, 1820, in Clarke County, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are the parents of thirteen children: Sarah Jane died when two years old; James S. died when three years old; Aaron died in the army at the age of nineteen years; William, Nancy, wife of J. W. Cubbison; Daniel, Elizabeth, wife of John W. Wheat; Emmaline Mary, wife of Charles Cole; Eliza Jane, wife of Abel Crow; J. W., Dennis, J. M., and Clara M., wife of Milton Cooper.

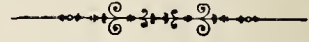
After his marriage Mr. Saunders remained for a time in Delaware County, and then went to Ohio, locating on a rented farm in Miami County; there he resided for seven years, when he returned to Delaware County, Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and cultivated for six years. He disposed of this and bought a tract of eighty acres in the same county; for seven years he made this his home, and then sold out and moved to Jay County, Indiana; he bought eighty acres and soon added another eighty acres, making this his home for eight years. In 1869 he disposed of all his real estate and emigrated to Iowa. It was in October of this year that his mother died, having made her home with his family for a number of years.

Upon reaching Iowa he located in Hawleyville, Page County, where he remained a short time before renting a farm for the summer season; in the fall he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which was slightly improved. He has made all the improvements necessary to a well ordered farm, has a comfortable house, an orchard of an acre and a half, bearing fruit, and ten acres of timber.

Politically he is identified with the Repub-

lican party; he is the present Justice of the Peace, filling the office to the general satisfaction of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are members of the township Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they take a deep interest, and to which they contribute very liberally of their means.

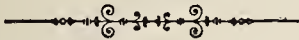


JOHAN TIDBALL was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 22, 1837, and is descended from English ancestry. His father was a cabinet-maker, and died in 1841. His mother's maiden name was Jane Scott, and she was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. After the death of the father the mother removed with her family of small children to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where John grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen years he went to learn the blacksmith's trade; after serving his apprenticeship he conducted a shop of his own for one year. Being convinced that the openings to young men in the West were greater than those offered by any other locality, he emigrated to Illinois in 1856, and settled at Rock Island. When the great civil conflict darkened this land, and industries were abandoned, he left the forge and enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Springfield, Illinois. He re-enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the battle of New Hope Church, May 27, 1864, and for eleven months he was confined to the hospital. As soon as he was able for duty he rejoined his regiment, but he was mustered out of the service June 6, 1865, at Washington, District of Columbia, soon after his recovery. He still carries in his body

the ball of lead received in battle; he receives from the Government a pension of \$10 per month.

Mr. Tidball was married July 3, 1865, to Miss Sarah Jane Bailey, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living. They are worthy and acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject is prominently identified with the Grand Army Post of Clarinda, having served as Quartermaster for four years. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., and of Union Lodge, No. 33, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a strong Republican voting that ticket first, last and all the time.

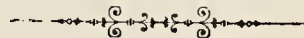


E. POTTER, M. D., was born in the city of New York, December 27, 1855, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Irwin) Potter, natives of Ireland. The father emigrated to America at the age of twenty-two years, and died May 4, 1887. His widow still survives and lives at Platteville, Taylor County, Iowa. The family consisted of five children, of whom our subject is the oldest. The father removed to Pekin, Illinois, in 1856, and resided there until the spring of 1869; he then came to Taylor County, Iowa, and purchased land near Platteville, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was engaged in farming and the general merchandise trade. He was a believer in the principles of the Republican party but never aspired to public office.

The Doctor began his education in the common schools of Pekin, Illinois, and finished his literary course at Bedford, Iowa. He began the study of medicine with Dr. V. R. King of Platteville, Iowa, in 1875, remaining under his tutorship nearly three years.

He attended lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1878-'79 and 1880-'81, being graduated in 1881. He is also a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, and took a private course of instruction at Louisville, Kentucky, under Edward Miller, M. D. He began his practice at Platteville, Iowa, in 1879, and came to Shambaugh, Page County, in 1880. At the end of one year he removed to Clarinda. In April, 1889, he formed a partnership with Dr. Pittman, and for six months they operated what was known as the Clarinda Medical and Surgical Institute.

Dr. Potter was united in marriage August 27, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Large, a native of the State of Ohio, and a daughter of William Large. Her parents removed to Taylor County, Iowa, in 1858, where they were pioneers, and where they still own a very large tract of land. Two of Mrs. Potter's brothers studied medicine under her husband, and are now practicing medicine, one being located at Shambaugh and the other at Braddyville, Iowa. The Doctor is a member of the Platteville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican of the independent type.



JOHN A. ORTH, of the firm of Orth Bros. at Clarinda, Iowa, was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1837, and is the son of Adam G. and Fannie S. (Secrist) Orth, natives of that section of country. The maternal grandparents were early settlers there and were original members of the Moravian Church, but the ancestors on the Orth side were engaged in the Revolutionary war and were debarred from membership in that church and were disinherited from a large estate. The parents of our subject were united in marriage in Lebanon County, Penn-

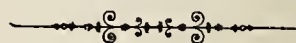
sylvania. In 1840 they removed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and resided there until their removal in 1866 to Mercer County, Illinois. The father was a tanner by trade and followed his occupation until he went to Illinois; he then engaged in farming the rest of his life; he died in 1885, but the mother still survives.

John A. served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith from 1856 to 1860, and then began business for himself at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He followed this trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg and was ordered to Washington and took part in the defeat of Lee at Antietam. He also participated in the battle at Fredericksburg, and was present at Chancellorsville, but was disabled and could not engage in the struggle. He was mustered out in 1863, in the month of May, having served valiantly and well. He was in the second Bull Run, and was under all the commanders of the Army of the Potomac except Grant and McDowell.

In 1882 Mr. Orth came to Iowa, remained here one year and then returned to Pennsylvania; in a few months he again came to Clarinda and settled permanently. He was married February 25, 1864, to Lizzie C. Alleman, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Cramer) Alleman. The father died in 1871, and the mother still resides in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Orth are the parents of eight children: two, Calvin and John, died in infancy; those living are, Jennie, Florence, Fannie, Mary, Grace and Guy. The father and mother were members of the Reformed Church of Mercersburg, but they have never united with a church in Clarinda.

Mr. Orth is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he has never been anything but a plain, faithful Republican. His present business partnership was formed in April, 1884.



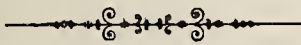
L. B. BATCHELOR, attorney at law, Clarinda, Iowa, became a resident of Page County in August, 1875, and has here practiced his profession ever since. He was born February 14, 1817, in Rutland County, Vermont, and while he has passed his seventy-third year, we doubt whether a better preserved man of his years can be found in the State. The activity and vigor of his movements remind one of youth rather than of old age. He attributes this excellent preservation to a good constitution, the observance of all rules of temperance, and regularity of habits. A pint cup he says will hold every drop of liquor he ever drank. He never used tobacco. He eats to live, not lives to eat. He always retires at nine o'clock and rises with the sun. He has performed a vast amount of manual labor. His parents were limited in their means and soon put their son to learn a trade. When twenty years of age he bought the last year of his time, paying his father \$100 for the same. He had at the close of the year earned enough more than his debt to enable him to attend school. The next four years he spent in teaching, studying, and working.

Mr. Batchelor was first married in 1842, and again in 1855, at Painesville, Ohio, where the first twenty years of his adult life were spent. The next twenty years were passed in Warren County, Illinois, while the past fifteen years have been spent in Clarinda. In his political belief he has been a strong Republican, having cast his first vote for James

G. Birney in 1840. Later he was a "Free-soiler," and when that party merged into the Republican he was an ardent supporter of the same, continuing until 1884, since which time he has acted with the Greenback and Union Labor organizations. He argues forcibly that the present popular system of governmental power affords protection to corporations and capital at the expense of personal rights, and is fast making laborers "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Our subject was elected Treasurer of Lake County, Ohio, during the fierce anti-slavery struggle of 1853, and conducted the Painesville *Telegraph*, the only Republican paper in that county, for three years, prior to and during the Fremont-Buchanan campaign. He and his family are members of the Universalist Church. His father was in the war of 1812. In 1819 he removed to the State of New York, where he followed farming and agricultural pursuits. Thence he removed to Painesville, Ohio, and thence to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1872.

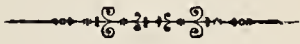
Mr. Batchelor has a neat cottage on Broadway street, Clarinda, where he and his estimable wife with their only daughter, Nora, enjoy life as only the good and temperate can.

 **T. FARRENS**, physician and surgeon, Clarinda, Iowa, is the son of Dr. A. H. Farrens, who located in Page County, in 1849, twelve miles southeast of Clarinda. He resided there one year and then removed to Shambaugh. He entered Government land but continued the practice of his profession. He finally came to Clarinda and purchased four lots at the southwest corner of the public square, where he erected a house which is still standing. He died April 17, 1859, at the age of thirty nine years, nine months and

twenty-nine days. His widow is still living. They were the parents of four children: the second child and first-born son died in infancy; two are farmers in East River Township and Nodaway Township. The Doctor, of whom this notice is written, was born September 19, 1855, at Clarinda, Iowa, where he has grown to manhood and is engaged in the practice of his profession. He began the study of medicine January 1, 1877, under the tutorship of Doctors Enfield and Vance, remaining in their office until March 1, 1881. He attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and graduated from that institution.

Immediately after this event Dr. Farrens returned to the home of his youth and began the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Dr. Farrens was united in marriage, November 29, 1883, with Miss Lida Pond, a daughter of W. H. Pond, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. One child has blessed this union, Paul Pond, born August 26, 1888.

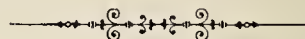
 **H. PITTMAN**, physician and surgeon, Clarinda, Iowa, was born in Mount Vernon, Rock Castle County, Kentucky, March 17, 1853, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Isaacs) Pittman. The father was born in North Carolina, August 18, 1829, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch origin. The paternal grandfather, George Pittman, was a native of England, and the great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The ancestors of W. H. Pittman removed to the wilds of Kentucky at an early day and carved from the forest a home. George Pittman, Jr., died in Illinois in 1867, and his wife died in Missouri in 1885.

Doctor Pittman received his earlier education in the common schools of Kentucky, after which he was sent to Ewing College and Franklin College, Illinois, taking the full course and being graduated in 1870. The same year he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. R. M. Fulkerson, of Eddyville, Boone County, Illinois. He attended his first course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1872-'73. The three years following he practiced in Mississippi County, Arkansas. In the spring of 1877 he was graduated at the State University of Tennessee at Nashville, and in the spring of the following year he located at Lutesville, Missouri, where he remained until 1883. In that year he removed to St. Louis, and at the end of three years he came to Clarinda. Dr. Pittman is at the head of the Clarinda Medical and Surgical Institute, and although he has been in Clarinda but a short time he enjoys a lucrative practice.

In the spring of 1882 Dr. Pittman attended a course of lectures at the famous Bellevue Medical College, New York city, from which he derived great benefit. He keeps up with all the late discoveries in his profession, and is a successful practitioner.

The Doctor was first married September 22, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Mick, a native of Polk County, Illinois. By this union one son was born; the mother died when he was but fourteen days old. Dr. Pittman was married to his present wife, Martha E. Salier, a native of Crittenden County, Kentucky, December 16, 1873. Her parents were early settlers of that portion of the State. Three children have been born of this marriage, but one of whom is living. The parents are members of the Baptist Church. Dr. Pittman belongs to Marble Hill Lodge, No. 298, A. F. & A. M., of Missouri; he is also

a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., and of Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, K. P. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

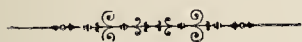


JOHAN P. BROWN, D. D. S., has been identified with the common interests of Page County since 1866, and hence finds a place in this collection of the biographies of the leading men of the county. He is a native of Ohio, born at Rainsborough, Highland County, January 16, 1844; his father, Thomas D. Brown, was a son of John Brown who served in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was Mary E. Williams, a native of Virginia, in which State the father was also born. Both father and mother are still living in Adams County, Iowa. John P. obtained his education in the common schools and was trained in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until October 13, 1863, when he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky on account of disability. He returned to Highland County, Ohio, and remained there until the fall of 1865, when he accompanied his parents to Iowa, locating near Villisca; he spent the winter of 1865-'66 in Villisca, and the next spring he attended school at Clarinda. During the vacation he taught school in the country, and for two years and a half he followed this profession.

In 1867 Dr. Brown was married to Miss Annie E. Jones, who died in 1870. He spent one year on the farm in Adams County and then returned to Clarinda and was employed in a woolen factory then in operation there. In the fall of 1871 he began the study of dentistry, under the preceptorship of Dr. Smith of Clarinda, and finished under Dr.

Sanborn of Tabor, Iowa. In 1872 he began to practice at Clarinda, and is now enjoying the leading practice of Page County.

In 1873 Dr. Brown married for his second wife Miss Mary Loran. Five children have been born to this union: Walter A., Helen, Thomas L., Wilbur and Raymond. Dr. Brown is a member of the A. O. U. W., and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican. As a citizen, a business man, a professional man, and a neighbor, he stands high in Page County.



M. CRABILL has been a resident of Page County, Iowa, since 1870. He was born in Hardin County, Ohio, March 16, 1849, and is a son of George and Sarah S. (Roby) Crabill. In 1866 his parents removed from Hardin County, Ohio, to Taylor County, Iowa, and located on a farm, where he remained until his marriage, which occurred May 11, 1869. His wife's maiden name was Nancy J. Collins, and she is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane V. (Barclay) Collins, natives of the Buckeye State. They removed from Ohio to Taylor County, Iowa, where they were among the earliest pioneers.

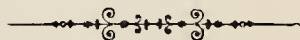
Mr. and Mrs. Crabill have had born to them three children: Emma May, Allie B. and George B.

Our subject enlisted in Hardin County, Ohio, the day before Lincoln's assassination, in Company —, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of sixteen years. This company was not on active duty, but was ordered to Camp Chase, and after one month Mr. Crabill was mustered out of the service. His father, however, saw more of the reality of the war, serving four years and four months; he was with

Sherman on his immortal march to the sea, and was a faithful, valiant soldier.

In December, 1870, Mr. Crabill came to Clarinda and engaged in the manufacture of brick. For five years he leased ground of Mr. Farrens for this purpose, and at the end of this period he purchased the land, where he has since conducted the business. The first two years he made about 500,000 brick annually, but since that time he has manufactured upward of 1,000,000 per year. Nearly all the brick used in the construction of business houses in Clarinda have come from Mr. Crabill's yard. He has also made large shipments to neighboring towns. This industry has been of great benefit to Clarinda, giving employment to twenty men the greater part of the year, and requiring 600 cords of wood a year. In 1884 Mr. Crabill built the large business house on the east side of the square known as the "Crabill Block;" the first floor contains six store-rooms, and the upper floor is fitted up for offices, and a hall which is occupied by the Knights of Pythias. It was erected at a cost of \$35,000, and would be an ornament to any city.

Mr. Crabill is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Clarinda Lodge, No. 139, and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Every man has a special talent, and usually a special liking for some particular amusement; that of Mr. Crabill is in the direction of hunting, and he is one of the finest shots in the State.



CYRUS J. ORTH has been a member of the business circles of Page County since 1879. He is a native of Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born October 12, 1845, and is a son of

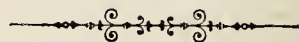
Adam G. and Frances (Secrist) Orth; the father was born in 1808 and died April 4, 1884, at Keithsburg, Illinois; the mother was born in 1811, and still resides at Keithsburg. Cyrus J. passed his earlier years in the county of his birth, assisting his father and attending the common schools.

When there was a call for men to go to the defense of his country, he enlisted January, 1864, in Company L, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry; this company was formed in Franklin and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and was mustered into the service February 27, 1864. Mr. Orth was mustered out of the service at Cumberland, Maryland, in November, 1865. September 1, 1864, he was appointed Corporal in Company L, and was in all of the important battles in which his company participated; among the more noted may be mentioned Maryland Heights, Winchester, and Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride from "Winchester, twenty miles away."

In 1865 Mr. Orth removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and engaged in farming for two years. In January, 1868, he entered the employ of his brother, C. S. Orth, as clerk, and remained with him in that capacity until 1876, when he was made a partner in the business. In 1879 he disposed of his commercial interests in Illinois, and removed to Page County, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in active business. April 1, 1882, the firm of Orth Brothers was formed, and the same year they built the brick block which they now occupy.

Mr. Orth was married in 1873 to Miss Ida J. Noble, a native of Keithsburg, Illinois, and a daughter of James A. and Harriet (Frick) Noble. Her father died in 1862, and the mother still resides in Keithsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Orth have one child, Hattie N.,

born February 17, 1879. The father and mother are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Orth is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.



GEORGE BERRY, who next claims our attention in the biographical record of Page County, is a native of Scotland, born in 1826. His grandfather, Andrew Berry, was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and he married Agnes Fyvie; they were the parents of two children: Andrew and George. The father lived to be eighty years of age; in his religious faith he was a Seceder of the most rigid sort. George Berry, father of our subject, married Ann Robertson, the daughter of a Highlander who had seven daughters. To George and Ann Berry were born ten children: Andrew, Annie, Isabel, Agnes, William, George, Margaret, Jane, John and Elizabeth. Mr. Berry was a member of the Seceder Church, but he finally joined the Free Church of Scotland and became an elder of that society, holding the office until his death, which occurred in his ninetieth year; he was also a member of the old militia of Scotland.

George Berry, son of the above, was educated in the common schools of Scotland and learned the carpenter's trade; he worked at this business until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he emigrated to America in the year 1853. He located at Urbana, Ohio, and when he arrived there his means had dwindled to just \$3. However, he immediately found employment at his trade and remained in Urbana fourteen years. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Agnes Berry, a daughter of Andrew and Annie (Adams)

Berry, of Sniddir Hill, in the parish of Alfort. Mrs. Annie Adams Berry was a daughter of Charles and Mary (Urchart) Adams, of the Parish Eight, who owned the farm of Cornhill.

Mary Urchart was the sister of Dr. Urchart, minister of the Established Church of Scotland in the Parish of Tongh, and who preached there until his death.

Unto Charles and Mary Adams were born twelve children: three of the boys studied for the ministry, but two of them died before they entered their duties. The rest of them became farmers, and all died of consumption but three.

The family of Andrew and Ann Berry consisted of seven daughters: Mary, Helen, Ann, Jessie, Christena, Agnes and Elizabeth. Mrs. Berry died of consumption when the youngest girl was three years old. Mr. Berry never married again and they all lived together, emigrating to America in 1854, to Savannah, Ohio, where he lived until his death, at the seventy-fifth year. He was of the strictest type of the old Seceders and raised his family in the most rigid manner. He was extremely orthodox in his observance of the Sabbath, not allowing his daughters to sweep the house or wash the dishes on that day. The daughters all married well. Andrew Berry became a paralytic, and his children brought him to the United States to live, but he never realized that he had left Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Berry have had three children: Andrew A., Anna R. and John W. Mr. Berry resided in Urbana, Ohio, until 1867, when he removed to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of land. As his means increased he added to this until he now owns 240 acres of land as fine as any in Page County. He has made many valuable improvements and has built a desirable home for his family. He and his wife are worthy

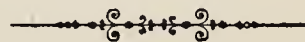
members of the United Presbyterian Church of College Springs. He has always had a high sense of honor, and when he first arrived in this country he refused to become a citizen of a government that legalized the slavery of human beings; he therefore became a staunch Abolitionist. He is also a staunch Prohibitionist. The drinking habits of Scotland was the greatest reason of his leaving his native place.

The old Presbyterians of Scotland were a sterling, liberty-loving race of people, and their descendants may look with pride upon the ancestry from which they are sprung.

Andrew A. Berry lives on the Berry Hill farm. He is the agricultural editor of the *Clarinda Herald*, the leading paper in the county. He is also a special contributor to a number of the foremost agricultural journals in the United States.

Anna R. Berry married John Duncan in 1882, who is the subject of a sketch in this work. They have three children: Walter Roy and Agnes. They have a fine farm near College Springs.

John W. Berry was married in 1889, to Lillie McKie, of Blanchard, Iowa, whose parents are Scotch. John and Lillie Berry have one child, a boy, George Earl. They have a fine eighty-acre farm two miles from the Berry Hill Farm—the old home place, and is energetically making them a comfortable home.



GEORGE A. KING is descended from an old family of early settlers in Rhode Island. His grandfather, David King, was a blacksmith by trade, and the father of five children: Huldah, David, Joseph, Leonard, and Olney; he removed to Oswego County, New York, before 1830, and passed

the remainder of his days there. His son, Olney, the father of George A., was born in the town of Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1793, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Amy Potter, daughter of Peter Potter, and to them were born six children: Anstiss, Amy, Alexander, George A., Richard G., and Albert D. In 1855 the father of these children removed to Bureau County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he died ten years later at the age of sixty-four years. He and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church, but were not followers of Alexander Campbell. They brought up their children to a strict observance of Christian principles, and to habits of industry and thrift, setting them an example in their own lives of much greater worth than riches. Mr. King had a great repugnance to debt, and at the time of his death "owed no man anything."

George A. King, the subject of this brief biography, was born in the town of Foster, Rhode Island, April 29, 1822, receiving a meager education in the common schools; he learned the trade of a machinist, and having a strong desire to be well informed he attended the night schools, thus laying a foundation that has enabled him to pursue his business intelligently. He learned his trade at Central Falls, and for more than nine years was in a manufacturing establishment in that place.

In 1844 Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Chace, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Eathforth) Chace. Mr. Chace was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1787, and was a carpenter by trade. He was descended from English ancestors, and for many years was a resident of the city in which he was born. He spent the last years of his life at Smithfield, Rhode Island. He was the father of ten children, of whom Har-

riet King is the fourth: she was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 3, 1821, and was twenty-three years old at the time of her marriage, September 3, 1844. The result of this union has been two children: Charles H., born June 11, 1846, and Morgia, born October 14, 1849; the birth-place of both was Smithfield, Rhode Island.

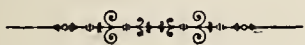
Mr. King remained in Smithfield until 1856, when he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, cultivating his father's land. In 1864 his son, Charles, who was then eighteen years of age, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. In February, 1865, when there was a final call for men, Mr. King responded, having been prevented before by the dependence of his family; he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served to the end of the bitter struggle. While on picket duty during a severe sleet and rain storm, he contracted rheumatism, from which he has never recovered. The Government has granted him a pension in recognition of his service. After the war he returned to Illinois, but it was one year before he was able to engage in any kind of labor; he then resumed farming in Bureau County, and in 1871, removed to Page County, Iowa, and settled on a wild tract of land, consisting of 120 acres, which he has converted into a fine, fertile farm.

Mr. and Mrs. King are both devoted members of the Essex Baptist Church, of which he is both deacon and trustee; they have all their lives been earnest Christians, and for forty-five years have been consistent church members. Their children have been taught the principles of the Christian religion, and to honor their Creator. They have made a great effort to maintain the Baptist Church

at Essex, but have not met with as much success as they hoped.

Politically Mr. King affiliates with the Republican party, to which he gives his undivided support. His son, Charles A., was married, September 13, 1871, to Miss Annie Platt. He is now train dispatcher on the Santa Fe Railroad; he received his business education at the Commercial College at Providence, Rhode Island, and March 21, 1878, Morgia married Daniel H. Dean, who is now engaged in the real estate business in Chicago.

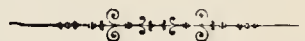
Samuel Eathforth, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. King, was of Scotch descent, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, passing that terrible winter at Valley Forge. He lived to the great age of eighty-nine years. Jonathan Chace, Mrs. King's paternal grandfather, was of English descent, and lived to the age of ninety-seven years. The mother of Mrs. King lived to be ninety-nine years, four months, and twenty-two days old.



JOSEPH C. SHIELDS.—It is with pleasure that the biographical historian of Pierce Township makes a record of the above named popular subject. Mr. Shields is well and favorably known, not only to the people of Essex, but also to the surrounding towns, both in and adjoining Page County. He is one of the most accommodating and genial men in this part of Iowa. His teams are always in fine condition, horses fat and well groomed, and are good roadsters as well as safe in driving; and on occasion, if it be his customer's pleasure, he can turn out a team that will distance most of the flyers. His carriages are always well washed up and in a safe condition, presenting the natty appearance of a first-class livery. Like care and taste, of course, are exhibited in every detail

of the harness and other equipments. In short, all the virtues of a first-class liveryman pertain to and sit with easy grace upon Mr. Shields. A good livery is a good indication of a thrifty town, and is as important to the reputation of the place as is a good hotel; and the man who conducts one in a first-class manner is a direct benefit to his community, and deserves the respect and support of his fellow townsmen.

Besides keeping the only livery in Essex, Mr. Shields also buys and sells horses, and it is said that he is an excellent judge of the points of a fine horse. The farmers for miles around recognize his accommodating qualities, and can be seen at his barn on business at almost any time. So popular and favorably known is Mr. Shields that even strangers and traveling men, having business with the farmers in that part of the country, frequently engage his services, and always with satisfaction. And as he is yet a young man, the neighbors predict that his liberal spirit will continue to become far more widely known, and his popularity will continue to grow until the silver hairs have long graced his locks with the crowning dignity of an honored old age.

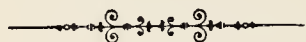


JOH N SCIDMORE, florist, Clarinda, Iowa, is a native of the State of New York, born in Saratoga County, April 27, 1842, and is the son of Elisha and G. Elma (McCleas) Scidmore. The parents were also natives of Saratoga County, but were of English origin. The mother died in 1852, but the father survived until September, 1886, aged eighty-four years. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom survive. John is the fourth child, and was left motherless at a very early age. He was taken by a

family named Benson and was cared for until he was able to make his own way. He served an apprenticeship with his father as a mason, and in the fall of 1862 he came to Illinois, locating in La Salle County, near Ottawa. There he remained engaged in his trade until November, 1879, when he removed to Clarinda, Iowa; there he served as cemetery sexton, and has been engaged in the management of a green-house and a plant garden.

Mr. Scidmore was united in marriage March 5, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Taylor. She was born in Virginia and removed to La Salle County, Illinois, in 1865. Her parents died when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Scidmore have had five children, two of whom are living: Frederick, born in 1868, and Lillie, born in 1875. The father and mother are supporters of the Universalist Church.

Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows and also of the Modern Woodmen. He is a firm believer in Democratic politics and cast his first vote for Seymour for Governor of the State of New York.



BENJAMIN TODD, attorney at law, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 25, 1830, and is the son of Charles W. and Marcillar W. (DeBoneh) Todd. The Todd family is of Scotch origin, while the maternal grandfather was a native Frenchman. The mother of Benjamin Todd was born at Frederick, Maryland, where she grew to womanhood and was married. When young Todd was twelve years of age they removed to Kentucky, remaining there one year; they then decided to locate in Illinois, and removed to that State and settled fifty miles north of Peoria. The father is now a resident of Colfax Springs, Iowa, and is aged eighty-two years. The family consisted of

eight children, two of whom survive. James F. Todd, M. D., is county physician of Cook County, Illinois, and fills this responsible position with much credit to himself.

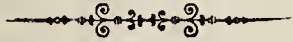
When Benjamin Todd was fourteen years old he went to Peoria, Illinois, and entered a dry-goods store as clerk; he remained in mercantile life upwards of twenty years. A portion of this time he had charge of the collection department, and as the firm did an extensive business they were often involved in litigation; in this connection Mr. Todd became familiar with commercial law and, resolved to make it his profession. After reading Blackstone and other learned writers on the subject, he entered the law office of W. W. O'Brien, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar in March, 1870. He began his practice with Mr. O'Brien, and, meeting with flattering success, he was appointed Deputy State's Attorney, a position he filled for four years. After this he resumed a general practice, giving particular attention to commercial law.

In 1881 he decided to abandon the active practice of his profession and take up less exhaustive pursuits. His tastes and boyhood training led him naturally to select the industry of agriculture, and coming to Iowa he purchased a farm in Mills County, which he cultivated two years. At the end of this time he has yielded to the earnest solicitations of friends to resume the practice of law. He opened an office in Shenandoah and is doing an active general practice. He stands high with his collaborators at the bar and is considered an able counsellor and reliable adviser.

Politically Mr. Todd is an uncompromising Democrat.

Benjamin Todd was united in marriage May 3, 1855, to Miss Frances T. Jones of Peoria, Illinois. Their family consisted of eight children: Robert, the first-born, died at the

age of three years; Eleanor is the wife of W. J. Crandall; Charles W. is a civil engineer; Frank P. and James F. are in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railway at Peoria, Illinois; Mary M. is the wife of D. W. Cahill; John W. and Josephine F. are at home.



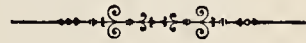
EDWIN G. WOODROW, D. D. S., is one of Shenandoah's enterprising and successful young men, and one who has met with more than an ordinary degree of success. He was born in Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, September 30, 1864, and is a son of Ebenezer R. S. and Mary A. (Fisk) Woodrow. His father is widely and favorably known in Mills County, where he settled in 1846; he has been prominently identified with the real estate and loan and abstract business; he was born in Ohio and his wife was a native of Virginia.

At the age of seventeen years Dr. Woodrow entered the office of F. M. Shriver, D. D. S., at Glenwood, and remained there three years, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of practical dentistry. He had received a good education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty years he became a student at the Iowa State University, at Iowa City; there he pursued the study of dentistry diligently for two years, and March 2, 1886, he was graduated from that institution with honor. He at once came to Shenandoah where he succeeded Dr. R. Nance.

In this profession he has doubtless found his life work; he is careful and pains-taking, and only uses the most excellent material in his work; he gives special attention to the latest and best improved methods of execution and is exceedingly skillful in crown and

bridge work. He is enthusiastic and earnest in his profession and is possessed of the spirit that knows no failure. He has a handsomely furnished suite of rooms in Shenandoah and is well supplied with all the best instruments required in dental surgery.

The Doctor is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the brotherhood of the Knights of Pythias. He is courteous and affable in manner and wins the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact.



D. W. FLICKINGER is one of the active, intelligent and successful men of Washington Township. He came to Page County in March, 1877, and has since that time been prominently identified with her agricultural interests. He was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1855, and is a son of Daniel and Julia A. (Saylor) Flickinger, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and of German and English extraction respectively. D. W. was reared on a farm in his native county and early became accustomed to hard labor. In 1877 he determined to seek a home in the great West, where he believed the opportunities for young men were much better than in the East. Accordingly he started out, and when he came to Page County, Iowa, he stopped and secured work of J. A. Pattison, in Morton Township; he remained there two seasons and then came to Washington Township, and settled on eighty acres of wild land which he had purchased the year he came to the county. He boarded in the family of H. H. Whitney until he was married February 17, 1881, to Miss Ella, daughter of H. H. Whitney, one of the prominent citizens of the county.

Mr. Flickinger located on his present farm

some years later; this place was improved by J. S. Wolf, and was bought at \$60 per acre; it lies three-quarters of a mile from Northboro, and is a very attractive home with its modern, roomy buildings, its shade and evergreen trees, and numerous conveniences and comforts. There is an observatory on the barn, from which a splendid view of the surrounding country can be had. Neatness, thrift and prosperity are the prevailing characteristics of the Flickinger homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger are the parents of one daughter, Jennie, born October 18, 1882. They are members of the Christian Church, and active workers in the cause of their Master. Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of good habits and strong purposes, and thoroughly reliable in every respect, well meriting the esteem in which he is held by the members of the community in which he resides.

JOHAN W. DOUGHERTY, a native of Page County, Iowa, was born July 27, 1855. He is the sixth child of Gideon and Elizabeth (Mahan) Dougherty, and was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the common schools. Until he had obtained his majority he remained at home, attending to such duties as usually devolve upon a farmer's son. September 17, 1873, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Thompson, a daughter of James and Ruth (Roach) Thompson; she is also a native of Page County, Iowa, born August 27, 1856. After his marriage Mr. Dougherty took charge of his father's farm, situated in Mason Township, Taylor County, Iowa, and remained there for five years. At the end of that time he removed to Atchison County, Missouri, where he spent the following five

years. He then returned to Page County and settled on his present farm of 200 acres; he has a piece of finely improved land, and being a man of thrift and energy he has made a decided success in his agricultural pursuits, occupying a position among the leading farmers of East River Township.

In politics Mr. Dougherty affiliates with the Democratic party. He was chosen by the people of his township in 1889 to act as trustee, and he has also held the office of Constable. He has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lives, and has faithfully discharged any duties he has assumed. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are the parents of three children: Carrie, Minnie and Elmer. Mrs. Dougherty is a member of the Christian Church.

CHRISTEY LINEBAUGH was born in the State of Tennessee, where he spent his early life on a farm. He was married to Peggy Simpson, and from this union two children were born: John, who died in Colorado, and Harvey, the subject of this sketch. The mother died when Harvey was quite young, and the father was again married. In December, 1853, he removed with his family to Page County, Iowa, and after a sojourn of two years passed to the other life.

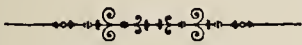
Harvey Linebaugh was born in Fountain County, Indiana, August 5, 1835, where he lived during childhood and youth. The country was very new and there were few schools, so that his educational advantages were limited. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and was compelled to pick up a bit of information here and there as opportunity offered.

Since coming to Iowa Mr. Linebaugh has

lived a greater portion of the time in Page County. In 1860 he purchased a tract of 120 acres in East River Township; this transaction was a partnership affair, and he soon after disposed of his interest. He then bought eighty acres on which he lived for two years, after which he spent two years on a rented farm in Taylor County. On his return to Page County he invested in the land on which he now lives; there were then eighty acres in the tract, but he has since added forty acres to his original purchase. He has excellent improvements and has labored to secure a comfortable home. His business interests are confined to farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his own township has held the offices of school director and road supervisor.

November 6, 1860, Mr. Linebaugh was married to Miss Hannah Cuning, who was born in the State of Ohio, in August, 1834. They are the parents of six children: Edward, deceased; Amos, Sarah, wife of J. B. Foster; Jacob, deceased; Charles, deceased, and Clarence, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Linebaugh are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



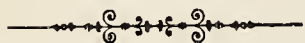
NATHAN C. MARTIN is a member of an old English family that settled in Maryland at a period long before the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather was a Corell, a farmer by occupation and a man of considerable wealth; he was a slave-owner. The paternal grandfather lived on a farm in Maryland near Mr. Corell. His son, Jacob Martin, was a weaver by trade. He married Elizabeth Corell, and to them were born nine children: Rudolphus, David, John, Elisha, Jacob, Samuel, Nathan C.,

Esther and Elizabeth. Mr. Martin was a citizen of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, for many years, and in 1835 he removed to Ohio and settled in Canton, or rather near that place on a farm. There he died in 1850. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an industrious, kind-hearted man, delighting to assist any in need of help. His wife was an intelligent woman of good business qualifications.

Nathan C. Martin, who forms the subject of this brief biography, was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in his youth he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and also that of a carpenter and joiner, the latter having been his occupation through the most of his life. In 1835 he removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he engaged in work at his trade. September 23, 1841, he was united in marriage to Margaret Kritzer, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kritzer. Mrs. Martin's father was a native of Germany, and a carpenter by trade. She was but eight years of age when the family emigrated to America and settled in Ohio. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 24, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of eight children: Justis W., Benjamin F., Nathan A. J., George W., John H., Elizabeth A., Margaretta and Lydia J.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Martin removed to Richland County, Ohio, and resided there until 1851; he then went to Knox County, Illinois, and at the end of one year he moved to Warren County, Illinois. In 1857 he came to Page County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Buchanan Township, on which he lived nine years; he then came to his present farm, which consists of 210 acres of fine land in an advanced state of cultivation. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party; the people of his township have called him to represent

them as Supervisor and as Justice of the Peace for several years; he has taken an active interest in educational affairs and has served as school director. He has been a patriot, loyal citizen, and two of his sons served in the Union army, Justis W. and Benjamin F. He has been a hard-working, industrious, citizen, and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintance.



CHARLES W. MORGAN, the fourth child of Joshua and Elizabeth Morgan, was born at Dixon, Illinois, March 21, 1845, and grew to manhood in his native county. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the service of his country, entering the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He served from February 3, 1864, until July 12, 1865, receiving his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky. He was with General Sherman on his famous march through Georgia, and participated in many engagements, the principal ones being Ringgold, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek and Atlanta. Prior to his enlistment he had been in the service as a hundred-day man, serving in 1863.

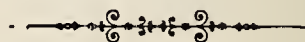
After the declaration of peace he returned to his home, and entered school at Princeton, where he continued for two terms. He then engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Iowa with his brother, S. D. Morgan; they settled in East River Township, Page County, on a tract of 280 acres of raw prairie land; there they farmed in partnership until 1874, when they made a division of their real estate, Charles W. taking the northwest quarter of section 34.

It is scarcely possible to realize the pri-

ventions and hardships endured by the early settlers of the western frontier; but there were some sturdy souls who went to work with a will and determination of accomplishing something, and they have won their reward in finely improved farms and homes in which they have all the comforts of a modern civilization.

Mr. Morgan is one of the representative farmers, and has won an enviable position in the community. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R.

February 1, 1877, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Sarah J. Snodgrass, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Snodgrass, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Morgan was born in Page County, Iowa, December 14, 1854. Five children have been born of this union: Gracie was born March 6, 1878, and died June 5, 1880; Florence was born January 31, 1880; Sidney was born October 6, 1881; Blanch was born February 12, 1885, and Lawrence was born January 31, 1889.

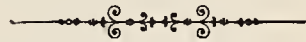


ANDREW P. SEABLUM, one of the reliable Swedish farmers of Page County, has largely assisted in this development and growth. He was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, September 9, 1851. When he was but fifteen years of age his father, John Seablom, emigrated to America (see sketch of Anton E. Seablom). The family came to Jefferson County, Iowa, and Andrew assisted on his father's farm until he had reached his majority, when he removed to Page County. The father also came to Page County, and bought a farm in Tarkio Township. Andrew purchased eighty acres of wild land in Tarkio Township, which he partly improved, adding as his means permitted eighty acres more.

August 12, 1877, he was united in marriage to Ella C. Anderson, daughter of Andrew J. and Louisa C. (Johnson) Anderson. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden in 1825, and lived there until he was about twenty-three years of age; he then came to America, and was one of the first to cross the plains in the great gold excitement of 1849. He joined a caravan which was attacked and robbed by the Indians; they also suffered incredible hardships before they reached any help, being days without water. They experienced the terrible delusion of seeing lakes just ahead of them, being undeceived when the spot was reached. Finally they came upon a small spring, where they lay down and lapped the water like dogs; their tongues were parched and swollen and protuded from their mouths. When they reached California Mr. Anderson met with some success in his search for gold. He returned by the Isthmus of Panama to Iowa. In 1852 he was married, in Fairfield, Iowa, and went to Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa, where he entered land among the first settlers. When the gold fever of Pike's Peak broke out he again crossed the plains, returning at the end of three years to his wife and four children whom he had left behind; he lived on his farm until his death, which occurred when he was but forty-six years of age. He left a widow and six children: Albert H., Mary I., Ella C., Laura, deceased, Andrew J., and Sarah A., deceased. Mr. Anderson was an honorable, respected citizen, and also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife survived until sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Seablom after his marriage brought his young wife to his homestead, where they both worked with great patience and courage to establish for themselves a home. They converted their land from the wild state in which nature and the red man had left it

into a fertile farm. After six years' residence there they removed to their present farm of 160 acres; it was but little improved, but they have treated it with the same skill and industry that they did their former place, and now have a comfortable home. They have but two children living: Aaron C. and Elsie E. Charles S. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Seablom are members of the Free Methodist Church of which Mr. Seablom has been a trustee for three years. He was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has served as trustee three years. In politics he has until recently voted with the Republican party, but is now a radical Prohibitionist. He is a man of broad public spirit and a love for his fellow-men, receiving the confidence of the entire community.



LAF P. PETERSON, one of the prominent Swedish agriculturists of Page County, has been identified with its history since 1875. He was born July 26, 1840, in Blekinga, Sweden, and is a son of Peter Peterson, a farmer by occupation and an honored member of the Lutheran Church. He died in Sweden at the age of fifty-one years; his wife died when Olaf was two and a half years of age. He was a man of good habits and irreproachable character. The family consisted of seven children: Swan, John, Kjersta, Neils, Hannah, Olaf P. and Benjamin; they inherited 1,000 crowns from their father's estate. Olaf was twenty-four years of age when he landed in Quebec, Canada; he proceeded at once to Chicago, and continued his journey to Knoxville, Illinois, where his brother, Swan, was living. This was in 1864; he began working on a farm, but in the fall of the same year he went to Tennessee and took a Government position,

which he held for nine months, returning at the end of that period to Knoxville; he then engaged in teaming, which he followed eight months.

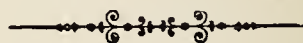
On April 20, 1866, Mr. Peterson was married to Sarah C. Nelson, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Engmerson) Nelson, who had emigrated from Sweden to America with their family in 1852; the father died in 1854; and the mother married again, and still lives in Knoxville, Tennessee; her second husband was Peter Holcombe, and he served in the civil war, dying from a disease contracted during that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of ten children: Charles H., John A., Hannah M., George W., Lena D., Nellie E., Emma J., Anton L., Bertha E. and Grover A. After his marriage Mr. Peterson came to Iowa, and bought land in Webster County, on which he lived seven and a half years; he then returned to Knoxville, Illinois, but in two years came back to Iowa, settling this time in Page County on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of land of excellent quality. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been very prosperous since coming to this country, and have become so thoroughly identified with American ways and manners that their native land is but a memory to them. They have educated their children in our public schools and other educational institutions until they too are entirely Americanized in all their ideas.

Mr. Peterson is a self-made man and an intelligent and trusted citizen; he has served his township in the capacity of school director, and has the entire confidence of all who know him. He and his wife are consistent members of the Mission Church, and have assisted liberally in its building and support. He served as trustee of the church in Webster County. He has brought up his children

according to the teaching of the Christian religion, by which he has always endeavored to live. He has been industrious and frugal, and has secured a comfortable and pleasant home for his family. His daughter, Hannah M., married August Skalborg, and has one child, Harry A.; Charles H. married Theckla W. Falk, daughter of C. A. Falk, deceased.

While Mr. Peterson was in the employ of the Government in Tennessee he met with a most painful accident which nearly lost him his life, and from which he still suffers; he was cleaning a large water-tank, which was entered by a large steam pipe; the engineer, not knowing he was there or else forgetting him, turned on the steam, and before he could get out the tank was filled with steam. He was finally rescued, but not until the doctor thought it impossible for him to recover. But in six weeks' time he was able to be out again, although he has never entirely recovered from the effects of the injury. He receives no pension from the Government. The other hands who attempted to rescue him were badly scalded.



JOHN W. SIMMONS, one of the substantial farmers of Pierce Township, has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Page County since 1875. His grandfather, John Simmons, was of German descent, and an early settler on the James River, Virginia. He married Rosana Krantyer, and she became the mother of five children: Antony, Christopher, Joseph, Benjamin and Susan. Mr. Simmons served through the latter part of the Revolutionary war, and was also a soldier in the war of 1812. He lived to be nearly 100 years old. He was a farmer in good circumstances, and owned a large flouring mill. His son, Ben-

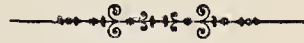
jamin K., the father of our subject, was born and reared on a farm in Virginia. He married Sarah Summerfield, daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier, John Summerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons had born to them five children: John W., Simon K., Rosanna, Agnes and Leonard R. In 1851 Mr. Simmons came to Cass County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a hard-working, industrious man, enjoying the confidence of all who know him.

John W. Simmons, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Summerfield) Simmons, was born July 3, 1830, in the State of Virginia. He was educated in the common schools and early learned the principles of husbandry. At the age of twenty-one years he came with his father's family to Illinois. March 10, 1852, he was united in marriage to Susanna Carper, and of this union have been born eight children: La Fayette, John M., Martha J., Mary E., Jacob L., Benjamin F., Alfred M., and William A. After his marriage Mr. Simmons lived on a rented farm for a while, and then purchased 160 acres, where he made his home until 1863; in that year he moved to Nebraska, and at the end of three years he went to Barton County, Missouri. After a few months he moved to Nemaha County, Nebraska, and in 1873 he came to Atchison County, Missouri. At the end of two years he removed to Page County, and settled on the land which he had previously purchased. He has converted this land into a most desirable farm, and has made many valuable improvements.

In political thought and action our esteemed subject allied with the Democratic party. He is a typical western pioneer, standing six feet, four and a half inches, and tipping the beam at 200 pounds. He has done his part in opening up the frontier, and preparing

the way for the pace of civilization and progress which the present generation now enjoys. His father was also of fine physique, measuring six feet, six inches, and weighing 225 pounds.

Martha S. Simmons married Robert Knox, and they had one child, Eva T. Mr. Knox died and she was married a second time to Freeman Wilber, deceased; La Fayette married Mary A. Smith, and they have two children, Leroy and Ida M.; John M. married Amanda Ford, and they are the parents of four children: Charles M., Cleveland J., Benjamin and Amanda A.; Jacob married Louisa Ford, and they have had born to them three children: Edgar G., Arthur L. and Bennie; Benjamin married Lulu Gilmore, and they have one child, Fannie E.



HARLES A. MELIN, one of the prosperous Swedish farmers of Pierce Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1876. His father's name was John Gabrielson, and according to the Swedish custom his name would have been Johnson; but upon coming to America he found the name Johnson belonging to so many families that he decided to adopt one with more individuality; he therefore chose the name he now bears, Melin. John Gabrielson was a farmer in Smolen, Sweden, owning his land and in comfortable circumstances. He owned other property and was considered a wealthy man, but by becoming security for others he lost a considerable amount of money. He married Lena Swanson, daughter of Swan Peterson, and they became the parents of seven children: John P., deceased; Carrie, Swan M., Johannie, Andrew M., deceased; Charles A. and Christiana. The parents were members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of

which Mr. Gabrielson was a deacon. He died in Sweden, at the age of seventy-six years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

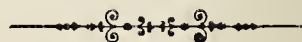
Charles A. Melin was born in Sweden, July 28, 1843, and received the common-school education afforded in that country. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-six years of age. Believing that America offered many inducements to young men of ambition, he decided to emigrate; he landed at Castle Garden, New York city, and came directly to Illinois and settled at Swedonia, Mercer County. He resided in this neighborhood and the adjoining county of Henry for a period of six years, first as a farm laborer, and then as a renter.

October 1, 1870, Mr. Melin was united in marriage to Miss Christiana Carlson, daughter of Carl and Mary (Hanson) Scalberg. Mr. and Mrs. Scalberg were the parents of five children, of whom Christiana was the oldest; the father died in Sweden, and the mother came to America after his death, and is still living.

As before stated, Mr. Melin has been a resident of Page County since 1876; his first farm was in Pierce Township, about two miles from his present home; he lived there six years and then purchased 160 acres, to which he has added another eighty acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Melin have had born to them four children: Anna M., John A. and Frank C., twins, and Hilma M. The mother died in 1877, and Mr. Melin was married in March, 1881, to Mrs. Johanna Swan, widow of Johannis Swanson, and daughter of Swan Neilson. Mrs. Melin had six children by her former marriage: Lottie, Silma, Frank, Josie, Lina and Gust; all these children were born in Sweden, and came to America with their mother in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Melin are members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, of which Mr. Melin is both treasurer and trustee. He is a devoted Christian and is striving to bring up his children in the belief and practice of Christian principles. He has been an industrious, energetic worker, and needs in no way be ashamed of the results he has accomplished. The Swedish settlers in Iowa are a great credit to their nationality and a valuable accession to the State, and their descendants may take satisfaction in their ancestors.

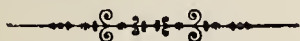


CHARLES HYL T is one of the many Swedish farmers in America who have made safe and rapid progress since coming to this country. His father, Gustav Hylt, was a stockman in Sweden, and reared a family of seven children: Charles, John, Josephine, Augusta, Annie, Lottie and Matilda. Mr. Hylt was a man of high morality and integrity, and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. His son, Charles Hylt, the subject of this notice, was born in Smolen, Sweden, June 8, 1849, and received a limited education in the common schools of that country. At the age of nineteen years he bade farewell to home and friends and native land, and sailed away to America. After landing on our hospitable shores he continued his journey to Moline, Illinois, where he remained one year working on a farm. He then went to Henry County, Illinois, and resided there one year. In 1870 he came to Page County, and secured employment on a farm; he continued to work in this way until 1875, when he procured a team of horses and began the cultivation of a tract of land which he had bought in 1873; it is located in section 18, Pierce Township, and was then entirely without improvements;

there were no bridges in that neighborhood, and the settlements were few and far apart.

Mr. Hylt was married September 16, 1878, to Miss Matilda Carlson, a daughter of C. M. Carlson, who emigrated to America from Sweden, and settled in Page County, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hylt are the parents of four children: John, Martin, Lillie and Emma. Mr. Hylt improved the first farm on which he settled, placing it under good cultivation and erecting comfortable, substantial buildings. In 1884 he came to his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of as fine land as can be found within the limits of Page County; he has built a fine barn, and has added many modern conveniences. He may well be called a benefactor to his county, subduing the wild land and aiding the progress of civilization.

Mr. and Mrs. Hylt are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Hylt has been a trustee. The Swedish people possess in a marked degree the virtues which make valuable American citizens, being almost to a man industrious and thoroughly reliable. When Mr. Hylt came to this country he was a poor boy without capital, except that which he carried in a strong determination to succeed, and he has through his own efforts become one of the most substantial farmers of Page County. He is the founder of a new family in America, and it is fitting that a record of his life should be preserved for the coming generations.



TROJAN PALMER, one of the original settlers of Pierce Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 10, 1826. His grandfather, Ephraim Palmer, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German origin; his father, Matthew Palmer, was also

a native of the "Keystone" State, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio prior to 1812, and fought under General Harrison in the Indian battles. All of his brothers were lost in the war. He was married in Ohio to Elizabeth Grubaugh, a native of Germany, and nine children were born of this union: Harrison, Perry, Martha, Mary, Trojan, Margaret, Matthew, Malinda and Andrew J. The father owned a farm in Richland County, Ohio, and lived there until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. He was an honest, upright man, and was well educated for that day, and was a school teacher in his early life.

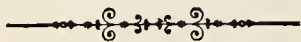
Trojan Palmer, his son and the subject of this sketch, received but limited advantages in school, but by reading and study at home he became a well informed man; he has continued the habits thus formed in his youth with much profit to himself and his friends. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, and was then married, August 23, 1847, to Miss Mary Fisher, a daughter of Justus and Eliza (Hall) Fisher. Mr. Fisher was a pioneer farmer of Richland County, Ohio, and a man of excellent habits and good business qualifications.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are the parents of six children who have lived to maturity: Elmira, Matthew, Elzina, Laura, Ezra and Emma J. After his marriage Mr. Palmer lived in Richland County, Ohio, seven years. In 1854 he removed to Linn County, Iowa, the tide of emigration moving strongly in that direction; he lived there until 1866, and then went to Mercer County, Missouri, where he resided four years. In 1870 we find him located in Lucas County, Iowa, and six years later he came to Page County, Iowa, and again settled on wild land. When Mr. Palmer settled in Linn County, in 1854, the land was raw prairie, and the Indians were numer-

ous; they were, however, friendly and peaceable and frequently accepted his hospitality. His present farm consists of 120 acres, which he has placed under good cultivation. It is always a pleasure to record the history of those sturdy pioneers who have made the great West what it is to-day, a land of peace and plenty.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Palmer has been a deacon of the church since 1856, and he is a most devoted member. He has taken an active interest in educational matters and has served his district as school director. When a resident of Linn County the people attested their confidence in him by electing him to the office of Sheriff which he held four years. He has always been a man of high moral character, and has attempted to live a life according to the Golden Rule.

Elmira Palmer is the wife of Robert Ray, and the mother of seven children: Matthew married Ada M. Waits, and they have four children; Laura is the wife of Michael Delapant, and they have had born to them three children; Elzina married John Rush, and has two children; Emma J. is the wife of John Higginbotham, and two children have been born of this union; Ezra married Allie Wox.



FRANZ OTTO SEDERQUIST is one of the prominent farmers of Fremont Township, and one of the thrifty Swedish settlers who has made his way by his own untiring energy to a position of financial independence. He was born in Ostergotland, near the city of Skenninge, Sweden, December 3, 1846, and is a son of Gabriel Peterson; on learning his trade he changed his name from Peterson to Sederquist. Gabriel Peter-

son was a farmer by occupation, owning his own land, the place being called "Warpliden." He married Christiana Lawson, and to them were born six children: August, Clara M., Gustav A., deceased; Louisa C., Pher Anton, and Franz Otto. The parents were both devoted members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. The father died in Sweden, at the age of sixty-four years; his wife lived to the great age of eighty-five years.

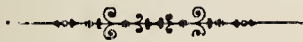
Franz Otto Sederquist, the son of Gabriel and Christiana (Lawson) Peterson, received a limited education in the common schools of his native land, and he learned the trades of painting and harness making. At the age of seventeen years he bade farewell to his native land and sailed away to America; he took passage on a sailing vessel, and was on the ocean nine weeks and three days; he landed in the city of Boston, and proceeded at once to Swedonia, Mercer County, Illinois. There he secured employment on a farm, but soon began working at his trade, painting in the summer, and making harness during the winter. He remained in Illinois until 1872, when he came to Montgomery County, Iowa; he purchased eighty acres of land which he cultivated two years.

Mr. Sederquist was united in marriage December 31, 1873, to Carrie L. Hart, a daughter of J. M. Hart, now a resident of Page County. Mr. Hart emigrated to America, from Stockaryd Smaland, with his family, in 1868, and settled at Andover, Illinois. His wife's maiden name was Annie Johnson, and they were both natives of Sweden. She died in 1875 at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of seven children: John deceased; Johannis, Swan, Carl, Matilda, Carrie L., and Louisa, deceased. The entire family came to America, and are now comfortably established on farms of their own.

Mr. and Mrs. Sederquist are the parents of

seven children: Albert W., who died at the age of six months; Emma L., Henry W., Huldah M., Annie A., Emellia Laura L., Carl A. and Albert E.

In 1875 our worth subject came to his present farm of 160 acres; it was then wild prairie, but he has changed the aspect of the surroundings, and everything bespeaks the thrift and prosperity characteristic of the Swedish farmer. As his means increased he invested in more land, until his farm now covers 240 acres. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sederquist are consistent members of the Missionary Evangelist Church, and take a deep interest in the cause of religion, contributing largely to the support of the church. Mr. Sederquist has represented the people of his township as school director and road supervisor, performing his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, and sustaining his reputation as an honorable citizen.



GARRETT R. JONES, one of the substantial and reliable farmers of Pierce Township, next claims our attention in this record of Page County's leading citizens. His ancestors emigrated from Wales at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Isaiah Joel Jones, was one of a family of five children; one of his sisters married a Breckinridge, an ancestor of John C. Breckenridge, who was at one time a candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, and a first cousin to the grandfather of our subject. Isaiah Joel Jones was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he was wounded, carrying a bullet in his body all his life. In early day he removed to Steuben County, New York, where he was one of the pioneers. He reared a large family, the names of those remembered by the

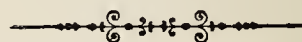
present generation being Bascom,* Isaiah, Robert L. H., Llewellyn, Ap Griffith, James, Polly, Jane and Julia A. The mother's maiden name was Jane Bascom. Mr. Jones was a man of considerable wealth, although he lost a great deal of money in his younger days. He was a successful hunter and very fond of the sport. His son Robert L. H. Jones, the grandfather of Garrett R., was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, but removed to Steuben County, New York, where he reared his family; he married Jennie Crawford, and to them were born eleven children: Isaiah J., Llewellyn, Ap Griffith, Margaret A., Robert L. H., Charles, Priscilla, James, Jane, Melvina and Bascom. The father was a captain in the militia in the war of 1812, and stood ready to be called into service, but the summons never came; he lived many years in Steuben County, and when an old man, removed to Jay County, Indiana, in 1838; he bought a small farm but returned to New York many times. After the death of his wife he traveled about a great deal, visiting among his numerous children. He came to Iowa to visit his son Isaiah, at Franklin Grove, in 1876, and died there at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a man of upright conduct. He had a fine constitution, his strength having been well developed in early life as a boatman on the Susquehanna River; he was also a pilot on that river. His son Isaiah, the father of Garrett R. Jones, married Annie S. Myers, in Pennsylvania; he was also a pilot on the Susquehanna; he removed to Indiana in 1844, where he lived ten years; he then went to Minnesota and bought a farm of 160 acres, on which he made his home until 1867; in that year he came to Page County, Iowa, passing the remainder of his days here. In 1876 he went to California, but returned at

the end of eight months; his death occurred May 10, 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. He and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. When a resident of Minnesota he assisted in the organization of his township and served as supervisor of Page County; he has also represented the people of his township as trustee and assessor. He was always a man of great industry and of excellent character. His wife was born in the city of New York, where her father, Garrett Myers, lived, and was in good circumstances; he owned a fine brick mansion in that city, and was captain of a sloop on the North River; he sold his vessel for \$16,000, but he lost it all in law, trying to save his home from destruction by a railroad company that proposed to run the road through the place. He removed to Steuben County, New York, and purchased fourteen hundred acres of pine timbered land; he cleared off the timber, rafting it down the Susquehanna, and had four fine farms there; he became a wealthy man again, but eventually lost all his property; he lived to be eighty-seven years old.

Garrett R. Jones, the subject of this notice, is the son of Isaiah and Annie S. (Myers) Jones, who was born in Steuben County, New York, April 9, 1835; he was a lad of ten years when his father came to Indiana, where he received the limited education afforded by that country in its pioneer days. He learned the trade of a brick and stone mason, and also the plasterer's trade, which he followed many years. He was married in Jay County, Indiana, in 1858, to Cynthia J. Woten, daughter of John and Mary (Boyles) Woten, and they became the parents of three children: Cora, born in Indiana; Leroy, born in Minnesota, and Mary E., born in Iowa.

In 1861 Mr. Jones removed with his wife and one child to Minnesota and settled on a farm near Granger, where he remained three

years. In 1864 he moved to Page County, Iowa, and lived one year in Fremont Township, settling the next year in Franklin Grove, on some land which he owned. By industry and good management he has added to this small beginning until he now has 212 acres, one of the finest farms in Pierce Township. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served as school director, discharging his duties with much ability. He is an honored member of the Masonic lodge at Red Oak, Iowa, No. 162. He has retired from his farm and is now living in Essex, conscious that he has done his share in the development and settlement of the great West. He stands deservedly high as a citizen, and is a man of excellent reputation.



SULLIVAN BROTHERS & CO., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, Shenandoah.—This firm consists of Charles N. and Joseph T. Sullivan and their mother, Mrs. Susan E. Sullivan, and they are doing a fine business in their line of trade and can be considered one of Shenandoah's progressive firms. The present firm succeeded V. H. Sullivan & Sons at the death of the senior member, which occurred January 26, 1887.

Virgil Homer Sullivan was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, February 1, 1837, his father being Joseph S. Sullivan, a native of Kentucky, of Irish ancestry; his great-grandfather emigrated to North Carolina from the Emerald Isle when a boy. Virgil had a brother John in business at Keokuk, and when he was nineteen years old he joined him in that city. For three years he was in the employ of the Keokuk & Burlington Railway, being the first conductor to run from Keokuk to Burlington. After leaving the railroad he embarked, in company with his brother in

the queensware trade, in which he continued until his marriage. December 24, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan E. Hedges, a daughter of N. G. and Jane (Titus) Hedges. She was born at Cheviot, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1840.

N. G. Hedges, who is now prominently connected with Shenandoah, for forty years has been identified with Iowa affairs. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Sullivan, was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, of which place her grandfather was the founder and whose name it bears. She died when Susan was four years old. Mr. Hedges was afterward married to Mrs. Margaret Jessup, widow of Dr. Jessup, of Rising Sun, Indiana, and a daughter of Colonel Pepper, of the same place. Mr. Hedges has shown his confidence in Shenandoah's future by erecting during the past year a two-story brick block, which adds materially to the general appearance of the business portion of the town.

Mrs. Sullivan was educated at the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, from which she graduated in 1858, in a class of twenty-nine students. This is one of the oldest female educational institutions chartered in this country, and ranks among the best.

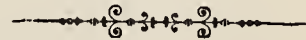
After Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan's marriage they removed to a farm fifteen miles from Keokuk, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits until coming to Shenandoah in 1883. Then, in company with his sons, Mr. Sullivan started the present business. He was a careful, methodical business man of liberal views. He was frequently placed in positions of public trust, and for several years was an influential member of the County Board of Supervisors in Lee County. His family consists of Charles N., Joseph T., Jennie H., Lurette, Albert H. and Pearlle.

Charles N. Sullivan was born on the farm in Lee County, Iowa, January 8, 1863, and

after receiving a fair education in the common schools, in 1882 he entered as clerk in the grocery store of his uncle, D. T. Hedges, of Sioux City, with whom he remained until his father had selected Shenandoah as a business location; he has since devoted his time and attention to the demands of the trade. He was joined in wedlock February 27, 1889, to Miss Ida Medley, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 10, 1867. She is a daughter of Joseph and Luvina Medley, and came with her parents to Essex County when sixteen years of age.

Joseph T. Sullivan was also born in Lee County, Iowa, February 5, 1865. He obtained his education in the country school and the Keokuk High School, but his time was principally spent on his father's farm until the present business was started. He is unmarried and lives with his mother in their commodious residence on Church street.

The stock of goods carried by Sullivan Brothers & Co. is a choice line of staple and fancy groceries; their store is in the new Hedges Block, and in many respects ranks among the first institutions of the town. The brothers are accommodating, gentlemanly salesmen, and by close attention to the demands of customers they have established a profitable and prosperous business. They both have the ring of true metal, and we bespeak for them abundant success in whatever field their inclinations may lead them.



HOWARD & LATIMER, proprietors of the Mt. Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah. The Mt. Arbor Nurseries were established in 1875 by T. E. B. Mason, who conducted them for twelve years; January 6, 1887, he was succeeded by the present proprietors, Charles T. Howard and Lemuel B.

Latimer. From a small concern that required but forty acres of ground this institution has grown to such proportions that 200 acres are occupied by it. Employment is given to twenty-five men in the nursery and office while fifteen salesmen are canvassing; thus thousands of dollars are paid out annually and the establishment is of great benefit to Shenandoah and her citizens.

The annual sale of trees is about 225,000 apple, 15,000 each of plum and cherry, and a specialty is made of osage orange, of which they sow ten bushels of seeds, yielding several millions of plants. Mt. Arbor nursery is widely known as introducing the popular curculio-proof Pottawattamie plum, which is fast becoming the standard plum of the country. The packing grounds of the establishment occupy five acres of choice ground, one block from the Wabash depot, and there are located a dwelling and the office. A fine selection of evergreen trees adorn the place, presenting a very attractive appearance.

The proprietors of this business are live, energetic men, and are making a brilliant success of this institution, and everything indicates a continuance and increase of prosperity and popularity.

The senior member of the firm, Charles T. Howard, was born March 25, 1844, in Warren County, Illinois, and is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Whitten) Howard, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Illinois. For several years the parents have resided in Shenandoah. They reared a family of eleven children all who are living: Charles T., Laura A., wife of T. E. B. Mason; John F., Sarah E., Eoline F., wife of William Boydston; Josiah L., Stephen B., George W., Mary L., wife of William Fisher; William H. and Henry W.

Charles T. was reared on his father's farm and remained at home until his marriage,

which occurred January 25, 1866; he was united to Miss Clara Day, who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, April 22, 1845. He then began to farm near his father and resided in Warren County until 1870, when he came to Fremont County, Iowa, and settled ten miles from Shenandoah; he has a finely improved farm of 240 acres where he still resides. He has been engaged in feeding cattle and hogs, fattening annually from fifty to 100 head of cattle and a proportionate number of hogs. His family consists of Della L., Minnie, Edward E., Gertrude, Emma and Stella. The oldest daughter is engaged in teaching and occupies an advanced position in her profession. Death has claimed one of this family for his own: Cora, aged thirteen years, died February 17, 1889.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Masonic brotherhood and is a man of fine qualities of head and heart; he has the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party, but is not bound by party lines and looks well to the men who ask his suffrage.

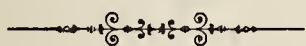
Lemuel B. Latimer was born in Abingdon, Illinois, November 15, 1846, and is a son of John C. and Ann (Pierce) Latimer. The father was a native of Tennessee and came to Illinois with his parents when he was eight years old. Lemuel was reared to farm life and in 1870 he came to Page County, settling six miles from Shenandoah, in the neighborhood of two brothers who were living then in Fremont County. He remained on his farm until two years ago, when he came to Shenandoah to assume the management of the nursery just purchased. He resides on the packing grounds and has supervision of all the field work. He is a "rustler" and under his management the nursery presents a face as clean as a city park.

Mr. Latimer was married March 3, 1870,

to Miss Sarah E. Howard, the fourth child of the Howard family. She was born in Warren County, Illinois, March 5, 1850. They have an interesting family of four girls: Ethel, Edith, Maud and Edna.

Josiah L. Howard is the manager of the nursery and supervises the entire work. He is the sixth of the Howard family and was born January 28, 1854. He has been employed in the Mt. Arbor nursery since 1880, and thoroughly understands every detail of the business; he has made a most acceptable manager and the present prosperity of the concern is in no small degree due to his personal effort and untiring energy. He was married July 4, 1876, to Miss Mary A. McClure, who was born in Indiana February 13, 1854. They have one child: Glenn L., born June 19, 1877.

The efficient book-keeper of this establishment is the youngest of the Howard family, Henry W. Howard. He has entire charge of the books and correspondence, receiving his business training at the Western Normal College. His efficiency as a book-keeper strongly attests the superiority of this home institution.



JEROME BONAPARTE ARMSTRONG was born upon the banks of the Ansaba River in northern New York, July 4, 1832. His father was Dr. Daniel Armstrong, a native of Vermont; he was a physician of the old school and was a graduate of the Middlebury University. His family came from Connecticut where the great-grandfather had settled upon his emigration from Ireland in 1750. His mother was Sarah M. Treadway, also a native of Vermont. Both parents died in Michigan, where they had settled in 1849. Of a family of nine children Jerome B. is

the oldest. When he was sixteen years old the family removed to Parma, Michigan, and there he soon entered a dry-goods store, where he was employed six years as salesman. At the expiration of that time he went to Galesburg, Illinois, where he first found employment in a grocery store. About this time, by a special act of the Illinois Legislature, the police court of Galesburg was made a court of original jurisdiction in cases not exceeding \$500; and he, being an unusually dextrous penman, was recommended by his employers as clerk. Judge A. C. Wiley was the presiding officer and in him and the attorney of the court, J. P. Frost, he found warm supporters. He attended the duties of the court four years, and a part of this time he was clerical Deputy United States Marshal under Captain Pollock, who was also chief of police. Having opportunities to become familiar with legal proceedings he was urged by his friends to enter the profession of law, but he was deterred by what he considered a limited education. He resigned his clerkship to accept a position with the Geneva Nurseries, and for two years was their traveling salesman through eastern Iowa.

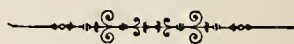
Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage July 25, 1860, to Miss Louisa Hoay, at Parma, Michigan. She is a daughter of James and Levissa Hoay. After his marriage he turned his attention to agriculture, but having suffered from sunstroke he was compelled to abandon this industry and return to Parma, Michigan. His eyesight was almost destroyed by the sunstroke, and for two years he was nearly blind. However, in June, 1862, he went to Corunna, Michigan, and engaged in the harness business with an experienced workman named Norman Philips. He learned the trade of this man and continued there in business for eight years. In 1870 he returned to Illinois and settled near

New Windsor where he opened a shop; the following spring he started for Emporia, Kansas, and came through Page County in making the trip. The beauties of the valley of the Nishna made such an impression upon him that he bought 160 acres of land two and a half miles from Shenandoah, deciding that whatever attractions Kansas might possess they could not excel or surpass those of Page County, Iowa. That same season, 1871, he began to improve his farm, but after he had spent one summer there he returned to New Windsor, and resumed his old business. In 1878 he again came to Shenandoah and opened a shop; he lost everything he possessed in the most disastrous fire in the history of the town. His spirit was not daunted, however, and in thirty-six hours he had another building erected and seven workmen at the bench. In 1887 he opened business at his present stand, where he has a good trade.

Mr. Armstrong devotes but a small portion of his time to the harness business, his inclinations being towards a more active life. He early began to secure Page County real estate, and he has improved several farms, and is even now farming quite extensively. He has one farm near town where he breeds and feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs each year; he also has a farm of 240 acres in Hamilton County, Nebraska, and another valuable tract in Box Butte County. He has one of the most desirable residences in Shenandoah and takes much comfort and delight in his home and family. There have been born to the parents seven children: Carrie, Grace, Orah, Mary, Jerome B., Jr., Carl, and Louisa. Carrie is the wife of Frank Williams; Grace is a graduate of the Western Normal College, and is a teacher at Emerson, Iowa; Orah was also graduated from the college, and has since paid special attention to the study of music, in which she has an

unusual talent; she has been a student at the Conservatory in Chicago, and has taught one year at San Saba College, Texas, where she won an enviable reputation as a teacher.

Mr. Armstrong early became a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been an active member, having passed all the chairs. He has given much attention to collecting a cabinet of relics and bric-a-brac; among other things he has a complete collection of all the paper scrip issued by the Government.



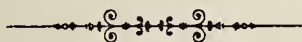
CHARLES T. COX, an enterprising citizen of Shambaugh, was born in St. Joe, Missouri, April 28, 1862, and he is the son of Finesse and Christine McLean. When he was five months of age his father died, and when one year old he was adopted by Mrs. Scholes, of Page County, Iowa; she died when he was seven years old, and William M. McLean was then appointed his guardian; he spent the remainder of his childhood and youth with Mr. McLean. At the age of eighteen years he began to rely wholly upon his own resources, engaging as clerk in a general store in Shambaugh. Being desirous of gaining a better education, after one winter spent in the store, he attended two terms of school at College Springs, and then returned to his former employment. He had shown so much ability and had so improved his opportunities that when he had attained his majority he was able to purchase an interest in the general stock of W. L. McLean, the business being conducted under the firm name of McLean & Cox. These relations remained the same until 1886, when the stock was partially closed out and business was suspended for six months; in the fall of 1886 Mr. Cox assumed full control, and has since carried on the business with marked success;

he carries a stock of general merchandise, and his annual sales amount to \$3,000.

Mr. Cox was appointed Postmaster October 5, 1889. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the most energetic business men of the county, and justly deserves the reputation he has won for wise and careful dealing.

Our subject was united in marriage in September, 1883, to Miss Sarah E. Heidelbaugh, a daughter of David and Martha Heidelbaugh. Mrs. Cox was born Davis County, Ohio, September 1, 1864. They are the parents of five children: Freddie Rex, deceased; Effie L., Archie B., deceased; Annie B. and an infant daughter.

Mr. Cox was given the name Cox by his adopted parents.



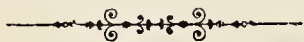
W S. LUTTON, the accommodating proprietor of the Park Hotel, combines all the natural qualities of a thorough landlord. Ever courteous and affable he possesses to an eminent degree the tact necessary to make each guest feel at home, and when one departs from under his hospitable roof it is with regret, but pleasant anticipations of returning in the future. In these days, when so many commercial men live exclusively at hotels, one that possesses the advantages of the Park is doubly appreciated and enjoyed. Shenandoah is to be congratulated upon her hotels and upon having such experienced and genial men to conduct them. The Park was opened under its present management in September, 1889. It had experienced rather rough sailing prior to that time, and required much careful management and business sagacity to retrieve its waning fortunes, but it fell into master hands and the results accomplished in four months are almost

beyond belief. It has regained a large part of its commercial trade and affords such accommodations and attentions to its guests as will make it one of the most popular hotels in southwestern Iowa.

Mr. Lutton has spent all his lifetime in hotels, and knows what the demands of the public are, and how to meet them with ease and satisfaction. His father is one of the best known landlords in Iowa, and has for years presided over the widely known Park Hotel in Atlantic. W. S. began his career as a landlord in 1885, in the Commercial Hotel at Villisca, where he earned a well merited reputation. He became so popular as a landlord that the Union Pacific Hotel Company, in seeking a man to put on their extensive lines as cashier, selected Mr. Lutton, and he became their traveling cashier, continuing as such for nearly two years, when he resigned to accept the management of the famous Sayler's Springs Hotel at the health resort of the same name in Illinois. He conducted that during the season of 1887, and added to his already brilliant reputation as a landlord. This is an immense institution of two hundred rooms, and guests must receive the most exacting attentions.

W. S. Lutton was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1859, his parents being William and Sophia (Corning) Lutton; the father is a native of Scotland and the mother was born in Pennsylvania. His father being in charge of hotels, young Lutton became familiar with every detail of hotel life, but imagined he would like a trade. Accordingly he learned the photographer's art, completing his studies in Boston at one of the fine galleries of that city. However, his health became impaired, and he was forced to abandon this calling and his attention was again directed to the art of pleasing the public by catering to the inner man. No little

of the quiet hospitality of the Park is due to the presence and attention of the landlady, who was Miss Ida May McGogg, a daughter of Isaac McGogg. She and Mr. Sutton were united in marriage June 24, 1885; she has been a resident of Shenandoah for many years, her native State being Indiana. They are the parents of one child, Lois Lucille, who was born August 12, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.



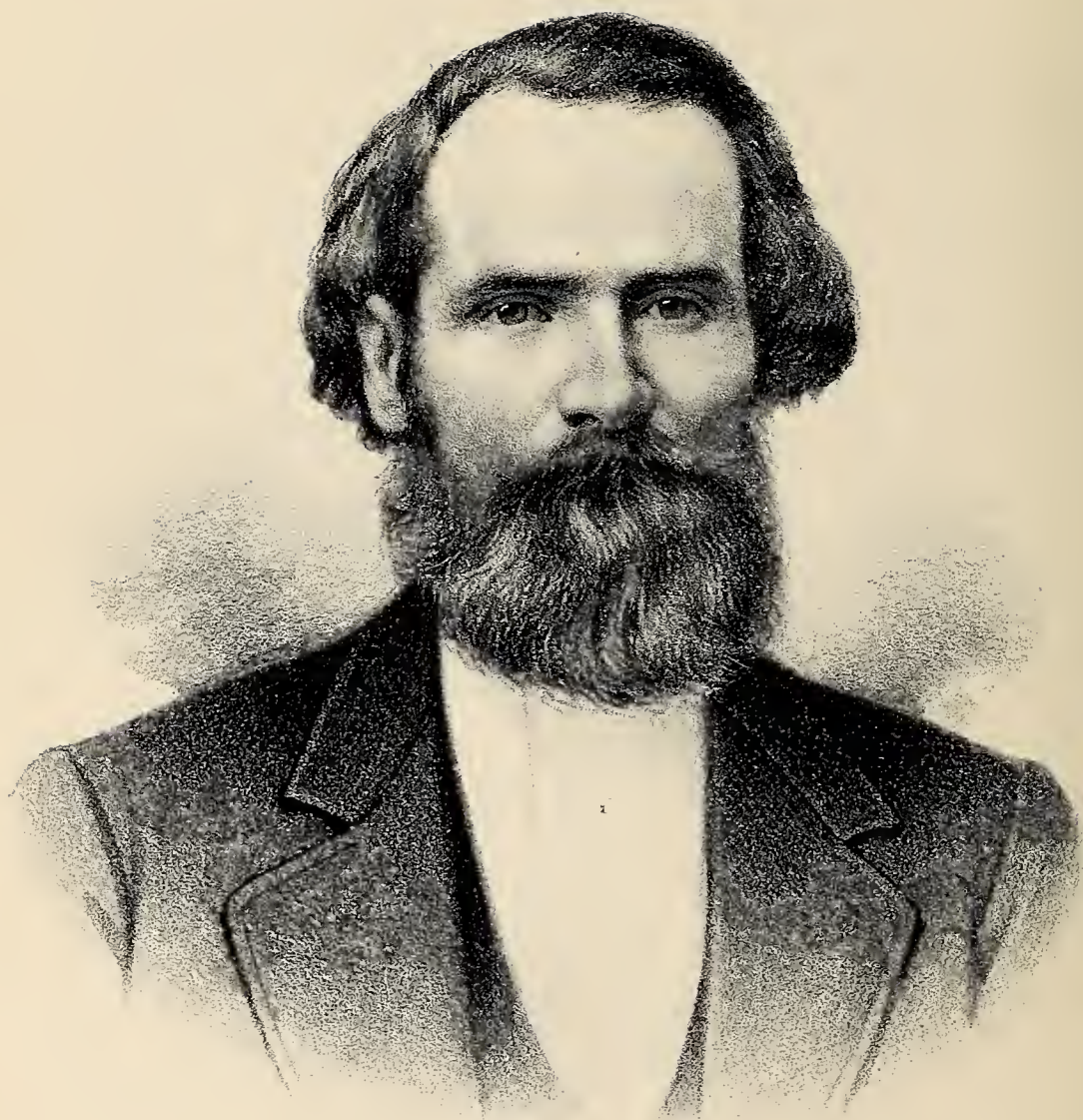
JACOB HAMM, a native of Germany, was born about the year 1781; he was reared in his native country, and during his youth he learned the blacksmiths' trade, which he followed until the spring of 1826, when he came to America. He settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, and turned his attention to farming. He died after about nine years' residence in this country. He married Mary M. Miller, also a native of Germany. She lived to a good old age, passing away in Page County early in the seventies. The parents were associated with the Lutheran Church. They had a family of eight children: Henry, Jacob, Michael, Magdaline, widow of John Good; Christian, the subject of this sketch; Frederick, Elizabeth, wife of William Jaurney, and Catherine, deceased.

Christian, the fifth child, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 1, 1826, and was reared in his native county, receiving a purely practical education. His mother being left a widow, he assisted in taking care of her by working for wages until he was seventeen years old; then he and one of his brothers rented a small farm, which they cultivated for two or three years.

September 12, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Heidelbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Heidelbaugh, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Hamm was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 27, 1830. After his marriage Mr. Hamm remained three years in Fairfield County and then concluded to try his fortunes in the West; so he removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, and after one winter he bought a farm of eighty acres in Davis County, Iowa; there he lived four years, and then sold out, going to Decatur County, Iowa; there he pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he cultivated four years; he also owned ten acres of timber; but he disposed of all his property and returned to Davis County and purchased seventy acres near his old home; the following five years were spent in improving this place, after which he sold out and removed to East River Township, Page County. This was in September, 1863. He bought 100 acres of partially improved land, and there made his home until March, 1889, when he removed to the village of Shambaugh. He was a resident of East River Township for twenty-six years, and during that time he put forth every effort to improve his own condition, and further the interests of the community. He stands high in the estimation of all who know him, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns 240 acres of good land in East River Township.

Politically Mr. Hamm is no partisan, but votes for the man he considers best qualified to fill the office. He has represented his township as road supervisor for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamm are the parents of eight children: Catherine, wife of Benjamin Beery; Sarah, wife of John Konkle; Jacob, David, Jesse, William E., Charles, and Ida

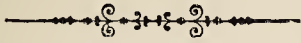


Benj Davis



Charity Davis

B., wife of Ed. Woodruff. The father and mother are members of the Church of God.



BENJAMIN DAVIS has been closely connected with the history of Page County for many years, having come here when the broad, trackless prairie was dotted with few places of habitation, and long before the "iron horse" had penetrated the frontier. He is descended from an old American family of Welsh ancestry. Two brothers, James and Frank Davis, came from Wales at an early date in the settlement of this country and located in Maryland. Benjamin Davis, son of James, was a farmer by occupation and became a wealthy man; he married an Irish woman, and to them were born eight children: Robert, Betsey, Nancy, Martha, Benjamin, James, William and Miles. The father died in Baltimore County, Maryland, at the age of forty-eight years, in the prime and full strength of a vigorous manhood. His son James, the father of our subject, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, and in his youth learned the tanner's trade. He married Elizabeth Zimmerman, of German extraction, and they became the parents of ten children: Mary, Susan, James, John M., Benjamin, William, Robert, Catherine, Nancy and Elizabeth. Mr. Davis worked at his trade in Maryland for thirteen years after his marriage; but meeting with financial reverses through acting as security, he decided to make a change in his business. He removed to Preble County, Ohio, in 1835 and settled on a farm, where he remained five years; he then went to Jay County, Indiana, and bought land there; he was one of the pioneers of that county, and passed the remainder of his days there. He died in March, 1858. He had become quite a wealthy man,

owning about 400 acres of land and being extensively engaged in the live-stock business. He was very capable, energetic and industrious, and was possessed of a keen, shrewd judgment; he was of an exceedingly social, genial disposition, and had a fund of humor that made him the best of company. One brother of James Davis, William Davis, the only one of the family now living, is a lawyer in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

Benjamin Davis, the son of James and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Davis, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, April 19, 1832. He received but a limited education, as he was but three years of age when his father removed to the State of Ohio: five years later he went to Jay County, Indiana, where the school-houses were of the primitive, log-cabin style, to which the methods of instruction fully corresponded. He remained with his father, helping to clear the land and till the soil; he thus early became accustomed to all the vicissitudes of frontier life in a heavily timbered section.

At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Davis was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Charity Bellis, daughter of Adam and Rachel (Wolverton) Bellis, and this union was blessed with the birth of six children: Ann, Wilson, John, Mary, Amy and Charity.

The tide of emigration in those days was bearing many to the frontier, where it was believed honest effort would be honestly rewarded. In 1855, two years after his marriage, we find Mr. Davis and his young wife equipped for the journey; when he had reached Page County he found it a land of great promise, and purchased 160 acres of land, a portion of his present farm. This was partly timber and partly prairie and had no improvements; he built a log house, which stood near the site of his present dwelling. The first year he broke twelve acres of land

with four yoke of oxen; his corn and other supplies had to be brought from Missouri, and he went to mill at Rockport, a point forty miles distant. After the first year, however, he had no difficulty in providing abundantly for his family. It is impossible for one who has been brought up in a well-settled country to realize in any degree the privations of pioneer life, and the hearts must indeed be stout and brave to meet the various hardships with that unshrinking firmness characteristic of the early settlers. Mr. Davis prospered in his newly chosen home, and from time to time he added to his farm until he owned 1,160 acres; three years ago he divided 720 acres among his children; he and his son Frank owns 640 acres of Kansas land. After the first quarter section bought from the Government, he paid, on an average, nineteen dollars per acre.

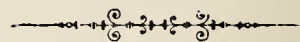
Through all his good fortune Mr. Davis has attributed his success to the constant encouragement and aid of his inestimable wife. She was a woman of education and keen perceptions, fondly devoting her whole life to the care of her family. She was called from earth in 1886, at the age of fifty-five years, beloved and mourned as only a true mother can be.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had born to them eight children: James, who married Mary Barnhart; Mary, wife of Frank Rockwell; Almaretta, wife of A. D. Buckingham; Elizabeth, wife of J. P. Barnhart; Olive, wife of Charles Weidman; Frank M., who married Alfreda Helstrom; Ada R. and Annie. Elizabeth, Frank and Ada have attended college at Shenandoah, and Elizabeth and Ada have been teachers.

Mr. Davis enjoys the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens, as has been attested during the past twenty years by their calling him to various positions of trust and honor. He is

one of the original members of the Masonic order at Red Oak, Iowa, assisting in the organization of Montgomery Lodge, No. 57. He has taken eleven degrees in Masonry and is a member of the Council.

In the community where he has lived so many years, he has been prominently identified with all public enterprises. In his private life he is above reproach, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of the highest integrity.



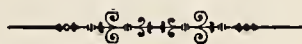
JOHN LYON GILES, proprietor of Giles' popular livery and feed stables, was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, New Jersey, February 22, 1827, and is a son of John and Joan (Lyon) Giles, also natives of New Jersey. The Giles family are from direct English stock, but of remote Spanish origin. John Giles, the grandfather of our subject, was an old sea captain and his life was mainly spent on the water. The maternal great-grandfather, whose name was Miller, was a pioneer of New Jersey; he lived near Trenton, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of John L. Giles was a carpenter by occupation, and John, Jr., learned the trade, which he followed for many years. When he was four years old the family removed to Marion County, Ohio, and in a few years to Mount Gilead, Ohio, where both parents afterward died.

Mr. Giles was married June 20, 1848, at Mount Gilead, to Miss Susan Merrick, a native of Harrison County, Ohio. About 1854 they removed to Iowa and settled in Mahaska County, improving a farm near Oskaloosa. After living there three years Mr. Giles improved another farm in Keokuk County, and in a few years returned to Mahaska County; thence he came to Page County in 1867 and

settled in the extreme southeast corner in Buchanan Township, adjoining Taylor County, and but one mile from the Missouri line. After farming there three years he concluded that he could make money faster at some other business; so he took an agency to sell farm pumps for a St. Joseph firm; for three years he sold large numbers throughout Page and Taylor counties, Iowa, and Nodaway and Andrew counties, Missouri. His family still lived upon the farm. Becoming well grounded in this line of trade he exchanged his farm for a pump, safe, and lightning-rod establishment at St. Joe, and for three years did an extensive and remunerative business. Disposing of this concern he returned to Page County and secured land in East River Township, and there he farmed a number of years, growing some very fine crops. He then removed from his farm to Bedford, Taylor County, and embarked in the livery business, which he successfully conducted until 1880, when he again came to Page County and opened a livery stable at Clarinda. In three years he came to Shenandoah and engaged in the livery business, being located at his present stand. In about four years he sold the business and removed to Council Bluffs, where he was similarly engaged until June, 1889. He then for the fifth time returned to Page County and purchased the establishment he had formerly owned. He has the largest barn in Shenandoah, with stable-room for forty-five head of horses and shed room for nearly 100 more. He keeps the finest outfits to be had and his horses are carefully kept in excellent driving condition. His drivers are courteous and thoroughly understand their business. No effort is spared to make the stable first-class in every respect, and the superior accommodations command a profitable trade.

Mr. Giles has a pleasant home on Elm

Street, and there enjoys the faithful companionship of his wife. They have had four children: John Fletcher died at the age of three and a half years; Joan is the wife of William Wamsley; George M. resides in Kansas, and Florinda Erelina is the wife of John H. Reeves. Mr. Giles affiliates with the Masonic brethren, and is Republican in politics. Mrs. Giles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



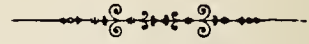
G C. PEARCE, dealer in boots and shoes, is one of the latest acquisitions to Shenandoah's business circles, and although a new man he is fast working into a splendid trade and already ranks as the leading dealer in his line of goods. He brings with him business capacity and sagacity, which, coupled with an extensive experience not only in this but other lines of mercantile life, enable him readily to attain an advanced position in any community. His fine stock of choice and standard makes of all grades of boots and shoes is new and well selected and consists of just such goods as the trade demands. Mr. Pearce comes to Shenandoah from Keokuk, where he had been in the Government employ for some years as construction clerk in connection with the erection of the recently completed postoffice building of that place. Prior to the erection of the Keokuk building he served in the same capacity upon the new building at Jackson, Mississippi.

G. C. Pearce was born at Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, February 29, 1848, and is a son of Jesse B. and Anna (Clark) Pearce. The father is still living, in McDonough County, Illinois, to which place they removed when G. C. was a child three years old. He attended

the district school and afterward took a short course at Abingdon in Hedding Academy; he then took an irregular course at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, which he completed in 1871. In 1872 he engaged in the grocery business at Scottsburg, Illinois, and conducted this trade for two years, during which time he also acted as Postmaster, receiving his appointment under Grant's administration. He disposed of his store, and was employed in teaching for one year in Warren County, Illinois. Being very desirous of studying law he entered a large law office at Macomb, Illinois, as clerk, and soon after was appointed United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of Illinois, a position he acceptably filled for two years and until the repeal of the bankrupt law. The duties pertaining to this office were such as to require his attention and presence throughout his district wherever an assignment should be made, and were of an exacting and arduous nature. However, every detail was carefully and accurately attended to, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government. Upon the completion of his duties as commissioner he decided to engage in trade and located at Seward, Nebraska, where for two years he was in a business similar to his present one. He then removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was superintendent of a store for a mining company, and he was also in the grocery business from 1881 until 1885. In that year he received his third appointment from the Government and assumed his duties at Jackson, Mississippi. After the completion of the new postoffice building at Keokuk he decided to enter mercantile life again, and selected Shenandoah as presenting many advantages.

Mr. Pearce was married, October 5, 1876, to Miss Addie R. Ingals, a native of Pike County, Illinois, and a daughter of Tomp

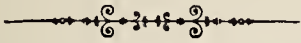
kins and Esther Ingals. Two children have been born of this union: Norman and Ruby Fay.



JACOB HAMM, a leading agriculturist of Page County, was born in Davis County, Iowa, December 26, 1852, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Heidelberg) Hamm, whose history will be found elsewhere in this volume. He was the third child, and until his tenth year lived in Davis County. His parents then removed to Page County, where he has since resided. He is a farmer by occupation, and at the age of twenty-one years he began working for himself, hiring out by the month for one year. In 1873 he bought a tract of ten acres in Buchanan Township, where he settled after his marriage to Miss Mary E. Beery, a daughter of J. L. and Anna (Friesner) Beery. Mrs. Hamm was born in Adams County, Indiana, November 26, 1850, and her marriage occurred January 1, 1874. Our subject and his wife settled on the ten-acre tract previously mentioned, adjoining which Mrs. Hamm owned eighty acres. There they spent the first eleven years of their wedded life, engaged in the cultivation and improvement of their land. In 1876 a good frame residence was built, and as their means increased more land was bought, until they now own 246 acres of as fine farm land as lies in Page County. They also own four lots and a good frame residence in Shambaugh.

Mr. Hamm is one of the live, energetic young men of the county, and is rapidly rising to a position in the front ranks of the leading citizens. At one time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits with S. F. Beery in Shambaugh, but after six years he disposed of his interest, preferring agricultural life.

He is a member of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Hamm are the parents of five children: Nellie V., born October 8, 1874; Anna E., born May 26, 1880; Elsie J., born January 1, 1883, and two children who died in infancy. Mr. Hamm lost his first wife in November, 1885, and was again married November 24, 1887, to Clara E. Markel, a daughter of Charles H. and Susan (Welden) Cook. She was born in Van Buren County, Michigan, June 2, 1863.

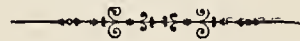


EDWIN DAY was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 16, 1832, and is a son of John and Amanda (Hannon) Day, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The ancestry of the Day family is easily traced back through several generations to English origin. John Day served as Captain under General Harrison in the last war with Great Britain, and did gallant service for his country. Edwin was but fifteen years old when his father died, and he was thrown upon his own responsibility entirely; from the time he was twelve years old he received but little assistance from his family; he attended the public schools when he could spare time from his work. He remained near his old home until he was twenty-nine years old, when he came as far west as Fulton County, Illinois; there he remained until 1861 engaged in agricultural pursuits; he was soon able to secure a farm of his own, and resided there until 1872. In that year he came to Iowa in company with his brother, Levi B. Day. Each purchased a fine tract of Page County's choicest soil, three miles from Shenandoah, and our subject devoted his energies to making an excellent farm of 320 acres; he has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and it is well improved with excellent

buildings; there is an extensive orchard set with the finest varieties of fruits, and all the surroundings are of the most attractive character. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Day removed to Shenandoah, where he has a very pleasant home near the College. Excepting one season, when he was buying and shipping stock, he has given his entire attention to the demands of his farm, feeding large numbers of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Day have a family of three daughters: Ona, Lydia and Edna. Ona is the wife of John B. Vickers; Lydia, is married to C. G. Heifner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heifner are graduates of the Western Normal College. Mr. Heifner is now a student in the law department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Day is a Republican politically, but thinks for himself and sometimes breaks from the party ranks. He is a man of decided views and forms warm personal attachments; as a conscientious business man he has no superior, and none are held in more exalted estimation by his associates.

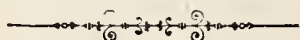


FREDERICK C. NELSON, a successful agriculturist of Harlan Township, was born in the State of Vermont, April 12, 1837, and is the son of John and Priscilla (Bovee) Nelson. His father was a native of Scotland, and came to America when he was about nineteen years of age; he was reared to the avocation of farming, which he followed through life. Frederick C. was trained in his father's calling, and obtained a common-school education. When he was seven years old his parents removed to the State of New York, and there he grew to manhood. He remained under the shelter of the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred Jan-

uary 1, 1862, to Miss Alice Simms, a native of New York, who was born about 1844, and died September 28, 1868. By this union two children were born: John W. and William R., residents of Harlan Township.

After his marriage Mr. Nelson settled on a farm in Cattaraugus County, New York, where he remained until after the death of his wife. In 1869 he caught the spirit of western emigration, and removed to Washington County, Iowa, residing there one year; he then came to Page County and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie in Harlan Township; the first year he erected a residence and afterward made many excellent improvements. In 1881 he removed to a farm of eighty acres on section 17, and he also brought this to an advanced state of cultivation; he has a good frame residence, and barns for stock and grain. He gives his undivided attention to farming and stock-raising. He takes an active interest in all public movements, and has assisted materially in the growth of the county. Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican, and has represented his district as a member of the school board. During the Rebellion he enlisted in an independent company, but was never in active service.

April 20, 1869, he was again united in marriage to Abbie Gardner, a native of Vermont. Seven children have been born to them: Frederick, Alice, Rosa, George, James, Cassie and Hugh. Mrs. Nelson was called to her eternal home April 9, 1884.



JONATHAN J. CHANDLER, one of the leading stockmen of Page County, was born in Henderson County, Illinois, November 4, 1848. His parents, Jesse and Rachel (Wright) Chandler, natives of Greene County, Pennsylvania, settled in Illinois

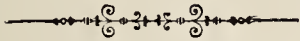
about 1838. The father is still living, in Abingdon, Illinois. Jesse Chandler is a son of Justus Chandler, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of the old country. Jonathan J. is the tenth of a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom survive. Until he was twenty years old he lived on a farm in Illinois; he received his earlier education in the common schools, and afterward attended the educational institution at Abingdon, Hedding College; there, for two years, he was under the tuition of old Professor Wilson. In 1870 he came to Iowa and engaged in farming for two years. At the end of this time he returned to Abingdon, Illinois, and embarked in mercantile trade. The West still had strong attraction for him which he was not able to resist, and he again, in 1877, went to Iowa, settling in Fremont County, three miles from the Page County line. There he improved a half section of land, and has one of the finest stock farms in that section. He still retains the place, and feeds from two to three hundred head of cattle annually; some years he sells even a greater number. He is also engaged in shipping stock in connection with John L. Carey, the firm being Carey & Chandler.

In December, 1888, Mr. Chandler came to his present place, where he has 160 acres known as the De Clark farm, lying one half mile from the college. He has a splendid residence, erected at a cost of \$2,500, and the barn and sheds are neatly and substantially built. He has a telephone connection with Shenandoah, which is a great convenience and satisfaction.

Mr. Chandler was united in marriage December 22, 1870, at Abingdon, Illinois, to Miss Mary I. Scott. She was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 12, 1850, and is a daughter of Walton K. and Sarah Jane (Stickles) Scott, the father being a native

of Kentucky, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Chandler was also educated at Hedding College, and taught for a time. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, two of whom died in infancy; those surviving are, Arthur Scott, Elbert Ross, Fannie Lee and Nellie Bly.

Politically Mr. Chandler is identified with the Republican party, and he is also connected with the order of Modern Woodmen.

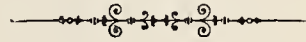


JOHN K. BAYNES, the genial and accommodating proprietor of Bingham's only mercantile establishment, was born at Williamstown, Camden County, New Jersey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, August 31, 1851. John Baynes, his father, was a native of England; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Anderson, and her first marriage was to Mr. Keeshaw. When sixteen years of age he became a blacksmith's apprentice, and after working at the trade for one year he accompanied his family to Pennsylvania, abandoning any further pursuit of his trade. In 1872 they removed to Hancock County, Illinois, settling near La Harpe; John K. remained there for three years, and in 1875 came to Iowa, first settling near Tarkio, Page County. Three years afterward he secured his present farm on section 31, Tarkio Township, and was industriously pursuing his farming operations until he decided to embark in mercantile life. He purchased the stock of Oliver H. Frink when that gentleman was elected County Treasurer in 1889. Although not having previous experience as a merchant, Mr. Baynes naturally falls into the ways of the trade and is looked upon as a successful, shrewd merchant. He carries a full assortment of such goods as are demanded by his trade, and already has added

materially to the extensive trade of his predecessor. He has recently received the appointment as Postmaster, and will doubtless make an efficient and attentive official.

Mr. Baynes was married May 31, 1880, to Miss Florence Whiting, a daughter of Edwin and Augusta (McConoughey) Whiting, and a native of Manti, Fremont County, Iowa. Three children have been born of this union: Harry Edmond died when nearly two years of age; Harvey Edwin is five years of age, and Nellie Una is three years old.

Mr. Baynes is a staunch Republican of liberal views.



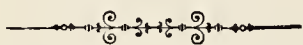
E. MOORE, agent of the Wabash Railroad Company at Coin, Iowa, claims our attention as the subject of this brief notice. He was born in West Virginia, January 21, 1866, and is the son of M. C. and Susan A. (Livermore) Moore, natives of Virginia. The family removed to Iowa and located in Cedar County during the childhood of our subject: there and in Davis County he passed his youth, receiving a common-school education. Having some aspirations in a journalistic line he entered the office of the Bloomfield (Iowa) *Republican*, where he spent two years as an apprentice at the printer's trade.

In the meantime he had mastered the art of telegraphy and after leaving the office of the *Republican* he was employed at Malvern, Iowa, as operator; there he remained about eighteen months and was then called to Chillicothe, Missouri, remaining there two months.

April 9, 1885, he came to Coin and took entire charge of the railway company's business, since which time he has faithfully discharged all the duties pertaining to the office. He is

a young man of ability, which fact is recognized by his employers.

Mr. Moore is identified with Republican politics, in which he takes a great interest. He is a member of the Coin Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of the order; he is also a member of the encampment at Blanchard, Iowa, and of the O. R. T., Thurston Division, No. 2.



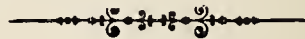
ARCHIBALD E. BROWNLEE.—For twenty years this reliable and successful farmer has been a resident of Page County, Iowa, and during this period he has made a record that entitles him to a place in the history of the representative men of the county. He is a native of Ohio, born in Marion County, September 7, 1837, and the son of James and Ruth (Sargent) Brownlee, natives of the old "Keystone" State. He is one of a family of eight children, and received the training usually bestowed by a farmer upon his sons. Until he was twenty-one years of age he was under his father's rule, but he then started out in life for himself.

Mr. Brownlee was united in marriage December 6, 1860, to Miss Mary J. Dickson, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (McGrew) Dickson. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but she was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 6, 1842, one of a family of seven children. After their marriage our subject and his wife continued to reside in Marion County, Ohio, for a period of eight years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The tide of emigration was westward, and it was pretty strong, so much so that Mr. Brownlee and family removed to Iowa, and settled in Page County in 1869. He purchased a tract of wild land on section 26, Lincoln Township, and at once began making improvements.

It was a wild scene and uninviting to hearts less stout and brave; there were but three houses between this place and College Springs, a distance of six miles, and the lumber from which the first house was built was hauled thirty miles; wolves roamed the prairie at will, and made the nights hideous with their cries. After a few years Mr. Brownlee sold this place and rented the farm on which he now lives; at the end of this time he purchased the land, 160 acres on section 26, Lincoln Township; it had all been broken out except twenty-five acres, and it is now under excellent cultivation. In 1883 a substantial two-story house took the place of the smaller one which had first been their dwelling place, and it is now surrounded with a grove; and 100 fruit trees have been set out, adding alike to the beauty and value of the place.

In this free land of ours every man must have his political creed; our subject has chosen the Republican principles. The people of his township have shown the confidence which they repose in him by calling on him to fill the office of trustee for the past ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee are the parents of six children: James S., William H., Ruth E., Lizzie E., deceased; Samuel and Roy E. They are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church, and have assisted in advancing the social, moral and religious features of the county.



JA. GILLESPIE, physician and surgeon, Coin, Iowa, is one of the energetic and successful professional men of Page County. He was born at Saint Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, and is the son of James and Clara (Anderson) Gillespie, natives of the "Buckeye" State. His child-

hood and early youth were spent on a farm and he received more than an ordinary literary education; he attended the common schools, the Normal School at Hopedale and Franklin College at Athens, Ohio.

Being a young man of ambition and spirit he was desirous of making for himself a name and of gaining a position in the world above the common level. Believing that better opportunities existed in the West, at the age of twenty years he emigrated to Iowa, and located at Chariton, Lucas County. In 1882 he entered the office of Dr. I. A. McElveen, with whom he studied until 1886, when he entered the Iowa Eclectic Medical College at Des Moines; he was graduated from this institution April 17, 1888, and in June of the same year he came to Coin. By his proficiency in his profession and his universally kind and courteous manner he has acquired a large practice. He is making a special study of certain branches of surgery and we bespeak for him a successful and brilliant future.

Dr. Gillespie was united in marriage April 17, 1888, the same day of his graduation, to Miss Lizzie Huggins, a daughter of Philip and Rena (Snead) Huggins. She was born in St. Joe, Missouri. The Doctor and his wife are worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Coin Lodge, No. 455.

JOHAN A. McKEE, the junior member of the firm of Hamilton & McKee, dealers in general merchandise, Coin, is a native of Page County, Iowa, and is the son of David and Mary E. McKee of Harlan Township, Page County. He was born on the old home farm south of Clarinda, September 23, 1868,

and his early youth was spent in agricultural pursuits and in attending school. He pursued his studies one year beyond the Clarinda High School course and in his seventeenth year he entered the employ of Orth Brothers, dealers in groceries and queensware, with whom he remained two years.

At the end of this time he became connected with John A. Tolman & Co., Chicago, as traveling salesman; this firm handled groceries and his experience in the store at home had been a sort of apprenticeship that was of great value to him. After leaving the road he formed a partnership with A. A. Hopkins in the grocery business under the firm name of McKee & Hopkins. Their business relations continued until the fall of 1889, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. McKee engaged in business with his present partner, C. W. Hamilton. He is a live, energetic young man, and is fast making his way to the front ranks of Page County's leading business men. The stock carried by this firm will invoice \$7,000, and contains a most complete assortment of everything in the general dry-goods line.

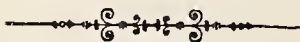
Mr. McKee is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and has the respect and confidence of all with whom he has any dealings.

DAVID E. SCOTTON is engaged in that most independent of all occupations, agriculture. He is a native of the "Hoosier" State, born in Franklin County, December 9, 1839. His father, Emery Scotton, was a native of one of the Atlantic States, and he married Mary S. Slaughter, a native of Delaware, of English extraction. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: T. W., who resides with David E.;

James, of Kokomo, Indiana; Esther Hart, of Brown County, Nebraska; Allen, of Hamilton County, Indiana; Enoch, of Douglas County, Illinois, and David E., our subject, who was reared on a farm in Indiana. He, early in life, learned to chop wood, roll logs and split rails, "arts" in which "Hoosiers" became proficient. He received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-eight years he removed to Knox County, Illinois, where he resided until he came to Page County, Iowa, in 1871.

To undertake the settlement of a new country requires rare courage and great determination, and the pioneers of Page County are deserving of unlimited praise, for they have certainly "built well." It was in 1871 that Mr. Scotton came to the county and began improving his present farm. He owns eighty acres of rich land, and has made many valuable improvements; he has erected a comfortable house, has planted a grove and an orchard, and has established a pleasant home for himself and family. He and his wife have been blessed with four children: Mary Sophia, Mark E., Eliza and Thomas Burton. The family all belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and are zealous workers in the cause of Christianity.

Mr. Scotton was married in Knox County, Illinois, October 16, 1869, to Harriet Cook, who was born and reared in Knox County, a daughter of Mark Cook, a native of Maryland. Her mother's maiden name was Sophia Godfrey, and she was a native of Maryland, also.



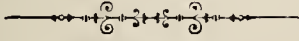
MERRITT A. STEARNS, M. D., Essex, was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, February 2, 1836, and is a son of Harrison and Amanda (Russell) Stearns, natives of Massachusetts and

New York respectively. His early youth was passed at Jamestown, and when he was fourteen years of age the family removed to McDonough County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he remained three years.

He was attending school at Prairie City when war's shrill alarm was heard; he answered the call, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Bushnell, in 1862, under Captain McConnell. His first service was at Memphis, Tennessee, and after participating in a few skirmishes he was disabled by chronic disease, and being considered unfit for further duty was discharged and sent home after four months' service. He again entered school, and in 1863 began to teach the district school. He also taught at Bushnell, Illinois, and for several years was engaged in this profession. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Westfall at Bushnell, and after pursuing a course of several years he opened practice at Towanda, Kansas, in 1877. Soon after he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated in the class of 1879. He at once located at Essex, and has since given his attention strictly to the duties of a laborious profession. His success has been marked from the first, and no practitioner stands higher among the people of Page and Fremont counties. He has frequently had cases that after defying the efforts of more pretentious men have quickly yielded to his natural treatment.

Dr. Stearns was married at Bushnell, Illinois, to Miss Abigail Dorrence, a native of Michigan. Their family consists of six children: May, Lulu, Edwin, Kate, Daisy and Floyd. May is the wife of James Donnell of Omaha; Lulu is a teacher of considerable reputation in the county and has made a marked success in her profession.

Mrs. Stearns is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a respected member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He has filled all the chairs of the latter order and stands high in the councils of the Encampment.



MRS. L. C. HESTER is the daughter of Captain J. A. and Juliann (Pennebaker) Clark, and was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where she grew to womanhood. She has been a resident of Page County since 1880, in which year she came West with her parents.

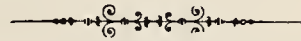
At the early age of thirteen years she began teaching school and followed the profession for a number of years. After she had taught four terms she was given a position in one of the Pennsylvania academies, which she filled acceptably until coming to Iowa. After coming to Page County she was engaged to teach the Page Centre school and was employed there four or five terms. When Coin began to develop into a village she was tendered a position in the schools there; she accepted the offer and had taught three terms when on account of failing health she was obliged to abandon the profession in which she had been so successful. She then turned her attention to the study of pharmacy and was registered a pharmacist in 1887; she devotes her whole attention to the drug business, owning the only drug store in Coin. She established the business in January, 1888, and carries a stock of \$2,500, and her annual sales will aggregate \$7,000. A fine assortment of drugs and other articles usually found in a well regulated drug store can be had at Mrs. Hester's.

Business cares have not been allowed to shut out all other interests, as Mrs. Hester

is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has served two years as treasurer of the United Presbyterian Missionary Society and also of the home society.

Our subject is one of a family of nine children, three of whom reside in Page County: Benjamin, Elizabeth, wife of W. Bull; Mary M., W. J., J. N., deceased; Anna, wife of Dr. Pecard; Jennie, wife of L. F. Stitt; M. B., deceased; D. B. and Mrs. Hester.

The father, Captain J. A. Clark, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and spent the greater portion of his life; he died in Page County in 1880. His wife is also a native of Pennsylvania, and still survives, residing at Coin.

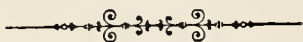


JOHN T. SNYDER, of section 21, Washington Township, is one of the prosperous farmers of the community. He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1851, and is a son of Barney and Matilda (Kuhus) Snyder, natives of the old "Key-stone" State and of German ancestry. John T. passed his youth, in the county of his birth and in Maryland. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received an education at the common schools of that day. In the fall of 1867 he emigrated to the West and located in Cass County, Missouri, where he resided eight years; he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and improved a good farm. In 1876 he came to Page County and bought eighty acres of land, which was entirely without improvements; he at once set about the task of making a home, and has succeeded in converting the raw prairie into one of the best farms in the township; he has eighty acres, all of which is under cultivation, a nice, substantial residence, erected at a cost of \$2,000 in 1883, and commodious barns and

sheds for the care of live-stock. A grove and an orchard add beauty to the scene and increase the value of the place.

In political thought and action our worthy subject is allied with the Democratic party. He is a man yet in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of actual usefulness before him. He has assisted in the upbuilding of the community in which he resides, and has come to be reckoned as one of the solid men of the county of Page.

Mr. Snyder was married January 15, 1879, at Decatur, Iowa, to Miss Rebecca Bumgardner, a daughter of John and Mary Bumgardner. Four children have been born of this marriage: Bertie, Grace, Mamie and Bessie.



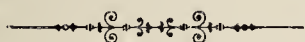
H. H. WHITNEY, who for many years has been an energetic and successful agriculturist of Page County, is deserving of mention in this connection. In order to learn something of his earlier career we will take the reader back to Washington County, Ohio, where he first saw the light of day June 18, 1838. His father, John Whitney, was born in Westminster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, of English ancestry. When a young man he came with his brother to the West and settled in Washington County, Ohio, where he married Sarah Chapman, a native of Long Meadow, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney lived in Washington County, Ohio, until death; they reared a family of eleven children, of whom H. H. was the eighth. When he was eleven years old he went with a brother older than himself to De Kalb County, Illinois, and after a few months went on to Winnebago County, Illinois, where he resided two years; thence he removed to Boone County, Illinois, where he

lived until he was sixteen years old. He next went to Woodhull, Henry County, Illinois, and secured work on a farm. The limited education he received in the schools of that day was supplemented by much reading during his leisure time, so that he acquired a fund of information enabling him to attend to any business that may devolve upon him.

Mr. Whitney was married, January 21, 1860, to Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, a daughter of James and Catherine (Hoglin) Anderson. The father was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America when a young man. He died in Washington County, Ohio, but his wife is still living, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Whitney lived in Henry County, Illinois, until 1862, when he offered his services to his country in her hour of peril; he was not accepted, however, and returned to Ohio, where he learned the molder's trade, which he followed some time; he also acted as foreman in a molding establishment until the close of the war, when he went back to Illinois and settled in Knox County. About a year later he removed to Iowa, and first settled near Clarinda, Page County; he then moved to Harlan Township and resided near Page Center until 1872; in that year he located on his present farm, which was then wild, raw, prairie land. He was one of the early settlers in the neighborhood, and had to undergo many of the hardships, to which pioneers are subject in a new country. But by several years of patient toil and industry he has converted this land into one of the most fertile and productive farms in the county; it consists of 120 acres, and the improvements are all first-class in every respect; the house is a comfortable, roomy building, and is situated in the midst of flowers, trees, and shrubs; a magnificent grove of Mr. Whitney's own planting adorns the landscape, and

a fine bearing orchard adds to the plenty abounding on the Whitney homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of four children: Ella, wife of D. W. Flickinger, of whom we make further mention on another page; James W., Sarah Florence, a successful music teacher, and Harrison H. The parents and three children are active members of the Christian Church, and are zealous and active workers in the cause of Christianity. Mr. Whitney also serves as an elder in the church. For several years he has been afflicted with paralysis, and with all the money he has spent he has not been able to regain his health. He keeps up his spirits, however, and is very cheerful and patient under his suffering. He is well posted on all the leading questions of the day, is a man of a genial, cordial disposition, and has a host of friends in Page County.

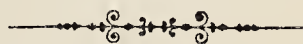


R C. CHAPMAN is one of the well-known stockmen of Washington Township, where he has been successfully engaged in business for the past twenty years, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was born near Toronto, Canada, June 12, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Wolf) Chapman, natives of England. When the mother was four years old her parents emigrated to Canada, where she grew to womanhood. She reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. The father lived until death in Canada, and the mother is still residing there, at the age of seventy years.

Young Chapman was not allowed to pass his time in idleness, but was early trained to the details of agriculture; during his youth he attended the common schools, receiving a somewhat limited education compared with

that bestowed by the State upon the children of the present day. In 1870 he came to Page County and settled in the northwest part of Washington Township, where he began to improve a farm of 160 acres; he sold this place and purchased eighty acres on section 2, which he sold after a time; he then bought his present farm consisting of 160 acres. He has a good residence, a grove, orchard, and all the conveniences for stock-raising, to which branch of farming he gives special attention; the farm is well adapted to this business, and he has been very successful in its pursuit. In addition to his home farm he owns forty acres in Morton Township.

Mr. Chapman was united in marriage, in Canada, March 2, 1882, to Ellen Lester, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Thomas Lester, a native of Yorkshire, England. Five children have been born of this union: James, William, Eva May, Francis, and Ora. The mother was brought up in the Church of England (Episcopal). Mr. Chapman was reared a Baptist. In his political belief he is not allied with any party, but is independent, voting for the men and measures which his judgment approves.



ROBERT MARTIN is one of the early pioneers of Page County, having settled here in May, 1857. He was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1825, and is a son of William Martin, also a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania. John Martin, the grandfather of Robert, was born in England, but was reared in Ireland. He belonged to a secret band of men opposed to the English Government, and King George ordered these men sought out and hung. Mr. Martin stole away and hid himself in a vessel bound for America; after three days he was

found by an officer of the ship, and being short of sailors the officer took him into the service. He was landed in Philadelphia a short time before the Revolutionary war; he fought all through this struggle and was with General Washington at Valley Forge; he was at the battle of Brandywine Creek, and assisted in carrying General Gibson off the field and nursed him back to life. He himself was wounded nine times by English bullets. He was one of the first settlers west of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania. He died at the age of one hundred and one years, having led a long, eventful and useful life.

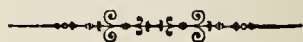
William Martin married Maria E. Evans, who belonged to a Quaker family of Welsh descent. Six children were born of this union, of whom Robert is the third. The father died in Pennsylvania in 1845; the mother removed to Page County, Iowa, and died at the age of seventy-two years.

Robert Martin grew to manhood in his native county. When he was twenty-four years of age he married Margaret Munn, a native of the State of Ohio, and a daughter of David and Miriam (Van Anhaltenberg) Munn. By this union seven children have been born who are now living: Adelia, William A., Robert, Myra, Naomi Belle, Winifred S. and Maggie. Mrs. Martin died August 25, 1877. Mr. Martin married for his second wife Miss M. Bentley, a native of the State of New York; three children are the result of this marriage: Myrtle, Lester and Nellie.

When Mr. Martin first came to Page County in 1857, he settled in Lincoln Township, where he remained until 1872; he then came to Washington Township, where he now owns 520 acres of land, as rich and fertile as lies within the borders of Page County. His residence is the best in the township; it is of a modern plan and style, and was erected at a cost of \$3,200; the grove and orchard

cover five acres, and are of a healthy, thrifty growth; the barn, built in 1877, is large and convenient, well suited to the purposes of cattle raising and feeding. Mr. Martin also owns the Martin grist-mill on Tarkio Creek, which is valued at \$7,000.

In politics Mr. Martin adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., at Clarinda. Although he is sixty-five years of age, he is hale and hearty; kind and hospitable of disposition, he is honored and respected by the entire community.

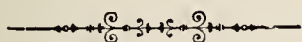


DAVID SHERMAN was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1846. His father, Samuel Sherman, was a native of Connecticut, but at the age of three years was brought by his parents to the State of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood; he married Miss R. E. Palmer, who was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. When David was sixteen years of age his parents removed to Carroll County, Illinois, and there he was trained to the occupation of a farmer. In the autumn of 1865 the family came to Iowa and settled in Jasper County, but after a short time they went to Fremont County, locating in Locust Grove Township. In 1876 our worthy subject started out in life for himself, and came to Page County, where he purchased forty acres of wild land; later, as he prospered in his business, he made an addition of eighty acres to the original purchase, and now owns one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He has a good, comfortable residence, surrounded by a beautiful grove and a bearing orchard; the barns and sheds are ample and well arranged, and he has been very successful in raising and feeding stock,

to which branch of farming he has given special attention.

Mr. Sherman was united in marriage December 6, 1876, to Miss Eliza Ann Freeman, daughter of B. C. Freeman, whose biography is published in this history. Mrs. Sherman was born, reared and educated in Page County, Iowa. Their five children are: Ivy Augusta, Eva Adelaide, Lessie Edna, Eleanora Josephine and Ella Eddie.

Our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of good business qualifications, just and upright in his judgment, and deserving of the respect of all who know him.

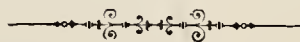


SAMUEL BLACK came to Page County, Iowa, in the Centennial Year of our Independence, 1876. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 14, 1814, and is a son of James Black, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America at the age of twenty-two years and settled in Pennsylvania; there he married Nancy Clark, a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Samuel was the eighth of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. When he was a lad the family removed to Floyd County, Indiana, and there he assisted in clearing a farm in one of the heavily timbered sections of the "Hoosier" State. During the winter season he attended the pioneer schools and spent his leisure time at home with his books, the best society he could possibly have chosen. When he was sixteen years of age his father died, and he went to learn the cooper's trade; he served his apprenticeship and then went to work as a journeyman for some time; afterward he had a shop which he operated several years. In 1851 Mr. Black removed to Warren County, Illinois, where he pursued

his trade two years; he then returned to the occupation of his earlier days, farming, which he followed until he came to Page County. He then bought the S. D. Blanchard farm, which had been improved in a good style; it is three-quarters of a mile from Northboro, and has many of the most modern conveniences. It is altogether one of the most desirable homes in Washington Township.

Mr. Black has been twice married: in June, 1844, in Floyd County, Indiana, he was united to Sarah J. Dunn, a native of Maryland; ten children were born of this union: Sarah, wife of Henry Lydon, Patrick, William, George Robert F., who married Pearl Safford, and resides on the home farm; Rosa, wife of W. S. Hooker, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this volume. Robert F. Black and wife have one child, Edith. Mrs. Sarah Black died December 19, 1869, and Mr. Black was united in marriage in December, 1870, to Sarah Miller, who was born in the State of Tennessee.

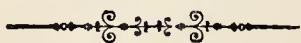
Politically Mr. Black is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He has been a zealous member of the United Brethren Church since 1844. Although he is seventy-six years of age he is well preserved in mind and body; has traveled much, and is well informed on the topics of the day. He is a man honored and respected by all with whom he comes in contact.



JAMES ANDERSON is one of America's adopted citizens of whom his countrymen may well be proud. He was born in heather-clad Ayrshire, Scotland, March 23, 1843, and is a son of James and Mary (Borland) Anderson. When he was seventeen years of age the family emigrated to America, believing it to be a land of peace

and plenty. After landing they at once proceeded to Knox County, Illinois, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. The father was a skilled veterinary surgeon, receiving his education in that profession at a celebrated veterinary college in Edinburgh, Scotland. Young Anderson resided in Knox County, Illinois, until he had attained man's estate. September 7, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Leighton, of Knox County, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Jessie (Russell) Leighton, natives of Scotland. In 1871 Mr. Anderson pushed still farther out into the great West, and located in Page County, Iowa, on eighty acres of wild land which he at once set out to place under cultivation. By prudence and industry he has been enabled to make further investments in land, and now owns an additional 120 acres on section 17, Washington Township. He makes a specialty of breeding fine road and draft horses; his "Careless Sprague" is one of the finest horses in Page County, having an excellent pedigree. He has also studied the science of veterinary surgery and has been very successful in his treatment of all the diseases to which horseflesh is heir.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of six children: Thomas, William, Jessie, Kit-tie, Arthur, and Emma. In political thought and action our esteemed subject is an avowed Democrat. He is a member of Emanuel Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M., at Blanchard. He is candid and cordial of manner, and is one of the most popular and respected citizens of Washington Township.

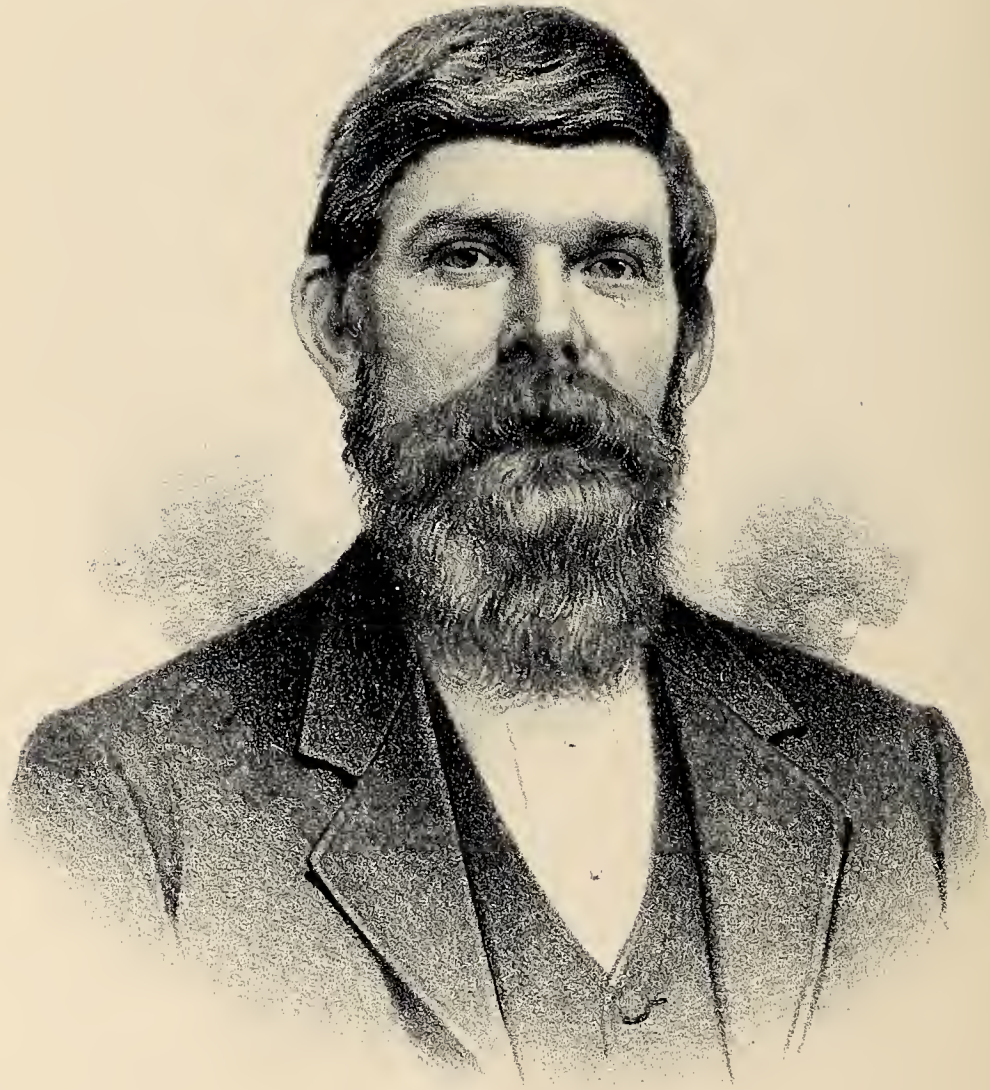


JOHN MILLER has been identified with the agricultural interests of Page County since 1874. Five years previous to that time, he purchased a tract of raw prairie,

which he has since converted into one of the most desirable farms in Washington Township. He was born across the sea on the lovely "Emerald Isle," in county Tyrone, February 17, 1816, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Miller. He served an apprenticeship at the weaver's trade, and when he was past twenty years of age he determined to emigrate to the New World and seek the fortune he believed might be in store for him. He remained for a time in the State of New York engaged in farming; he also worked in a tannery, and later on he went to Philadelphia and worked at his trade. He was married in that city November 3, 1845, to Miss Mary Stuart, a native of county Down, Ireland, and a daughter of William and Isabelle (Hammell) Stuart, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1848 Mr. Miller removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided sixteen years. In October, 1864, he went as far east as Henry County, Illinois, where for eleven years he was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In 1874 he determined to abandon railroad life and settle down to the quiet life of a farmer. Accordingly he came to the land he owned in Page County, as before stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of eight children: Mary is the wife of E. A. Strong, of Washington Township; Sarah is the wife of DeWitt Wilson, of Aurora, Illinois; Isabelle married Dan Gaff, of the Omaha *Herald* office; William is a carpenter and contractor of Sioux City, Iowa; Washington is a resident of Shenandoah; Elizabeth is deceased; she passed away at the age of fifteen years; James died at the age of twelve years, and John died at the age of six years.

Politically Mr. Miller affiliates with the Republican party. He is yet hale and hearty,

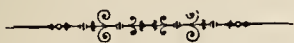


J. B. Noble



Mrs Rachel E Noble

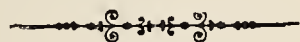
although he is past three-score years and ten, and in the enjoyment of the respect of all who know him.



PETER STANDAGE, whom we will next consider in this biographic record of the leading men of Page County, furnishes a striking example of what a man can accomplish without capital save will and determination to succeed. He was born near Lake Champlain, at Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, October 8, 1841, and is a son of William Standage, a native of Fenns, Lincolnshire, England. His mother was Polly Lezott, who was born in the State of New York, of French ancestry. The family consisted of six children, of whom Peter was the oldest. When he was seventeen years old the father removed to Illinois and settled near Woodstock, in McHenry County; there he grew to manhood and was trained to the details of agriculture. He was united in marriage January 3, 1861, to Miss Julia Holdeman, a daughter of John and Catherine (Leighty) Holdeman, who were of Dutch origin. Mrs. Standage was born in Virginia but reared in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Her parents removed to Illinois in 1859. Mr. Standage removed in 1868 to Mitchell County, Iowa, and located near Osage; from that place he came to Page County in 1870, and bought 120 acres of land. The country was new and wild and he was obliged to undergo many of the privations of pioneer life; the first few months he lived in a dug-out and for a time had a bitter struggle. But times have changed; he is now the happy owner of 280 acres of as fine land as lies within the borders of Shelby County, and it is well improved with many modern conveniences for systematic farming. It is well stocked with

cattle, horses, and hogs, and is in every way a model farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Standage have had three children: Catherine, wife of Wallis Pike; Elizabeth, wife of D. Knight, and Peter J., who resides on the home farm; he married Ella Knittle. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro. Mr. Standage is a stanch Republican, and a highly esteemed citizen.



JOHAN B. NOBLE, a prominent farmer of Page County, is descended from the early settlers of this country. His grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about the beginning of this century. He was the father of ten children: Richard, John, William, David, James, Robert, Thomas, Mary, Ann and Kittie. He died before his children had attained maturity; he was a Protestant in his religious belief. His son James, the father of our subject, was born in 1812, and was reared to the life of a farmer; he also served an apprenticeship at the stone mason's trade. He married Catherine Yerty in Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children; William and Ann. His first wife died, and November 20, 1833, he married Nancy Daugherty; she was the mother of two children who grew to maturity: Eliza W. and John B., the subject of this biographical notice. About the year 1830 Mr. Noble removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was in very comfortable circumstances.

John B., son of James and Nancy (Daugherty) Noble, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 24, 1837. He received a common-school education and was trained to the occupation of a farmer; he also learned the

carpenter's trade but he did not follow it as a business. He was under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age, assisting his father in making a home and supporting the family. In 1863, when he was twenty-six years of age, he removed to Henry County, Iowa, and went to work on a farm. September 4, 1864, he was united in marriage to Rachel Elizabeth Allsup, daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth (Burge) Allsup. Four children were born of this union: Ida N., Frankie, deceased in infancy; William, deceased at the age of two and a half years, and Albert. After Mr. Noble was married he lived on a farm in Henry County, Illinois, seven years, and in the fall of 1871 he came to Page County; in 1875 he removed to his present farm of 311 acres, which is highly cultivated and well improved. He has always been an industrious, frugal man, and assisted by his faithful wife he has accumulated a handsome competency. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are members of the Christian Church and he is an elder of the congregation. He has given liberally to the support of the church and in the erection of the edifice. He takes an interest in every cause which has for its object the upbuilding of the community. He has served his township as school director and has aided in the elevation of the educational standard. He has the undivided respect of his fellow-citizens, and as one of the pioneers of Iowa is deserving of a space in this record of her early settlers.

Mr. Noble's son Albert is attending college at Mt. Pleasant, and it is the desire of his parents to give him a liberal education. Ida N. is the wife of John S. Woodburn, and they have one child, a daughter, Mabel.

It is a well established fact that the early settlers of Iowa, and especially of Page County, have given a high tone to the morals of her citizens. They were and are among the

most intelligent and honorable pioneers of the West; and the State of Iowa owes them to-day a debt of gratitude for the prominent and superior place accorded her in the Union. It gives us real pleasure to record the history of such men and families.

J. C. ALLSUP was born in Jackson County, Indiana, February 3, 1823, and is a son of John and Nancy (Shoemaker) Allsup, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. In 1816 the parents emigrated to Indiana and settled in Jackson County, where the father felled the trees, and in the midst of the forest developed a fine farm and established a comfortable home. There were eight children in the family who grew to maturity, but only two of them are now living, Richard H. of Jackson County, Indiana, and J. C. John Allsup was reared in the Dunkard Church, and his wife was a member of the Christian Church. She was a true mother, a sincere Christian, and a noble woman whose memory is revered by her surviving sons. J. C. Allsup is a pioneer of two States, Indiana and Iowa. His early days were spent in the "Hoosier" State under the shade of the forest trees and by the clear, running streams, and his education was more a study of nature than of books, but such advantages as primitive schools afforded he enjoyed. At the age of fifteen years he went to learn the carpenter's trade, receiving his board and a suit of clothes as compensation for two years' service. In the fall of 1841, when he was eighteen years old, he came to Henry County, Iowa, and remained one winter on Skunk River.

Mr. Allsup in 1845 led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth M. Burge, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in April, 1825. But one child was born to them, Rachel Elizabeth, the wife of John B. Noble. The mother was called to her final home when her daughter was a babe of a few weeks old.

In 1847 Mr. Allsup married Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, widow of David Sharp and daughter of Edward and Hannah Forbes. Mr. and Mrs. Allsup were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Ellen, the widow of Francis M. Pickett; Jennie, the wife of Charles Richardson; Levi L. Harrison, and Jessie, the wife of Hiram Allen. In 1865 Mr. Allsup came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he has since resided. When he first came to Iowa the settlers were few and located at great distances from each other; he will long be held in grateful remembrance for his efforts in behalf of Henry County, Iowa. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, although he voted the Greenback ticket whose party was made up of men of more than "one idea," and who regarded principle above partisanship; though evoking the ridicule and often the hatred of opposite parties, such men have ever been in the van of progress, and have swelled the ranks of every reform since the birth of the Republic.

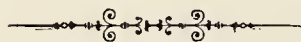
JACOB BURGE, deceased, was an honored pioneer of Henry County, Iowa. He settled there in 1835, when the present State of Iowa was included in the Territory of Michigan. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1804, and was the son of John and Margaret Burge. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania but removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1812. Jacob was raised on his father's farm, and when twenty years of age, July 29, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Neil, daughter of James and Catherine Neil, and who was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 13, 1808. In 1833 Mr. Burge emigrated to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he lived two years engaged in farming; but in 1835 he came to Henry County, and when the land was opened to settlers he entered an entire

section, 640 acres, which he improved and retained, with the exception of eighty-seven acres, until his death, which occurred August 24, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Burge had eight children, five daughters and three sons, but four of whom are now living: Elizabeth M., born May 15, 1825, was the wife of John Allsup, and died February 9, 1846; she left one child, a daughter; John W., was born February 19, 1827, and died at the age of seven years; Louisa J. was born March 30, 1829, and became the wife of Samuel Lee; she died January 20, 1859, leaving one child, a son; Jeremiah J. was born April 11, 1831, and married Mary Lawrence; he resides in Butler County, Nebraska; Nancy C., born March 28, 1836, is the wife of John Pickett, and lives in New London Township; Rachel J., born June 14, 1838, is the widow of Whitfield Kirkpatrick, and lives in Jefferson County, Iowa; Jacob Morrison, born September 21, 1847, wedded Essie Cone, and died December 24, 1870, leaving one child, a son; Susan Emeline, born March 26, 1852, is the wife of Wells Blackman, and lives on the old homestead.

Mr. Burge was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is an avowed Democrat, and a stanch Union man. He was upright and honorable in all his life, and industrious and temperate in his habits, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. He came to this region in advance of civilization, when his neighbors were few and far distant, and his family were subjected to all the discomforts and privations of pioneer life. But by keen foresight Mr. Burge selected a homestead in one of the most eligible sections of this fertile region, and left to his heirs a large and valuable property. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Burge are to be found in the "Bio-

graphical Album" of Henry County, Iowa, from which this sketch was taken. They were among the first pioneers of the State of Iowa, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew them, many of whom their hospitable roof had sheltered in early days.



EDWARD MONZINGO is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Page County, and is numbered among the pioneers of Colfax Township, having settled there in April, 1857. He was born in Clark County, Indiana, July 22, 1825, and is a son of Thomas Monzingo, a native of Virginia and a wheelwright by trade. The mother's maiden name was Mary Gray and she was born in South Carolina. The parents of Edward Monzingo came to Clark County, Indiana, in their youth, and were married there about 1820. They reared a family of eight children. Edward was brought up on a farm, assisting his father in the various branches of agriculture and attending the common schools. In September, 1847, he was married to Miss Jenette Johnson. She was a native of South Carolina, and in her childhood she was brought to Ohio, where she grew to womanhood; she was the daughter of James and Sarah Johnson.

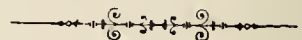
Mr. Monzingo remained in Clark County, Indiana, until 1857, when he emigrated to Page County, Iowa, and took up Government land far from civilization; markets, churches, and schools were at great distance, but he is now in the heart of one of the most highly cultivated portions of Iowa, with four towns and three railroads in sight of his own home; he has a neat, frame dwelling, a good, bearing orchard, and excellent improvements throughout. By his first marriage five children were born, three of whom still survive: May Adaline, wife of Solomon McCulley;

John Thomas, and Sarah D., wife of Sylvester Rodgers; Maggie, wife of James McKee, died September 10, 1878, leaving an infant son.

Mrs. Jenette Johnson Monzingo died January 24, 1859. She was a faithful Christian and was an active member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. December 11, 1860, Mr. Monzingo married Elizabeth Drace, of Lincoln Township, a daughter of Henry and Mary E. (Fedler) Drace, natives of Germany. By this union ten children have been born: Rhoda Ann, Lincoln Henry, Emma Catherine, Alice Cora, James Frank, Fred Ellsworth, Edward, Olive May, and Almeda and Ellen, deceased in infancy.

Politically our subject is a Republican as far as general principles are concerned, but of late he has voted the Prohibition ticket. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. The children have all received a good education; two daughters, Rhoda A. and Emma C., are teachers.

Mr. Monzingo is the only one of eleven original members of the United Presbyterian Church in Page County which was organized at an early day. He is a man frank and candid of manner, and has lived a life of such strict integrity that he has won a large circle of friends.

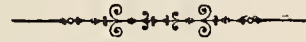


JOHN IKER is among the earliest pioneers of Colfax Township, settling there in 1854. He was born in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, September 1, 1825, and is a son of Philip Iker, a native of North Carolina and a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother's maiden name was Betsey Crader, and she was also a native of North Carolina; when she was a child her parents removed to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and

after a residence there of twelve years they went to Wright County, Missouri. Philip Iker and wife reared a large family of children, six sons and six daughters. Being a man of limited means he was unable to give his children the educational advantages he wished to bestow upon them. John was the tenth child, and he was obliged to assist in making the living by working on the farm.

Mr. Iker was united in marriage September 11, 1845, to Miss Rilla Eustace, a native of Missouri, born December 28, 1828. Her parents were Joseph and Katie (Miller) Eustace, natives of Tennessee. They reared a family of ten children, and lived until death on the farm on which Mrs. Iker was born. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and were numbered among the leading families of their county. Mr. and Mrs. Iker lived three years in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; then removed to Wright County, thence to Buchanan County both in the same State, and in 1854 they came to Page County, Iowa, and located in Colfax Township when all was new and wild; game was plenty and settlers were few and far between. Mr. Iker bought land, which he improved, and at one time he owned 600 acres; he has sold and divided among his children until his home farm now contains but 170 acres. The Iker family consists of five children, seven being deceased: those living are Cordelia, wife of Oscar McCord; Matilda, wife of D. Murdock; Eliza, wife of George Whittaker; John, Ollie, wife of James Robinson; Francis Marion died in the service of his country; James C. died at the age of nineteen years while in the Union army; George W. died in Colfax Township; four children died in childhood,—Betsey at the age of four years, Mary Ann aged four years, Angeline aged three years, and Wilsie aged seven years.

Politically Mr. Iker is a Republican. In his religious belief he takes the laws of honesty and morality for a guide. He and his estimable wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early day, and still lean towards the faith, although they are not able to attend worship at the present time. They have given their children a liberal education, and have started them out in life well provided with financial means; they have made most of their opportunities, and have done much towards advancing the interests of Colfax Township. No man stands higher in point of honor than Mr. Iker, who has always been a hard-working, industrious, and good citizen of Page County.

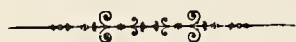


J. MAWHINNEY, whose farm is situated on section 27, Washington Township, claims our attention in this connection, having been a resident of Page County since 1858. He is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born October 22, 1829. His father, Adam Mawhinney, was born in Ireland and came to America when a young man; he married Margaret Sloss in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; she was also a native of the "Emerald Isle." The father was a weaver by trade and followed the occupation many years. When A. J. was a lad twelve years of age the family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio; there he remained until he was seventeen years of age. At the age of sixteen he had begun to serve an apprenticeship as a carpenter. In 1856 he removed to Washington County, Iowa, where he spent two years working at this trade, and in 1858 he located on his present farm. He is one of the old pioneers who has seen the vast prairie wilderness developed into a garden spot of beauty and wealth.

His farm contains 104 acres of choice, well cultivated land on the Middle Tarkio River, which renders it especially valuable as a stock farm.

Mr. Mawhinney was married October 17, 1851, to Miss Mary Hull, a native of the "Buckeye" State. She is a daughter of James and Betsey (Wilkin) Hull, natives of Ohio. Seven children have been born of this union: James Albert, A. S., Frank, Clemmie Jane, wife of E. J. Bruce; David W., Margaret Belle, wife of S. N. J. Black, and W. S. The family were greatly bereaved in the death of Mrs. Mawhinney, which occurred September 6, 1870. She was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church and was a devoted Christian.

Politically Mr. Mawhinney is a Republican, strong and radical. He has represented the people of his township in various local offices, filling the same with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a strong minded man, loyal and true, who believes in the "Golden Rule" as the guide of life.



PHILIP HENN.—This substantial and reliable agriculturist, like many another farmer of the West, is an American by adoption, his native country being the Rhine Province of Germany, where he was born February 13, 1844. His parents were Philip and ——— Henn, natives of the same country. When he was a lad thirteen years old his parents sailed from France to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York. The father had a brother residing at Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, and he settled on a small tract of land one and a half miles from Monroe; there he died in 1887, aged sixty-seven years; the mother still resides in

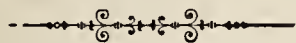
Monroe. They reared a family of seven children of whom Philip was the eldest. He was trained to the occupation of a farmer and received his earlier education in the "Fatherland," and after coming to this country attended the common schools of Monroe, Wisconsin.

Mr. Henn was united in marriage December 17, 1864, to Miss Anna E. Roub, a native of Center County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Acker) Roub, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. When she was a babe her parents removed to Green County, Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henn are the parents of ten children: Samuel C., a successful teacher; Charles, Matilda Catharine, Charlotte Belle, Jennie Penilla, Minnie Elizabeth, Lillie, Nellie, John E., deceased, and Frank, deceased. In State and national affairs Mr. Henn votes the Democratic ticket, but in local elections he votes independently. He and his worthy wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northboro, Iowa. They have brought up their children in paths of rectitude and right to be an ornament to any community, and they are esteemed one of the leading families in the township.

In 1873 Philip Henn and family emigrated to Page County and first settled near Bradyville, Buchanan Township, but in March, 1874, they located in Washington Township on a partially improved farm of 120 acres; he added to this land and afterward sold the whole and purchased the T. K. Bloom farm, which consists of 285 acres, including five acres of timber land in Missouri. It is one of the finest places in all the township; there are a good dwelling, barns, sheds and cribs and every modern convenience for carrying on farming; one of the cattle sheds is 104 feet long and another is 100 feet in length.

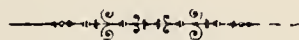
Mr. Henn devotes himself principally to the breeding and raising of live-stock, to which his farm is especially adapted, and in which he has been very successful.



CHARLES H. HITE, a prosperous agriculturist of Colfax Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1871. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 25, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Woodruff) Hite, natives of the State of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The parents were married in the old "Keystone" State, and some time later they removed to Knox County, Ohio. When Charles H. was five years old they determined to seek a home in the far West, as Illinois was then considered; accordingly, they emigrated to Henry County of that State, where our subject passed his youth; he acquired his education in the common schools of that county, and early became accustomed to farm labor. Years later his parents removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where they still reside. As before stated, Mr. Hite came to Iowa in 1871, and has since made Page County his home. He first bought forty acres of land on section 19, which was partially improved; two years after he sold this land but did not purchase his present farm until 1879; in that season he broke it out, and one year later he settled there with his family. He has made many valuable improvements and has brought the land to such an advanced state of cultivation that the Hite farm is considered one of the most desirable in the township. The buildings are of a most substantial character, the residence being situated on a beautiful site overlooking the Tarkio valley, and the village of Blanchard being seen in the distance two and three-quarters

miles away. A fine orchard adds beauty as well as utility to the place, and all the modern conveniences for the care of live-stock are to be found. Mr. Hite feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs, and is an excellent judge of live-stock. His success in this industry is very gratifying.

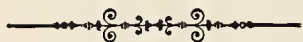
Mr. Hite was married December 28, 1873, to Miss Sarah M. Gillihan, daughter of J. H. Gillihan, a prominent pioneer of Colfax Township. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been called to represent the people of his township as trustee, and as a member of the school board; he has also served as road supervisor for ten years. He is a man of a cordial and frank disposition and is one of the solid men of the county.



JAMES H. PORTER was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1839, and is a son of William and Sarah (Hezlep) Porter, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. When James H. was six years of age his parents removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer and attended the common schools of that day. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married to Miss Ellen Burlingame, May 24, 1866. She was born in Washington County, Ohio, and when she was ten years old her parents removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where she was educated at Monticello Seminary. Prior to her marriage she was engaged in the profession of teaching. Her parents, John B. and Charlotte (Gurley) Burlingame, were natives of Ohio and Maine respectively. The season of 1869 Mr. Porter and his family spent on his wild land in Washington Township, and in the fall

they returned to Illinois, where they remained until the spring of 1871; during this year a comfortable residence was erected, which is now surrounded by a beautiful grove and a thrifty orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two children, J. Royal and Carrie P. The parents are members of church, the mother belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northboro, Iowa, and the father being a Presbyterian. Politically he is identified with the Republican party; he has served as assessor and clerk of his township and as a member of the school board. He is a man yet in the prime of life, and by reason of his fair dealing and upright living he has won the esteem and respect of the community in which he resides.



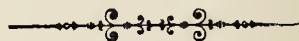
J. RUSSELL, a truly representative man of Colfax Township, is justly entitled to biographical space in a work of this character. He came to Page County in 1875 and purchased a quarter section of wild land, to which he has made additions until he now owns 240 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. The farm lies two miles northeast of Blanchard and his residence is on a commanding site overlooking the surrounding country.

Mr. Russell is a native of the State of New York, born in Monroe County, July 21, 1831. His parents, William H. and Elsie (Howell) Russell, were also born in New York; the father was of Irish descent and the mother was of Welsh extraction. There were nine children in the family, of whom N. J. is the third. He was reared in his native State, but later his parents removed to Muskegon County, Michigan. Thence our subject went to La Salle County, Illinois, and was engaged

in farming until 1875. He was united in marriage April 8, 1852, to Miss Sarah R. Millikin, a native of La Salle County, and a daughter of Samuel Millikin, one of the pioneer settlers of that section. In 1875 Mr. Russell removed to Page County, Iowa, and opened up his farm. In 1879 he erected the first business house at Blanchard and engaged in general merchandising at that point, continuing for six years, at the end of which time he sold out to Thompson Brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of nine children: Ellen M., wife of O. Killgore; M. F., Elsie R., wife of J. M. K——; R. E., Lucy, wife of Frank Dennis; George, Geraldine, wife of J. L. Zanoier; Seth C. and Ada at home.

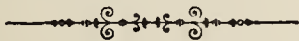
Politically Mr. Russell is allied with the Democratic party. He has held numerous local offices and has been Mayor of Blanchard; he has also served on the school board. He is an honored member of the A. O. U. W., Rising Star Lodge, No. 130. He has succeeded well as a farmer and as a business man, and withal he has won the esteem and regard of all his neighbors.



J. W. HOLLIDAY, physician and surgeon, Blanchard, Iowa, is a member of the firm of Holliday & Chambers, and has been a resident of the place since June, 1880. He is a native of Monroe County, Iowa, born near Albia, May 20, 1848. His parents were Samuel and Mary Jane (South) Holliday, and they were among the early pioneers of Monroe County, emigrating from Clay County, Missouri. John W. received his education in the common schools of Monroe and Wayne counties, Iowa. In 1869 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Blakey of Corydon, Iowa, with whom he

remained five years; he taught an occasional term of school in order to be able to go on with the study of his chosen profession. In 1873 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and entered the college there from which he was graduated in 1879. He first began practice in Sullivan County, Missouri. In June, 1880, he located at Blanchard, Iowa, where he now enjoys a large and profitable patronage. He has also attended lectures at the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joe, Missouri, and has ever been a thorough student of the science he has so successfully pursued. Dr. Chambers, with whom Dr. Holliday is associated, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri. He was engaged in the practice of his profession at College Springs, Iowa, for four years. In connection with his practice Dr. Holliday manages his drug store at Blanchard, in which he carries a well selected stock of all lines of goods usually handled by the drug trade.

Dr. Holliday was united in marriage to Miss T. C. Chambers, of Wayne County, Iowa, October 31, 1875. Two children have been born of this union: Ora May and John Wesley. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blanchard. Politically the Doctor is a strong adherent of the Republican party.



DS. LOUDON, proprietor of "Willow Brook" farm, section 33, Tarkio Township, is among the most successful agriculturists of his community. He is a native of Juniata County Pennsylvania, born June 3, 1840, and is a son of Solomon and Eliza (Barton) Loudon. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of five sons and six daughters. The

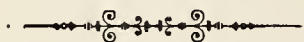
parents both died in Juniata County, Pennsylvania.

During the civil war Mr. Loudon enlisted, in August, 1862, as a member of Company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At Antietam he partially lost his hearing on account of the heavy cannonading and exposure. He participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, where a large body of prisoners was taken, Gettysburg, and Lee's surrender; he was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and was also at Petersburg; he was never confined to the hospital during his term of service; he enlisted as a private and was discharged a Corporal, June, 1865. He then returned to his old home, and in 1868 he came to Lee County, Iowa; one year later he came to Page County, where he has since resided. In 1871 he erected a neat frame residence, which is situated on a charming building site, and in 1884 a commodious well planned barn was built, at a cost of \$1,200. The place is further made attractive and valuable by a four-acre orchard and a fine grove. Mr. Loudon is largely engaged in stock-growing; since 1885 he has kept a herd of short-horn cattle as good as any that can be found in Page County. He is a man plain of manner and speech, and of excellent, practical habits.

Mr. Loudon was united in marriage October 4, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Elder, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of M. and Mary (Steele) Elder. Three children have been born of this union: Guy Elder, Josephine Belle and Harry Mahlon.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, although in 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, first uniting with that society at Waterford, Penn-

sylvania, when eighteen years of age. He is now a member of the Norwich church, which he helped to organize, and of which he is a trustee. In the Sabbath-school he is an active and zealous worker.



ISAAC DUKE was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, January 2, 1844, and is a son of John and Nancy (Burnham) Duke. The father is a native of Scotland, and the mother was born in Whitingham, Vermont; they were married in the state of Ohio, and had a family of six children. John Duke died when Isaac was seven years old and his mother survived four years longer. Thus at the age of eleven years he was bereft of a fond parent's care; the oldest child, a daughter seventeen years of age, made every effort to keep the children together, and as all were willing and anxious to keep the home, they succeeded in remaining together until they were grown. Isaac was trained to the occupation of a farmer, and received a common-school education.

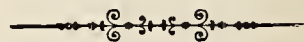
In May, 1864, he responded to the call for more men to go to the front in defence of the nation, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged and re-enlisted in February, 1865, in the Second Ohio Cavalry, Company C, and served until the close of the war. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and was afterward ordered to Indian Territory; he was discharged September 11, 1865, at Benton's Barracks, Missouri, and received his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio, where he was paid off.

When Mr. Duke came to Page County in 1871 he settled on wild land, and was one of

the first to locate in that neighborhood. His farm now consists of 240 acres, which is in an advanced state of cultivation. His improvements are of excellent quality, and he has availed himself of many modern conveniences for carrying on farming. He has planted a grove and an orchard, adding beauty as well as comfort to his surroundings. He devotes his time especially to farming and stock-raising, and has been universally successful in his undertakings.

Mr. Duke was united in marriage March 9, 1871, at Chatham Centre, Medina County, Ohio, to Miss Henrietta Gridley, a native of Medina County, Ohio, and a daughter of Oren and Lydia (Palmer) Gridley, natives of the State of New York. Thomas Palmer was an early settler of Medina County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Ephraim Palmer, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Oren Gridley and wife had four children, three of whom are living. The parents now live at Chapin, Franklin County, Iowa. Mrs. Duke was a successful teacher for several years prior to her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Duke are the parents of two children: Cora May and Oren Isaac; two sons died in infancy. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed by the people of the community in which they have lived for so many years. Politically Mr. Duke is identified with the Republican party.

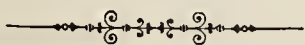


JOHAN H. LEE has been a citizen of Page County since 1869, and is a highly respected farmer of Washington Township. He was born in Middlesex County, near London, Canada, December 7, 1843; his father, William Lee, was born in Canada of

English ancestry; he married Miss Harriet Lacey, a native of Canada, of Dutch extraction. Three children were born of this union, two sons and one daughter. John H. was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools of Middlesex County, Canada. He was united in marriage, April 10, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Ward, who was born near Toronto, Canada. She is the daughter of William and Lucinda (Custad) Ward. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Lee emigrated to Tennessee, but not being satisfied there the following fall he removed to Page County, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land, on which he has since resided. He has improved the place until it is one of the most valuable and desirable homes in the township. The residence is surrounded by magnificent pines and other evergreen trees, and a thrifty orchard of cherry trees is near by.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of three children: Horace William was born in Middlesex County, Canada, January 10, 1866, and is now married and resides in Coin, Iowa; Effie M. was born February 13, 1878, and Frank H. died in infancy.

In political thought and action our subject stands with the Republican party, but has never aspired to public office. He and his family are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northboro, Iowa. He is a man of good, reliable business habits, and has the confidence and regard of a wide circle of acquaintance.



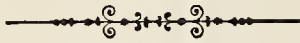
JAMES C. PATTON, one of the leading farmers of Amity Township, is a son of Thomas and Jane (Glasgow) Patton, and one of a family of nine children, named as

follows: Robert, Joseph, Cyrus, Thomas E., James C., Daisy, Martha, Margaret and Phœbe. The father was a farmer in Adams County, Ohio, where he lived all his life. He was a member of the Scotch Covenanters Church. James C. was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1827, and learned in early life the duties of farming. He received a common-school education, but the educational facilities of those times were somewhat limited compared with those afforded by the State at the present day. When he was but eight years of age his father died, and two years later his mother passed away; he lived with his sister Martha, who was married to William McIntyre, until he was sixteen years old, and then began the battle of life for himself. Three years later he came to Illinois, and engaged in farm work in Peoria County. There he was married to Sarah Hart, a daughter of George Hart, and to them were born eleven children: Porter, Elizabeth, Alice, deceased, Ione, Mary, deceased, Olive, Lulu, Emma, Anderson, George, deceased, and Harry. Mr. Patton lived in Peoria County several years after his marriage, and then moved to Mercer County, Illinois, and purchased land, on which he lived for some time; he finally went back to Peoria County, and at the end of five years he came to Page County, Iowa; he owns a farm of 140 acres of well improved land, and is a successful agriculturist.

Mrs. Patton died April 5, 1871, and in January, 1877, Mr. Patton was married to Mary Hensleigh, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Walters) Hensleigh, natives of England and school-teachers by profession. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are both members of the United Presbyterian Church, as was also the first Mrs. Patton. Seven of the children are married: Alice was the wife of Samuel Leslie and the mother of two children: she is now

deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of James Dunbar, a farmer of Amity Township; they have five children; Porter married Cleone Smith, and they are the parents of two children; Ione is the wife of H. Henderson, a farmer in Nebraska, and is the mother of three children; Olive married Charles Foster, a clerk in Coin, Iowa; they have one child; Anderson married in Kansas, and has one child.

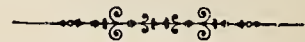
Mr. Patton has held the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and has represented them as school director with entire satisfaction. He has been prosperous in business and is in comfortable circumstances.



WILLIAM MAXWELL has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Page County since 1867. He is a native of county Donegal, Ireland, born July 12, 1843. His grandfather, Robert Maxwell, lived to the great age of 105 years; his father, George Maxwell, married Martha Shaw, a daughter of Catherine Cook Shaw, who is now living at the age of 100 years and in excellent health. William remained beneath the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age; he then decided to seek a home beyond the sea, so he sailed away from his beloved land for the New World. He landed at Castle Garden and continued his journey to Jasper County, Iowa, where he remained ten weeks; he then came to Page County, where he worked at laying cellar walls and at other labor which would bring him an honest dollar. In 1868 he secured employment on the Union Pacific Railroad, in which he continued one year; when he took this position he had but twenty-five cents in money, and at the end of the year he had saved \$700. He in-

vested in Page County land, buying forty acres in Tarkio Township, which is a part of his present farm; he now owns 324 acres clear and free from debt. The dwelling built in 1888 is a neat, substantial house, pleasantly situated and resting on a solid rock foundation of eighteen inches thickness; the barns are large and well fitted for the care of live-stock and crops; there are 100 head of cattle and a large number of hogs now being fattened on the Maxwell farm; there are nineteen head of valuable horses also belonging to the live-stock of the farm. The land is drained with 12,000 or 13,000 tiles. There are many conveniences for farming in the most approved style, and it has been a decided success in the hands of the present thrifty owner.

Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage November 16, 1875, in Taylor County, Iowa, to Miss Catherine Canterbury, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of William and Fanny (Manning) Canterbury. Two children have been born of this union: William George, born January 15, 1877, and Mary, born December 2, 1882. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Summit Class. They have taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the community and have been zealous supporters of the church. Politically Mr. Maxwell affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of high purpose, excellent business qualifications, and is counted among the solid men of the county.



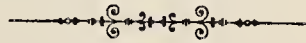
ML. HATCH is the proprietor of Hatch's brick yards, one of the leading establishments of Clarinda. The business was inaugurated in 1882 by Thomas E. Stevens and was continued by him for four years, when Mr. Hatch bought

the entire concern and has since been sole manager. The yard is located east of the town where the soil is peculiarly suited to the work, and the brick turned out from this institution is not excelled in southwestern Iowa; the capacity of the yards is 800,000 annually, and from six to ten men are employed during the busy season; 300 cords of wood are consumed annually in burning the brick. Mr. Hatch is an experienced brick-maker, and thoroughly understands his business, of which he has made a decided success. He has been a resident of Clarinda since 1882, coming here from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he had been engaged in the same business.

In order to learn something more of Mr. Hatch's career we will go back to Greene County, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1839, his parents being Barnabas and Margaret (Smith) Hatch, natives of the "Buckeye" State. He was ten years old when the family removed from Ohio to Logan County, Illinois. His father was also a brick-maker by trade and he learned the business from him. When there was a call for men to go to the defense of the old flag he left his brick-making and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, Little Rock, Camden, and many less noted engagements. He was honorably discharged August, 1865, and returned to Logan County, Illinois. In a short time he removed to Bourbon County, Kansas, being among the early settlers of that county; there he lived ten years and in 1876 he came to Iowa, locating at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Hatch was united in marriage in Logan County, Illinois, October 10, 1860, to Miss Sarah Frances Williams, a native of Clarke County, Ohio, and a daughter of

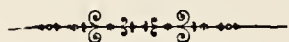
John and Margaret (Kite) Williams. Five children have been born of this union: Charles L., Rob H., Clayton, Otho C. and Margaret Ellen. Mrs. Hatch is a worthy member of the Christian Church. Our subject is a Republican in his political faith. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., lodge No. 109. He is a man well informed upon the topics of the day, has seen a considerable portion of the world, and is one of the leading men of Clarinda's business circles.



H. DAUCHY, dealer in general merchandise, Clarinda, Iowa, is one of the well-known business men of Page County, having been identified with her interests since 1869. He was born in Wyoming County, New York, September 1, 1832, and is a son of Hawley Dauchy, a native of the State of Connecticut and a son of James Dauchy who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and whose father also served in that contest. The mother of our subject was Dirmis Reed, who was born in Cayuga County, New York. There were eight children in the family, of whom W. H. is the youngest. When he was four years old the family removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania. One year later the mother died and the father survived until 1865, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Dauchy was reared in town and received no special training in business; he was employed in various vocations until he became interested in a saw-mill; he bought and sold lumber quite extensively, and in 1854 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and located at Bedford, then containing four log cabins. He opened a saw-mill, which he conducted successfully for six years. In 1860 he went to Clarinda, and

in 1864 he pushed on still further west; he was engaged in mining in Montana and California for three years, and then removed to Kansas, where he operated a saw-mill for six months. At the end of that time he returned to Clarinda and worked in a woolen mill, and then clerked for a while.

In 1869 he opened his store on the east side of the square and afterward located on his present site. He carries a heavy stock of well assorted goods, and by his square, honest dealing he has won a large patronage. Politically he affiliates with the independent element of the Republican party. He is one of the city Councilmen and is well fitted for that position; he is a member of the Knights of Labor, Clarinda Assembly, No. 3,760; he was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Bedford, Iowa.



JAMES GAMBLE, one of the prosperous farmers of Page County, settled on section 9, Colfax Township, in October, 1869. He was born in Scott County, Indiana, May 9, 1842, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Carlisle) Gamble. The father was born in Ireland and emigrated to America when a young man; he settled in Ohio, where he was married to Miss Carlisle, a native of that state. In March, 1842, they removed to Scott County, Indiana, and settled in a heavy timber section, where they cleared up a farm; for years they lived in a log cabin, and the father still resides near the same spot on which he first settled. Alexander Gamble's father lived to the advanced age of ninety eight years. The family were strong adherents to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

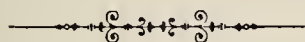
James Gamble is the second of a family of eight children; he was reared on a farm and

early inured to hard labor; his education was obtained in the common schools of Indiana. August 9, 1862, when there was a call from Lincoln to the men of this country to come to the defense of the old flag, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw much hard fighting in that struggle for the Union. He was in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, the Atlanta campaign, and was present when the gallant McPherson was killed. His gun was shot from his hand and he escaped many close calls to death. His company lost heavily in the several engagements in which they participated. He also marched to the coast through the Carolinas and was present at one of the greatest war scenes ever presented, the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, May 22, 1865. He was discharged as Corporal, and returned to Scott County, Indiana, June 15, 1865.

Mr. Gamble was united in marriage February 20, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth McCullough, a native of Scott County, Indiana, and a daughter of James Young and Rhoda Ann (Smith) McCullough, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Gamble remained in Indiana until September 21, 1869, when he came to his present place, which was then a wild waste of prairie country without any improvements. He purchased eighty acres at first and began the task of making a home, no light one in a pioneer country. As his means increased he added to his first purchase, until he now owns 240 acres, which he has placed under good cultivation. He has five acres of grove and a good apple orchard. From his home, which was once solitary and alone, can be seen four sprightly villages and two lines of railroad. When he came to Iowa the trip was made overland with teams and wagons. He has been engaged in general farming but has realized the greatest

profits from stock feeding and growing. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble are the parents of eight children: Emma O., Robert Oliver, Lewis Byron, Edwin, Flora, Ella, Chester, George W. and Edith May. They have lost four by death. Politically Mr. Gamble is a stanch Republican, and is perhaps the most radical one in Colfax Township. He has served as a member of the school board, and as trustee. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Page Post, No. 65, G. A. R., and is quartermaster of the same. He is also a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 180, A. O. U. W., at Blanchard.

No man in Page County stands higher in point of integrity of character than does James Gamble. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, to which he gives fearless expression.



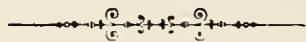
M. HUTTON, proprietor of the City Roller Mills, Clarinda, is one of the leading millers of Page County. His mill was built about the year 1861, and since that time has changed hands several times. Mr. Hutton bought the property in 1881, in partnership with Daniel Sweeney, and they conducted the business for two years. Some time later a Mr. Mitchell bought an interest in the mill, and afterward Jake Wolf purchased a half interest in the business. In 1887 our subject purchased the entire business, which he has since managed in a very successful manner. The mill has the full roller process, and has a daily capacity of sixty barrels besides the feed and Graham buhrs. The building is a three-and-a-half story frame, 40 x 50 feet, and the boiler house is 20 x 40 feet. It is all well arranged and a large business is transacted.

Mr. Hutton is a native of Jefferson County, Iowa, born September 2, 1839, his parents being Benjamin F. and Lucinda (Mason) Hutton, natives of Tennessee and Maine respectively. The Masons were a prominent family of old settlers in Sangamon County, Illinois. Our subject was five years old when his parents removed to Sangamon County, Illinois. There the father died at the age of sixty-five years; the mother still lives in Illinois at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Benjamin F. Hutton was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. His son, N. M., enlisted September 20, 1861, in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Vicksburg, and other noted engagements; at the time of Lincoln's death he was at New Orleans and thence was ordered to San Antonio, Texas. He was mustered out November 22, 1865, and was finally discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois. He was never excused from duty during the entire time of his service, and made an enviable record for his faithfulness and bravery. After the declaration of peace he returned to Sangamon County, Illinois, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and embarked in the lead, paint, and oil trade, and did an extensive business. He employed a large force of men who did painting under his direction, and he remained there until 1881, when he came to Page County and settled in Clarinda, as before mentioned.

Mr. Hutton was united in marriage at Quincy, Illinois, December 25, 1872, to Miss Fanny Hutton, a daughter of John and Martha (McDonald) Hutton, natives of Ohio and Tennessee respectively. One child was born of this union, Alice Osborn.

Mr. Hutton is identified with the Republican party and is a strong supporter of its

principles. He is a member of Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. Mrs. Hutton is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.



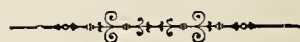
GEORGE W. BOHRER was born in Morgan County, West Virginia, January 18, 1840, and is a son of Adam and Hannah (Bailey) Bohrer, also natives of West Virginia. His grandfather, Abraham Bohrer, was a native of Germany, and his maternal grandparents were of English origin. Adam Bohrer and wife reared a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity; there were seven sons and four daughters and George W. was the fifth child. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that calling all his life; he was a member of the Evangelical Church and lived a Christian life; he and his wife lived until the end of their days in Morgan County, West Virginia, living until seventy-one and seventy-seven years respectively.

George W. was reared in the honorable calling which his father had followed so many years, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage November 20, 1862, to Miss Susan Fearnow, at Warfordsburgh, Fulton County, Pennsylvania. She was born September 29, 1841, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Dawson) Fearnow, natives of West Virginia, of German ancestry. They reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. The father was a member of the Evangelical Church and the mother belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. In 1867 Mr. Bohrer removed to Whiteside County, Illinois, and remained there three years; he then came to Taylor County, Iowa, and in 1873 we find him in Douglas Township, Page County, Iowa. He settled on eighty acres of

wild land, which he has increased to 200 acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation. He has erected a good house and substantial barns for stock and grain; he has also planted an orchard and a grove which add not alone to the value of the farm but to the beauty of the landscape. The residence was built at a cost of \$1,000 and is a credit to the owner. The farm is well watered by Tarkio creek, thus adapting it to raising live-stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Bohrer are the parents of nine children: Ida, wife of H. A. Sykes; Laura M., Emma J., Nettie V., Clara P., Bessie M. and three sons who died in infancy. Two of the daughters, Laura and Nettie, are engaged in teaching and are making a success of this profession. The family are prominently identified with the church work of the township, the father being a member of the Evangelical Church, and the mother and four daughters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging to Sumnit class of Nodaway Township.

Mr. Bohrer is a Prohibitionist and is a strong supporter of the issues of that party. He is the present trustee of the township and has also served as Justice of the Peace.

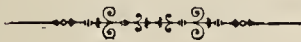


J. LUNDGREN, an industrious and successful farmer of Nodaway Township, has been a resident of Page County since 1870. He was born in Sweden, September 10, 1837, and is a son of John Lundgren. He was reared on a farm and remained in his native country until 1864, when he decided to try his fortunes in America. Accordingly he bade farewell to his beloved land and sailed away to the New World. He landed in New York and continued his journey to Illinois, where he remained until 1869. He then came to Iowa and purchased eighty

acres of railroad land at \$11 per acre; he at once set about erecting the necessary buildings and making a comfortable home, and one now beholds hedges, shade-trees and many other improvements, the result of industry, energy and thrift.

Coming to America when all was new to him, our subject rapidly learned American manners and customs; he mastered our language, no small accomplishment, and finally became an adopted citizen. He has ever displayed that thrift and money-getting faculty for which his nation is noted. To-day he owns a good farm and is surrounded by all the comforts of life. It is to such men of temperate habits and moral life that this country owes very much of her present prosperity and growth.

Mr. Lundgren was united in marriage April 25, 1877, to Miss Christine Mary Carlston, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1876. Six children have been born of this union: Paulina, Sarah, William Martin, Huldah Christine, Luke Arthur and Albert Clyde. In his political belief our subject, like many of his countrymen, was formerly a Republican, but he now votes the Democratic ticket. He has been a member of the township school board, which position he has ably filled. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and now belongs to the Lutheran Church of Douglas Township.



HENRY STEEVE, a prosperous farmer of Douglas Township, is here given space in which to record for those who come after him some of the more important relations and performances of his active life. He is one of America's many thrifty, honorable, adopted citizens. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 18, 1834, and is

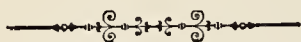
a son of John Henry and Eletch (Kors) Steeve. He was reared on a good, old German farm and attended school until he was fourteen years of age. When twenty-one he bade farewell to the scenes of his happy childhood and came to the New World, landing in New York after a voyage of fifty days on the stormy Atlantic. From New York he at once went to Ohio, and engaged in farming near Cleveland.

Mr. Steeve was married in 1855 to Mary Elizabeth Bente. She is a native of Germany and was twenty-one years of age when she came to America. In 1864 they came to Cook County, Illinois, and there Mr. Steeve rented a farm for five years; at the end of this time they removed to Page County and he purchased a farm of 320 acres, paying \$5 per acre; it was wild, unimproved land, but he has brought it to an advanced state of cultivation and has made such excellent improvements that it is to-day one of the finest farms in Page County. Besides a fine grove there is a good orchard of five acres and small fruit in abundance; a wind-mill pumps a sufficient supply of water to the stock and also propels a feed-mill; there are also stock-scales on the place, which are frequently in demand, as Mr. Steeve deals largely in live-stock. His farm now consists of 600 acres well fenced; he owns more land in Nodaway Township, on which his son John lives; he has 220 acres in sections 5 and 11, Nodaway Township, and eighty acres in section 15, all of which is well-improved. Other real estate which he owns is 127 acres in Valley Township and 180 acres in sections 17 and 18, Buchanan Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Steeve are the parents of nine children living: Elizabeth, wife of H. H. Sundermann; John, William, Frederick, Louis, Henry, George, Mary and Martin. They have lost two sons and two daughters

by death: Joseph and Edward, and Eleanor and Louisa.

Politically Mr. Steeve is a Republican and has been honored by local offices. He is a member of the school board and has served as road supervisor. He has contributed generously to religious and educational institutions and has given his children a good education in both the English and German languages. He is yet in the prime of life, frank, cordial in manner, and withal a first-class citizen.



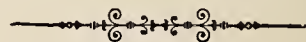
HENRY WAGONER, a true representative of the best type of German farmers of Page County, resides in section 16, Nodaway Township, where he owns 480 acres of land, all well improved. He was born in Hanover, Germany, August 14, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Dorothea (Busing) Wagoner. He grew to manhood and received his education in the land of his nativity. At the age of fourteen years he went to work at the baker's trade, and when nineteen years old he came to America, believing that the New World would be a better field for a successful career. It was in 1859 that he bade farewell to home and friends and native land, and sailed away across the sea. On arriving in America he went to Cook County, Illinois, and afterward worked for a time on a farm near Madison. In the fall of 1860 he went to Mason County, Illinois.

When the dark cloud of the Rebellion swept over this land, our true and loyal subject went out in defense of his adopted country's flag, entering Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, August 3, 1861. He served four years and two months, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge and Nashville, and the siege of Vicksburg, and many engagements

of lesser note. He displayed a patriotism worthy a native-born citizen. Before he was mustered out he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant of his company. When peace was declared he went back to Mason County, Illinois, and remained there two years; he also spent some time in Cook County, engaged in farming.

Mr. Wagoner was married March 15, 1868, to Rebecca Grime, a native of Germany. They removed to Page County, Iowa, in 1871, and Mr. Wagoner bought 200 acres of land, a portion of his present farm. His residence is among the best in the county, and was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2,000; it is surrounded by beautiful shade trees and is very attractively situated. Mr. Wagoner carries on a general farming business, paying special attention to stock-raising and feeding. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is an active member of the church of his choice, the German Lutheran; he has served as treasurer of the Nodaway Township church for six years, and for three years has been president of the society. No man has contributed more to the church or to educational enterprises than he. He is industrious and uses his money as it was intended that man should, for the comfort of his family and the advancement of the community. He is a thoroughly nationalized citizen and a loyal believer in American ideas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner are the parents of nine children: John, Henry, Anna, Gusta, Harmon, Martin, Lovina, Lena and Charley.



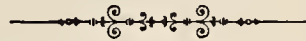
EL. HARRINGTON, who has been a resident of the "goodly county of Page" since 1864, has been assigned the following place in the biographical history of the county with which he has been

closely identified over a quarter of a century, long enough to note a complete and pleasing transformation in almost every portion of the county. He was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts: hence may be termed a Yankee subject; he was born in 1836, and is the son of Josiah and Silva (Smith) Harrington. His father was a carpenter by trade and he was trained to the same avocation. He was reared and educated in Lawrence County, Massachusetts, and after mastering his trade he spent several years in northern New Hampshire. At the age of twenty years he came to Chicago, and from that city went to Berlin, Wisconsin; after a year's residence there he came to Iowa, stopping in Linn County and other portions of the State for two years. He then went to Missouri and resided in Jackson and Johnson counties until 1864, when he came to Page County as before stated. Until 1868 he made his home with B. F. Runnels. He began farming on wild land, and for many years he was a long distance from markets; he was among the pioneers of that part of the county and worked against all the odds of pioneer life; but he persevered and was rewarded with success. He now owns 240 acres of land, all in one body and under excellent cultivation. He has a good residence, a barn, an orchard, and a beautiful grove, with all else that goes to make up a pleasant country home. Mr. Harrington has made a specialty of breeding swine, and is probably the most successful as well as the largest grower in the county. He has built an extensive building especially planned for the care and protection of live-stock. At one end of this structure flows a living spring of water, while at the other end is a good well of pure water; there are steam vats for cooking feed, the superiority of which plan is well demonstrated in the appearance of Mr. Harrington's stock. He frequently markets 400 head in a season,

and in 1883 and 1884 it ran over that number.

Every man in this country must have some political creed, and our intelligent subject has chosen the principles of the Republican party, believing they will serve the country's best interests.

Mr. Harrington is a man gifted with a sound body, and is of a keen observation, profiting by his experience. In manner he is frank and cordial, and ranks among the leading farmers of Page County.

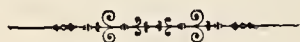


HENRY KNOT is a successful agriculturist of Page County, and owns 250 acres of excellent land lying in Nodaway and Douglas Townships. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county since 1870. He was born in Jackson County, Indiana, January 12, 1848, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Hovacote) Knost, natives of Germany. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and assisted in his father's store; he also worked on a ferry-boat for some time. In 1870 he came to Page County, Iowa, and for a period of two years he worked by the month, breaking prairie land a portion of the time.

Mr. Knost was united in marriage in July, 1873, to Mrs. Driftmier, widow of Henry Driftmier, a native of Germany, who was brought to America in his infancy. He was reared in Jackson County, Indiana, and in 1865 he came to Page County, where he was an honored citizen. Mrs. Driftmier is a daughter of Garrett and Emily (Roelker) Monig. By her first marriage four children were born: Joseph, George, John and Edward.

Our subject is extensively engaged in raising live-stock, making a specialty of swine.

Everything about the place shows thrift and wise management; all the modern methods of farming are brought into use and are found very profitable. In politics Mr. Knost is an independent thinker, voting for the man rather than the party. He has held several local offices, serving with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public. For ten years and more he has been school treasurer. He is an acceptable member of the German Lutheran Church, of which he has been trustee as well as president of the board. Mrs. Knost is also a member of the same church. In all business affairs Mr. Knost is counted correct at all times, and possesses the happy faculty of making many warm friends. His farm is an index of what a man, who is industrious and temperate in his habits, can do in Iowa soil.



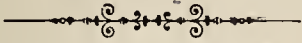
SETH TERRY, a resident of section 7, Nodaway Township, has lived in Page County since 1869. To acquaint the reader with something of his earlier career it may be stated that he is a native of Ulster County, New York, born December 8, 1834. He is a son of Henry and Hannah (Mapes) Terry, natives of New York. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The parents both lived in New York all their days, surviving until the age of seventy-eight years. Seth is the third of a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Orange County, New York, and received a fair education. As he grew up he was impressed that there were better chances for young men of limited means in the West, so in 1854 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Floyd County, where he was counted a pioneer. He partly improved a

farm in that county, and also spent some time in working at the plasterers' trade; after several months he went to Buchanan County, Iowa, and in 1859, during the gold fever, he went to California. He made the trip overland, consuming six months in the journey. On reaching the coast he engaged in work at his trade, and when he returned he came via the ocean route. In the fall of 1862 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he lived until 1869, when he came to Page County as before stated. In 1870 he moved to his farm, which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation; it was then wild land without improvements of any kind; he has planted a fine orchard and a beautiful grove, and has erected good and substantial buildings. The farm covers a quarter section, and is one of the most desirable homesteads in the county. By nature it is well adapted to the raising of live-stock, to which industry Mr. Terry gives considerable attention.

Mr. Terry was married at Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa, in August, 1857, to Miss Laura Coan, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Buel and Miranda (Morgan) Coan, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. Mrs. Terry's parents removed from Vermont to New York, and in 1849 to Lake County, Illinois; in 1854 they came to Iowa and settled in Floyd County, and in 1866 they came to Page County, where they lived several years. The father died in Marshall County, Kansas, in 1882, and the mother died in Nebraska in 1889. Mrs. Almira L. of Tarkio Township, Page County, is a sister to Mrs. Terry. Mr. Terry and wife have three children: Menzo Watt is married and lives in Marshall County, Kansas; he finished his education at the State University at Iowa City, Iowa, and was graduated in the law department, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession; the

other children are Edgar M., and Nancy M., wife of Alfred Johnson.

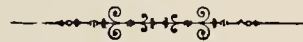
Politically Mr. Terry is a stanch Democrat. He is a man who has the esteem of his neighbors, and is counted one of Page County's most successful farmers.



JOSEPH BEEZLY has been prominently identified with the interests of Page County since October, 1874. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, January 24, 1836. His father was John Beezly, a native of West Virginia, and his mother was Rachel (Miner) Beezly, who was born in Kentucky. The parents were married in Vermillion County, Illinois, where they were early pioneers; thence they removed to Fulton County, Illinois. They reared a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Joseph was the third child, and when he was nine years old his parents removed to Clark County, Missouri, where they remained three years; thence they went to Hancock County, Illinois, and lived there until 1874.

In 1862, during the civil war, Mr. Beezly became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years in that terrible conflict. He was engaged at Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, was with General Banks on the famous Red River expedition, and was in several hotly contested field fights besides seventeen skirmishes. August 11, 1865, he was discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He returned to Henderson County, Illinois, where he remained until he came to this county. He was accompanied by his parents, who bought the John Cochran farm. The father died in 1880, aged seventy-seven years, and the mother lived until 1881, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Beezly purchased his present

farm in 1880, and it is among the best improved places in Nodaway Township. Beautiful trees adorn the lawn while an excellent apple orchard furnishes an abundance of fruit for home use. The well-planned barn, shedding and feed-lots, together with the ever-whirling wind-mill add to the scene of comfort and prosperity. Politically our subject is a Republican of the Prohibition type. In his domestic relations he is a bachelor; his home is presided over by a sister, Sarah J., who thoroughly understands the art of house-keeping. Mr. Beezly is a man whose word is his bond, and it is accepted as such throughout the county.



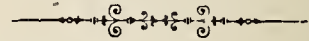
CHARLES PFANDER is another one of Page County's pioneers who is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in this connection. It was on the 15th day of May, 1854, that he first beheld the wild and picturesque landscape of Page County. He had come a long way to find a home in the land of the free, for he was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, January 25, 1829. His parents were also natives of Germany, the father being Charles and the mother Eve Catherine (Hothborger) Pfander. When our worthy subject was but three years old his parents and two children, Charles and Mary, set sail for America, settling near Lancaster, Pennsylvania; thence they removed to Miami County, Ohio. Charles was then seven years of age. The family, thinking to better their condition, made another move, this time to Montgomery County, Ohio; they located near the thriving city of Dayton, but they were not satisfied with their location, and so removed to Pierpont, Ohio, where they resided eleven years. The father was a wagonmaker by trade, which calling he followed a number

of years, until his family were older and able to work. He died in July, 1853, in Darke County, Ohio, and the mother died in 1844, in Montgomery County, Ohio. When eighteen years old Charles, Jr., began farming, March 19, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah Baker, a native of Preble County, Ohio. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Tillman) Baker, natives of Virginia. In the spring of 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Pfander came west by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Joe, Missonri, and thence by teams to Page County. They settled on a portion of their present farm, Mr. Pfander building a log cabin, which was called very good at that time. He built his present residence in 1863, and in 1887 made some additions, so that he has one of the most comfortable dwellings in this part of the county; it is nestled in among a beautiful growth of evergreen and shade trees, and presents a very attractive appearance. There are many bearing fruit trees on the place, and the buildings for stock and grain are of a most substantial character. The farm consists of 184 acres, well watered by running streams, and under excellent cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfander are the parents of eight children: Perry, deceased; Nancy Ann, wife of Mr. Knox; John W., Mary Ellen, wife of C. A. Thompson; Harry, George, Alice and Horace Clyde are at home.

Politically Mr. Pfander is a staunch supporter of Republican doctrines, but he has never aspired to public office; he has been elected to numerous local positions of trust, having served as township trustee for twenty years; he has assessed the township seven different years, giving entire satisfaction to the taxpayers. He belongs to the Universalist Church, of which he was one of the charter members. He is thoroughly alive to all religious and educational causes, and believes

more united effort to elevate the morals of the community should be made. He is frank and candid in his manner, aiming to do right by all with whom he deals; his word is his bond, and is so accepted by all. During his thirty-five years residence in Page County he has borne the good will of all.



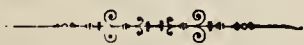
F H. MULLER, the subject of this biographical notice, is a resident of section 16, Nodaway Township. He is well known throughout Page County as one of the band of pioneers who emigrated to Iowa in 1856, when all was yet new and wild. In connection with his early career it may be stated that he is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born August 17, 1835. He is a son of Peter David and Maria (Goode) Muller; the father was a native of that picturesque portion of Europe known as Switzerland, and the mother was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The parents were united in marriage in Stark County, Ohio, and thence removed to Wayne County, Ohio.

F. H., the son, of whom we write, grew to manhood in Wayne County, assisting his father on the farm, and attending the common schools. In 1856, having become of age, he came to Iowa, and settled in Page County, pre-empting land near Page Center; later on he traded that land for wild land in section 12; this tract contained 170 acres, which he at once began to improve for a permanent home. But finally he sold the land and returned to Ohio. However, the "Buckeye" State had lost all its charm for him since he had seen the fertile and cheap lands of Iowa. After a two-weeks sojourn he returned to Page County and settled in Harlan Township on 230 acres of land, a portion of which had already been improved. There he

resided twelve years, and then sold the place and purchased his present farm; it was then wild land, but he at once began improvements, and has brought the place to an advanced degree of cultivation. In 1875 he built a roomy and comfortable residence, which stands on a natural building site, and is now surrounded by shade and ornamental trees; there is a good barn, and all the necessary buildings for stock and grain have been erected; an excellent orchard affords a handsome income, there being 125 bearing trees. The farm consists of 150 acres and extends to the town plot of Clarinda; it is subdivided into fields suitable for stock purposes, which branch of farming he makes quite a specialty.

Regarding his family, it may be said Mr. Muller was married, September 25, 1859, in Page County, to Elizabeth Chestnut, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Edmond and Sarah (Parker) Chestnut. Mrs. Muller passed her girlhood in Missouri and Iowa. Seven children have been born of this union. Lewis M., Lottie, wife of — Pfander, deceased; Laura Ellen, wife of Kinsman Rowling; Dora M., Charles Clay, Armour Leander, and Ross Everett.

Mr. Miller is a staunch believer in Democratic principles, but has never aspired to public office. Though a man fifty-four years of age, he is leading an active life, and has the prospect of many useful years in the future, having always been a man temperate in his habits. In his manner he is candid and frank, and has the confidence of all who know him.



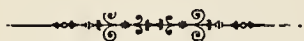
FRANKLIN BEARCE, an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen, owns 260 acres of well improved land in Nodaway Township, where he has resided since 1882.

He purchased his farm of Mr. Beezley, although most of the improvements had been made by John Cochran, an early settler. Mr. Bearce is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Fulton County, April 24, 1834. He is a son of Eli H. Bearce, a native of Connecticut; his mother was Sarah (Austin) Bearce, who was a native of the State of New York; it was in that State that she was married to her husband. Soon after their marriage they removed to Illinois, where they were pioneers; this was in 1823, and in 1825 they located in Fulton County, where they spent the remainder of their days. They reared a family of seven children: Franklin is the sixth of a family of three sons and four daughters. He grew to manhood in Fulton County, where he obtained good education in the common schools. He was married, February 8, 1855, in Fulton County, to Miss Lydia Cornell, a native of Athens, Ohio. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Westfall) Cornell, Virginians by birth, who were married in Ohio; when Lydia was three years old her mother died, and her father removed to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1847, where he lived the remainder of his days.

Mr. and Mrs. Bearce came to Page County in 1882, as above stated. His farm, situated only three miles from Clarinda, is a very valuable one; the improvements are of the best kind, and all the surroundings give evidence of a wise and careful owner. There is a fine, bearing orchard of three acres, besides much small fruit; evergreens and shrubs adorn and beautify the place, rendering the exterior as attractive as the interior. In addition to his home place Mr. Bearce owns forty acres on section 27, and eighty acres on section 28. In his political belief he adheres to the platform of the Republican party, but has never sought public office, his private interests demanding his whole attention. He is now a

man fifty-five years old, of much experience, and whom to know is to admire. To meet him in his own comfortable home is to prize more highly the life and independence of an Iowa farmer, whose lot is cast in Page County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bearce are the parents of seven children: Harvey, Emma F., Rosetta B., wife of Jasper Willison; Richard H., Leonidas, James F. and Leonard.

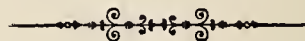


M. COOPER was born at Chittenden, Vermont, March 19, 1816, and is the son of Abel and Ada (Buffman) Cooper, natives of New York and Rhode Island respectively. When he was two years of age his father died, but his mother cared for him until he was seven years of age; he then went to live at Williston, Vermont, with a family by the name of Winslow; for seven years he attended the common schools and assisted in doing chores about the house. When he was fourteen years old he returned to his mother who had in the meantime been married to Amos Hickok. He lived at home for two years and then entered a carriage and wagon shop as apprentice; at the expiration of his term of three years he opened a shop for himself at Hinesburgh, Vermont, which he conducted successfully for two years. He then went to Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, and opened a shop, where he worked at his trade for seventeen years. He disposed of his business and removed to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he purchased 400 acres of land; sixty acres of the land had been broken out, and there were a few buildings. For one year he lived on this place and then moved to Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, and opened a general store; this he operated four years and a half, after which he disposed of the

business and bought his present farm of 100 acres; this place has all the necessary improvements found on a well managed farm; there are three acres of orchard, bearing fifty varieties of apples, a good frame house and barns for stock and grain.

Mr. Cooper was married May 4, 1843, to Mary Lemaster, who was born in Scott County, Indiana, December 25, 1822. Seven children have been born of this union: Eva M. and Eddie M. are deceased; Frank L. resides in St. Joe, Missouri; Hugh L. lives in Nebraska; Milton lives in Page County, and Charles and Minnie M. reside at home. November 1, 1889, the family were much saddened and stricken by the death of Mrs. Cooper, after an illness of three weeks. She was sixty-seven years of age.

In politics Mr. Cooper is identified with the Democratic party. He has served as township assessor for two years and has been secretary of the school board for a number of terms. He has at all times manifested a great interest in the welfare of the community and has aided in every enterprise of a public character.

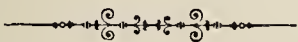


JAMES KEENER is a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, born October 7, 1829, and a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Marsh) Keener. He is the oldest of a family of nine children, and until he was nineteen years of age he assisted his father in cultivating the farm and attended the district schools during the winter season. His father died in 1885, and the mother passed away in 1852. It was in 1849 that James began serving an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and after three years he commenced business at the forge for himself at West Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to

Iowa. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the Union army and re-enlisted March 6, 1865, in Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. When discharged at Lynchburg, Virginia, he was First Sergeant. Upon returning to his home he took up the more peaceful pursuit of a blacksmith and followed it until the spring of 1867, when he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Clarinda; there he opened a shop which he still continues to conduct.

Mr. Keener was married to Miss Rachel J. Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father died when she was but eight years old, and her mother was taken from her one year later. Mr. and Mrs. Keener are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Lizzie, the wife of J. L. Strong; Nannie, John D., William Wilson, Abby, James, Ora and Elmer. The parents are acceptable members of the United Presbyterian Church of Clarinda.

Politically Mr. Keener is a "dyed in the wool" Republican, and a strong temperance advocate. He belongs to Warren Post, No. 11, G. A. R. He has served on the Clarinda city school board, and is a man respected by all who know him.



Moses Chandler, Essex, Iowa.—The name of Chandler has been associated with the State of Maine from its earliest settlement, and has been found among the most prominent citizens of that commonwealth. Tradition says the family are descendants of one of two brothers who came from England. The authentic history of the subject of this sketch begins with his grandfather, Josephus Chandler, who lived at Fryeburgh, Maine, and who owned 1,300 acres of land. He was a very intelligent, capable man. He settled in that

section before the war of the Revolution, and was married to Miss Farrington; to them were born thirteen children: David, Nathan, Moses, John, Josephus, Peter, Jerry, George, Hazen, Isaac, Polly, Susan, and Hannah. Mr. Chandler lived all his days in Fryeburgh, dying at the age of sixty-two years. His son, John, was born at Fryeburgh, Maine, and learned the carpenter's trade, being an excellent mechanic. He afterward became a lumberman, and made a great deal of money but never became wealthy. He married Hannah W. Barker, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Gordon) Barker. Mr. Chandler's father was a native of Andover, Massachusetts, and a farmer, by which occupation he became a wealthy man for those times; the Gordons were descended from the celebrated Scotch family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler were the parents of seven children: Richard B., Eliza, James, Drusilla, Henry, who died in the civil war, and Isaac. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and did service at Portland, Maine. He was a man of exceedingly strong constitution and endured the hardships attending the life of a lumberman on the rivers in Maine as though they were lightly to be borne. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and is still kindly remembered by the older citizens of Fryeburgh. He died at Lowell, Maine, in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. His brother, Isaac Chandler, lived to the age of ninety-one years. Hannah Barker Chandler was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, greatly revered by her family and highly respected by her neighbors; she lived to the age of eighty-seven years. She implanted in the hearts of her children a love of truth and justice which has given them a decided, firm character.

Moses Chandler, the subject of this bio-

graphical record, is a son of John and Hannah (Barker) Chandler, and was born at Fryeburgh, Maine, April 13, 1823. He was early inured to the hard labor attending farm life, and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his twenty-second year. Then with \$13 in his pocket, the capital on which he was to build his fortunes, he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, securing employment with the Canal and Locks Company of that place. He worked there for six years, and a part of the time was foreman and overseer of the Irish laborers. In 1849, when the gold fever was at its height he went to California, making the trip by water via Cape Horn; seven months and twenty days were consumed on the voyage. He went to the mines of the Yuba and Feather rivers, remaining one year; he then returned to Lowell, and in 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Grimes, daughter of John M. and Alice D. Grimes, who were English by descent. Mr. Chandler remained in Lowell one year and then returned to California, going by way of the Isthmus; at the end of three years he came back with \$4,000 in gold, which he invested in land in Dane County, Wisconsin. He built a house and a barn and established a comfortable home where he was among the early settlers. He resided here for eleven years, and in 1866 he came to Page County, Iowa, and bought land, to which he added as his means would permit until he has 490 acres of rich, productive land. The place is well improved with good, substantial buildings surrounded by a beautiful grove. Mr. Chandler is extensively engaged in feeding cattle and hogs for the market, and has been very successful in this branch of husbandry. During the civil war he was enrolling clerk in Wisconsin. He has been school treasurer of this township for nine years and has always interested him-

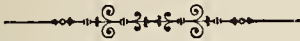
self in educational matters. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the Commandery. Although sixty-seven years of age he has not abandoned one of the pleasures of his youth; he is a member of a gun club at Red Oak, and is an expert shot; the last time he visited the club he broke twenty-four out of twenty-five "blue rocks." He is well preserved both in mind and body, his eye being undimmed and his hand as steady as in his prime, evidence of the excellent habits of his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are the parents of six children: Fred H., Homer A., Alice C., Eliza F., John, deceased, and Addie, deceased. Fred H. married Alice Corwin, and to them have been born three children; they reside in Madison County, Nebraska. Alice is the wife of William Gilmore of Franklin Grove, and they are the parents of two children. Homer A. married Mary Croft, and two children have been born of this union; he is a successful, well-to-do farmer. Eliza is the wife of Frank Allen, and they reside on the home farm with Mr. and Mrs. Chandler.

John Grimes, the father of Mrs. Chandler, was born in England, August 30, 1799; his wife, Alice D. Grimes, was born two days earlier. Mr. Grimes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a devoted Christian. He brought up his family to high moral and religious principles, and with a keen sense of honor and justice. Two of his sons, Jesse and Samuel, served in the Sixth Massachusetts, the former for three months and the latter for three years. Samuel is now a dentist in Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Chandler was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, December 10, 1829, and was married at the age of twenty-two years. She was a graduate of the Grammar School of Lowell, Massachusetts, and was an excellent pupil. She has been a woman of an active

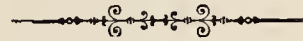
mind and of great physical endurance, and her sterling worth does honor to the old English stock from which she is sprung. She has indeed been an assistant to her husband, and a faithful guide and counsellor to her children.

It is truly a pleasure to the biographer to record the history of people who have lived and prospered in the belief and practice of correct principles, and who by their untiring exertions and the observance of the great laws of natural life, honesty, industry, and perseverance, have achieved comfort and happiness.



ALEXANDER SHUM is one of the representative farmers of Nodaway Township, Page County, where he has resided since 1873. He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, June 26, 1852, and is a son of Peter Shum, who lives on section 5, Nodaway Township. Peter Shum was born in Canada in 1831, and lived there until he was seven years old, when his parents, Frank and Margaret Shum, removed to the United States and settled in Vermont. He was married to Elizabeth Pfenall at the age of twenty-one years, and in 1857 he removed with his family to Lee County, Iowa; they made this their home until 1873, when they came to Page County. Mr. Shum has a finely improved farm of 640 acres, a good residence and barns for stock and grain. He and his wife have had eleven children: Alexander, Peter, George, Lizzie, Joseph, John, William, James, Abe, Moses and Anna. Five of them are living at home. Alexander was five years old when the family removed to Lee County. He was brought up after the usual fashion of farmers' sons, receiving his education in the public schools. He was married June 8,

1878, to Mary McCowen, a daughter of James McCowen, one of the prominent old settlers of the county. Mrs. Shum was born in Page County, January 27, 1859. Two children have been born to this union: Carrie Maud and Bessie Laverne. Mr. Shum settled on his present farm in 1883; the land is in an advanced state of cultivation, and he has made many excellent improvements in the way of buildings; he has also planted a fine orchard. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served his township on the school board. He is a member of Clarinda Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., and holds an enviable position in the community.

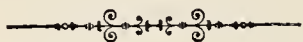


JOHN M. REEVES, one of Page County's industrious agriculturists, is justly entitled to a space in the biographical history of the county in which he has lived since 1867. He was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1849. Morgan Reeves, father of our subject, was born in 1808, and was married in Greene County, Pennsylvania, to Hannah Barclay; she was a daughter of Hugh and Ann (Darrah) Barclay, of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. Morgan Reeves was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed through all his life; he died in 1865, leaving a widow and six children: William, a resident of Seattle, Washington Territory; Samuel, of Villisca, Iowa; James B., of Red Oak, Iowa; John M. and Mary, wife of W. M. Marley.

In 1867 the father removed his family to Iowa, purchasing eighty acres of prairie, and eight acres of timber land in Nodaway Township, Page County; the land was bought of Solomon Rounds, but most of the improvements have been made since it came into the

possession of the Reeves family. The farmhouse is a good story-and-a-half structure, costing twelve hundred dollars; the farm lies three miles north of Clarinda, and is well watered by the Nailey branch, especially adapting it to the raising of live-stock.

John M. Reeves manages the home farm, and is doing it very successfully. Politically he is an ardent Democrat and an ardent advocate of prohibition, rightly believing that the rum traffic is the curse of this fair land of ours. He is still a single man, and although he is greatly absorbed in business interests, being a farmer of more than usual enterprise, he finds time for his many friends, and is highly respected by all who know him.

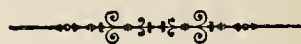


ARTHUR HILL, one of the representative and highly successful farmers and stockmen of Colfax Township, made a settlement in 1877. He was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1825. His parents, William and Catherine (McMullin) Hill, reared a family of ten children. Arthur was trained to the occupation of a farmer, and at the age of twenty-five years he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Scally, a native of the county in which he was born, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Morgan) Scally. Mr. Hill sailed from Liverpool to Philadelphia in 1852, and upon his arrival in the country settled in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, working at anything that presented itself. For some time he was engaged in the white marble quarry, and in 1877 he removed to Iowa, and bought 160 acres of land in Page County; later he made additions to this purchase until at one time he owned 320 acres; since then he has sold to his sons until he now has 160 acres. The Hill farm is well situated and is finely improved. It has

a fine grove and a bearing orchard of choice fruit. A spacious and conveniently arranged barn was recently erected, affording ample protection to live-stock and crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of thirteen children: Anna, wife of Robert Twaddle; William, Arthur, John, Mary, wife of Mr. McCormick, deceased; Thomas, Daniel, Jane, wife of Henry Jeffrey; Samuel, Hiram, Margaret, James, and an infant deceased.

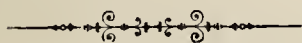
Politically Mr. Hill is a "good, sound Republican," he says, and in his religious faith he is an avowed Protestant, being identified with the Episcopal Church. It should have been stated that Mr. Hill came to America in advance of his family. After a four years' residence here, being fully satisfied that this should be his future home, he sent for his wife and the three children he had left behind; they had a stormy voyage and were on the ocean seven weeks and three days. Since coming to this country they have seen some of the hardships of pioneer life, but "patience and perseverance conquer all things," and this saying has not proved untrue in the case of Mr. Hill. He has been very successful in all his undertakings and has no cause to regret coming to the "land of the free and the home of the brave."



GUENTHER BROTHERS are the proprietors of one of the leading livery barns in Clarinda, Iowa. W. H. Guenther was born November 12, 1866, in Alsace, Germany. Peter J. Guenther was born August 15, 1869, in McHenry County, Illinois. The father of these two young men emigrated to America in 1867 and settled in McHenry County, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In coming to the United States he hoped to place before his children

better opportunities than they could possibly have in the "beloved Fatherland." He remained in McHenry County, Illinois, four years, and then removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he resided one year. At the end of this time he came to Page County and purchased a farm of ninety acres in Harlan Township where he still makes his home.

The family consists of nine children, eight of whom are living, three daughters and five sons. They have received a liberal education in the common schools of Harlan Township, and have assisted their father in making a home for his declining years. W. H. and Peter J. Guenther have not been behind the others in performing their filial duty. When their services were no longer needed at home, they engaged in coal-mining for a time, and in 1887 they purchased a machine for the boring of wells and followed this occupation for three years. They have done quite an extensive business in this line and it is quite a profitable one. They are energetic and enterprising, and have accumulated considerable property by their efforts. In February, 1890, they purchased the livery stock of F. M. Norton, of Clarinda, and will doubtless make a success of this enterprise as they have in all past undertakings.



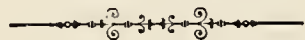
TK. BLOOM, an honored and representative citizen of Morton Township, removed to his present farm from Washington Township in the spring of 1890. He came overland by team from Green County, Wisconsin, in 1874, and has assisted in the growth and development of one of the leading counties of the State of Iowa. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center County, April 9, 1839. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Kooker) Bloom, were also

natives of the Keystone State. When T. K. was a lad of twelve years they removed to Wisconsin and settled in Green County, where they were among the pioneer settlers. There our worthy subject was reared to farm life. He was united in marriage November 3, 1860, in Green County, Wisconsin, to Catherine Chryst, who was born in Green County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of John Chryst. Mr. Chryst was born in Virginia, but spent many years in Tennessee and Kentucky; he married Jane Douglass, who was born in Scotland and reared in England.

In 1874 Mr. Bloom brought his family and settled in Washington Township, on section 19; there he set about the task of improving 160 acres of wild land, and seven years later he had the satisfaction of placing it upon the market as an improved farm and realizing a fair price on it. He then bought a farm of J. B. Van Sandt, one of the first settlers in the county, and lived on this place until 1890, when he sold out to George Cato, Jr., and purchased his farm in Morton Township; this tract consists of 120 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a comfortable dwelling pleasantly situated on a natural building site overlooking the surrounding country, and an orchard and grove near by add to the beauty of the landscape. The barns and sheds are in admirable order, and well suited to the purposes of general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloom are the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth Jane, wife of Luther Martin; George D., Anna Belle, Sarah Verina, Edith A., Ellen O., Mark M. P., Frank J., Amy L., Grover C., who died at the age of two years, James Montgomery, who died at the age of nine months, and Floyd T. Politically our subject is with the Democratic party. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Baptist Church, and assisted in the organization of the first Baptist society

in Washington Township; later they were active workers in the society at Lone Willow. They have ever given ready support to all efforts to advance the interests of religion and education, and are numbered among the leading families of the county.



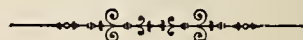
FRANK LELJEDAHN, one of the prominent Swedish farmers of Page County, emigrated from his native pine-clad hills to Illinois in 1869. He is a son of Jonas Johnson, but after coming to this country he changed his name to Leljedahl, as there were already so many families of that name. Jonas Johnson was a farmer and land-owner in Sweden, and altogether in better circumstances than many men whose sons came to America. He married Anna Louisa Peterson, and they were the parents of eight children: Anna C., Margarita, August, John, Frank, Charles, Gustav O. and Claus. Mr. Johnson lived on his farm until the day of his death; he was eighty years of age.

In 1868 Gustav O. emigrated to the United States, and the next year he was joined by John, and Frank, the subject of this notice; several years later Anna C. also came to this country, the other members of the family remaining in their native land.

Frank Leljedahl, after arriving in this country, whither he had come with all the hope and ambition of youth, continued his journey to Henry County, Illinois. The following summer he went to Kansas, but he returned to Rock Island County, Illinois, and secured employment in the coal mines, where he remained four years. At the end of this period he came to Page County, determined to take up agricultural pursuits: he invested in land, and in 1874 he took up his permanent abode. In 1877 he was married to Anna Louisa

Holmes, a native of Sweden, who crossed the water in our centennial year, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Leljedahl are the parents of five children: Hannah A., Hilma, Oscar E., Alma and Phœbe O.

Since coming to Page County our subject has met with uninterrupted prosperity. From the small beginning of eighty acres he has increased his farm to 232 acres, which is well improved with substantial buildings. He and his wife are consistent members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party; he has held the office of school director, in which position he has proved his efficiency. He is a man of sterling qualities, sprung from a race with whom honesty and industry are cardinal virtues.

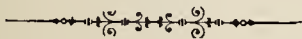


JOHN LELJEDAHN is another one of the prominent Swedish farmers of Page County who have assisted in its development and growth, and who is therefore worthy of mention in this connection. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and first settled in Rock Island County, Illinois, where he remained three years, engaged in coal mining. He had been united in marriage in Sweden to Johana Mary Peterson, a daughter of Peter Johnson: it is according to a Swedish custom that the daughter took the name of Peterson instead of Johnson.

In 1872 Mr. Leljedahl came to Page County and settled on the farm now occupied by his brother Frank, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He afterward bought seventy-five acres, to which he has made additions as his means would permit, until to-day he has in his home farm, 355 acres, besides 160 acres in Pierce Township, and 160 acres in Montgomery County, Iowa,

making an accumulation of 675 acres; it is fine rich land, and is well improved. When Mr. Leljedahl landed in Chicago he had less than nothing, as he was in debt to the railroad company for his fare; he left his trunk as security until he could earn the money to pay the amount, \$2.50. He had left his wife and three children in Sweden, and in less than a year he had saved sufficient means to pay their passage to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Leljedahl are the parents of seven children: Ida M., who died at the age of seventeen years; Charles Y., Frank E., Gust, Salmi, Emily and Joseph. The father and mother are both members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and Mr. Leljedahl is a trustee. In his political opinion he is affiliated with the Republican party. Beginning with nothing he has made a fortune against great odds; a stranger in a strange land, amidst a people speaking a strange tongue, his achievements seem much greater. It has required energy, perseverance and economy, together with a solid financial ability, the traits of character that have laid the corner stone of this great and prosperous country.



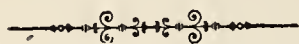
REV. CHARLES YOUNGBERG, one of America's adopted children, emigrated from his native land when a young man, and settled in Swedonia, Mercer County, Illinois. His father, Andrew Peterson, was also a native of Sweden and a farmer by occupation; he married Lena Johnson, to whom were born thirteen children: Peter, John, Caroline, Swen, Carl, deceased; Malcolm, Johannes, died young, August, Frank, Matilda, Johana, Charles and Claus. The father died at the age of forty-seven years, but Mrs. Peterson is still living, at the age of

eighty-three years; she is cared for mostly by her son Charles in Sweden. Mr. Peterson was a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also Mrs. Peterson.

The Rev. Charles Youngberg was born in Smoland, Sweden, in 1847, and was but eighteen years of age when he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood and sailed away to America. On first arriving here he was engaged in farm labor near Swedonia, Illinois. He remained there for five years, and then came to Page County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Fremont Township. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Anna Johnson, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Johanis Johnson, who died in 1873. The following year Mrs. Youngberg emigrated to America with her mother and the other members of the family, numbering seven: Claus Johan, Frank A., Christiana, Matilda, Sophia, Adolph and Minnie.

To Rev. and Mrs. Youngberg have been born one child—Emil. In 1873 our subject sold his farm on which he first settled and in 1876 moved to the place he now occupies. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Missionary Church, in which he is also a preacher; he was licensed to preach in 1890, but for two years before that time he had devoted much time and thought to ministerial work. He is a faithful Christian and has given liberally of his means to the support of the church. He received in his native land a common-school education, and has since improved his mind by diligent reading and study. He is a man of broad intelligence and is a power for good among his people. He has the well-merited respect of his fellow citizens, as has been attested by their bestowing upon him the various township offices. He is a man of much information, and capable of holding any office within the gift of

his people. And too much honor can not be given the self-made men of our country.



ISAAC FLEENER, one of the representative farmers of Page County, Iowa, is from an old American family of German descent. The great-grandfather, Nicholson Fleener, emigrated from Germany and settled in Washington County, Virginia. His son, Michael, was born on ship-board, on the passage to America; when he was a young man, he fought in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain; he received his pay in Continental money, which was worthless. He lived in Virginia all his life, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His oldest son, John Fleener, was the father of our worthy subject; he was born about the year 1770, and served in the Revolution about six months before its close. He became a farmer, and when a young man was united in marriage to a Miss Hensler, and they had born to them nine children: Nicholas, the oldest son, was under General Harrison in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Tippecanoe he was severely wounded, twenty-four bullets passing through his clothing. The mother died, and Mr. Fleener married in Virginia, Miss Mary Gibson, to whom were born ten children, Isaac Fleener being next to the youngest. The father removed to Washington County, Indiana, in 1811, and settled near Salem, in a heavy timber section, his nearest neighbor being fifteen miles distant; it was here that Isaac Fleener was born; his mother died when he was about two years old, and the father was married a third time, to Miss Rebecca Bortroff; she became the mother of five children. This was, indeed, an old-fashioned pioneer family, numbering twenty-four children.

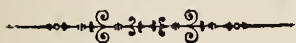
Mr. Fleener was a successful hunter, and as all sorts of game was plentiful his family was well supplied with the best of meats. He lived to the great age of ninety-two years. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith and possessed all the virtues of an old-time American pioneer.

Isaac Fleener, son of John and Mary (Gibson) Fleener, was born August 22, 1827, on his father's farm in Washington County, Indiana. The dwelling on this farm was built of brick, a very uncommon thing in Indiana at that date. Isaac received the limited education afforded in the primitive pioneer schools, and was trained to the details of agriculture on his father's farm. When a young man of twenty-two, in 1848, he entered 160 acres of land in Des Moines County, Iowa, and was therefore one of the earliest settlers of the State. He resided on this farm until he came to Page County. He was married in Des Moines County to Permelia Gallaher, daughter of George and Amanda (Williams) Gallaher. The ancestors of the Gallahers were Scotch people who settled in Tennessee, were also pioneers of Illinois, and among the first settlers of Des Moines County, coming there early in the thirties.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleener are the parents of five children, who are now living: John, Lorinda, Charles, Levina and Janie. In September, 1874, Mr. Fleener removed to Page County and settled on his present farm, which consists of 320 acres; it was then in a wild, state, but by energetic management he has converted it into a valuable farm with excellent improvements. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a man who has always taken an active interest in educational and religious matters, and has contributed liberally of his means to the erection and support of the church. He is a man of unquestioned rep-

utation, with a keen sense of honor and justice.

Lorinda Fleener married Dennis Crostwait and they have two children; John married Sadie Grafton; Levina is the wife of Van Evrie Ballard, and they have three children; Janie married William Lamborne, and is the mother of one child, Emma; Charles married Abbie Lamborne.



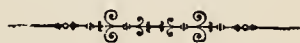
JOHAN M. HILGERSON adds another honored name to the already lengthy list of successful Swedish-American farmers, of Page County. He is a native of Smoland, Sweden, and a son of Hilger Hanson, a farmer in Sweden owning 200 acres of fine land; the place is called "Säby," all the Swedish farms being named. The farm belonged originally to his wife's family, her maiden name being Carrie Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have had six children: John M., J. Peter, Johannah M., Samuel E., Louisa C., who died in this country at the age of twenty-three years, and Augusta C. The parents are still living on the old farm in Sweden, and are now quite elderly people, the father having been born in 1821, and the mother two years later. They are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and are among the substantial farmers of their country.

John M. Hilgersen was born January 15, 1844, and received the common-school education given the youth of his native land; he was also taught the principles of agriculture, but at the age of twenty-five he conceived the idea of emigrating to the New World where he believed better opportunities awaited him. He accordingly said good-bye to his home and family, and friends, and sailed over the sea to the "land of the free and the home of the brave." After landing he went direct-

ly to Illinois and was first employed by a railroad company; he afterward went to work on a farm, but soon rented land in Mercer County, where he lived four years.

In 1871 Mr. Hilgersen was united in marriage to Anna L. Carlson, a native of Sweden, but a resident of Henry County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hilgersen have had born to them two children: Charles O. and Frank A., both of whom are deceased. Our subject came to Iowa in March, 1875, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 9, Pierce Township, which he has improved and converted into a beautiful and valuable farm; he has added to it 160 acres, and has built a fine residence, making a most delightful home. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and are in every way worthy of the respect accorded them by the people of Pierce Township.

The name Hilgersen is made up of the father's Christian name and the word son, meaning son of Hilger, this being a custom in Sweden, which gives a great variety of names in the same family. The history of the origin of names is a very interesting study, and this practice among the Scandinavians is a very natural and honorable one.



PETER GUTSCHENRITTER is a native of the province which was one of the bones of contention between Germany and France in the Franco-Prussian war, Alsace-Lorraine. His father, John D. Gutschenritter, was of French descent, born in Alsace; he married Francis Arnold, and to them were born four children: John D., Frank J., Mary A., and Peter, all of whom are natives of Alsace. The father was a soldier in the French army, during the Revolution in 1813, and participated in several battles.

He emigrated to America in 1844, and landed at New York, continuing his journey to Wisconsin; there he purchased a farm, on which he lived the remainder of his days; he died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, and his family were brought up according to that faith. He was a man of perseverance, and was respected by all who knew him.

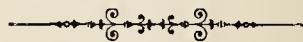
Peter Gutschenritter was born June 6, 1835, and was but nine years of age when his father emigrated to America. He received but a limited education, having a new language to learn and the schools affording few advantages. At the age of thirteen years he left the parental roof, and went out into the world to seek his fortune, and the little pioneer French boy had a harder lot than falls to most American children. He came directly to Johnson County, Iowa, after leaving home, and worked for farmers at small wages; but he cared for his money, so that with \$100 which he received from his father's estate, he was able to purchase a piece of land in Johnson County, Iowa, which he placed under good cultivation.

In 1860 Mr. Gutschenritter married Ann McGinness, daughter of Michael and Catherine (McGuire) McGinness, natives of Ireland, and early settlers of Johnson County, Iowa. They were both faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church. The first wife died, and he was married a second time to a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Gross, *nee* Gates. There were twelve children by the first marriage, and four by the latter. Mrs. Gutschenritter is a child of the first marriage, and she was but two years old when her mother died.

Our subject settled with his young wife, who was only seventeen years of age, on his new farm, and there they erected necessary buildings, and made their home for seven

years; at the end of that time they removed to another farm two miles distant, living on it six years; they lived one year at Winton, Iowa, and they settled in Page County, Iowa, at the end of this time, in 1874. Mr. Gutschenritter bought 120 acres of new land, in Pierce Township, and he has since made it his home; by the assistance of his faithful wife he has converted it into a most desirable residence; he has added many excellent improvements, and has increased the original purchase to 360 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Gutschenritter have had born to them ten children, three of whom died in infancy; they are Peter, Annie and James A.; the children living are John M., Mary E., Joseph A., William F., Lawrence M., Lewis E. and Clara E. Mr. Gutschenritter is a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. He is an honored member of the Farmers' Alliance, and a highly respected citizen. The children owe their father and mother a debt of gratitude for their efforts in making them a good home, and they will look back with pride to the record of their lives as pioneers of the great and wealthy State of Iowa.



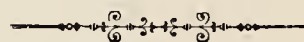
EDWARD HADDEN was born in Putnam County, Indiana, December 3, 1834, and is a son of John Hadden, the *very first settler* in Fremont Township, Page County. The father removed to Arkansas when Edward was a small boy, and when he was eighteen years of age the family came to Page County, Iowa. This was in the fall of 1850, and there was not another settler in Fremont Township. March 10, 1852, they located on the farm now occupied by Edward. The country was then a wilderness; the Indians roamed the prairie at will, and game

was to be found in abundance, deer, wild turkey, and 'coons forming a part of the daily "bill of fare." There were nine children in the family: Frank, Larkin, Catherine, Amanda, Matilda, Sherwood, David, Edward, and Dudley. The family were established in a log cabin and some ground was soon broken and corn planted; but they were obliged to go to Rockport, Missouri, fifty miles distant, to get their corn ground. The next settler who came to the township was John Pelham, who brought his family the same fall the Haddens located there. Mr. Hadden died four years after coming to Iowa.

Edward grew to manhood amid the scenes and vicissitudes of frontier life, and became accustomed to many hardships; the most trying one was the lack of schools, the greatest draw-back to a new country. Edward Hadden was united in marriage to Amy Bellis, sister of Adam Bellis, whose history appears on another page of this volume. The result of this union was nine children: Malinda, Louis, Wilson, John, Benjamin, who died at the age of two years; Adam, who died in infancy; Daniel, James and Almaretta. This large family was deprived of the educational advantages which settlers of the older States enjoy, and they were subjected to many privations which would make the heart faint of any but the most determined and courageous pioneer. But their simple fare has produced some of the noblest specimens of manhood and womanhood to which this New World is heir. Vice President Wilson once very truly remarked in a speech upon the settlement of Kansas, in words to this effect, that the statesmen of America were not raised upon Wilton carpets, but rather upon the rocky hills of New England and the prairies of the West. And our country's history is replete with the brilliant names of men who came from the lower

walks of life. Not all the true noblemen of America have distinguished themselves in the halls of Congress, but the pioneers of the West are all true sovereigns of a race of noble sires whose lineage is traced through worthy deeds of manly valor and virtue.

Edward Hadden is well known throughout his county as an honorable and reliable citizen, and his name will be remembered as one of the brave men who have opened up the wilderness in advance of civilization, and made possible the improvements and advantages which the present generation enjoys.

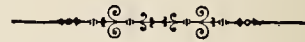


JESSE CALDWELL was born January 27, 1841, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Andrew Caldwell and a grandson of James Caldwell, both of whose histories are sketched in the biography of Alexander Caldwell, which will be found on another page of this volume. James Caldwell emigrated from Ireland to America in 1774, and settled on a farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He landed in the city of New York, where he learned the brick mason's trade, which he followed both in that city and in Philadelphia until after his marriage; he then located upon his land but continued his trade, hiring the farm work done. He married Miss Annie Summers, a daughter of Joseph and Jane Summers, natives of Scotland, and of this union were born five children: Andrew, Sarah, Jane, and two who died in childhood. One of the daughters married Reason Pumphrey, of Ohio. Mr. Caldwell accumulated a large property in Pennsylvania, and when an old man joined his son in Licking County, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-six years. Andrew Caldwell, his son and the father of Jesse Caldwell, was born in Washington

County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was reared to farm life. When quite a young man he engaged in the stock business and became very successful. After his marriage to Rachel Martin he settled on a farm in the county in which he was born. His family consisted of six children: Thomas, Alexander, Joseph A., James, Jesse and Mary J. In 1842 Mr. Caldwell removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived until 1853, when he went to Delaware County, Ohio, and purchased 360 acres of land which he devoted to the raising of live-stock. He was very domestic in his tastes, caring little for the affairs of church or State. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church, and she accepted the teachings of that sect. She was a woman of fine traits of character and of robust constitution, living to the age of eighty-six years.

When Jesse Caldwell was but one year old his parents removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he received all the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. He was brought up on a farm and naturally was trained to agricultural pursuits. June 2, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Granger, daughter of Sylvester Granger of Granville, Ohio. (See page 510 for genealogy.) They have had five children born to them Della M., Llewellyn P., Jennie A., Rachel E., and Jesse E. After his marriage Mr. Caldwell settled on the old homestead in Delaware County, Ohio, a part of which he had inherited; there he had resided until 1869, when he removed with his family to Wabash, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business. One year later he came to Iowa, and settled at Franklin Grove, Pierce Township, Page County; he embarked in the mercantile trade with M. A. Jones and continued the enterprise three years; at the end of this period he bought a farm west of

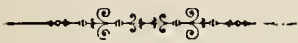
Essex, but again in 1874 he entered the mercantile business at Essex, in which he continued six years. In connection with his store in Essex he also managed a branch of the business at Coburg, Iowa. In 1882 he purchased a farm consisting of 256 acres, a portion of which lies within the corporation of Essex. This land is well improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Caldwell has devoted a large part of his time to the raising and feeding of live-stock, and is now fattening ninety head for market. He has a great horror of debt, and it has been proven that where this symptom exists there is sure to be a healthy business condition. He is giving his children the advantages of a good education. Mrs. Caldwell and the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. The family are from good pioneer stock, and their descendants may take a just pride in the family honor and name.



WILLIAM S. HOAR, son of Jonathan and Christina Hoar, was born in Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1845. He acquired a good common-school education, but principally through close application to his books during his leisure hours at home. His older brother having died, and also his father, before he was thirteen years of age, he learned in youth the responsibilities of life. He was accustomed to farm work, but at the age of seventeen he entered a civil engineer's office. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, receiving a severe wound in the latter engagement, which confined him to the hospital for five months; he was honorably discharged and returned to

Altoona, Pennsylvania, broken in health. When he had recovered sufficient strength to go to work he began the study of telegraphy, and worked at the business for five years.

In 1870, at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hoar was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Barnhart, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Hannah (Hall) Barnhart. Six children have been born of this union; Thomas, Laura, Henry, Mary, Paul and Helen. At the time of his marriage Mr. Hoar was book-keeper at the Locomotive Works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and remained in their employ thirteen years. In 1879 he determined to take up agricultural pursuits, and he removed to Page County, where he bought land, to which he has added, until his farm covers 240 acres. At the present time he is devoting his time and attention to the breeding of high grades of cattle, horses and hogs.



CAPTAIN AUGUST ANDERSON is one of the prominent farmers of Swedish nationality residing in Page County. He was born near Guttenburg, Sweden, September 28, 1834. His father was a farmer in early life, but by a reverse of fortune he lost his land, and afterward followed the sea. He married Christine Anderson, and to them was born one son, the subject of this sketch. The mother died when August was but four years old, and the home was broken up, as the father was then on the water, where he remained thirty years. After August came to America Mr. Anderson came and lived with him until his death, which occurred in 1887.

After his mother's death Captain Anderson lived with relatives, passing his youth on a farm; he acquired a good education in the

schools of his native country. When sixteen years old he engaged as cook on a sailing vessel bound for Hull, England, and afterward shipped as a common sailor. After one or two years' cruising in this manner he shipped at Antwerp on the American ship "Lydia" to New York; he then sailed altogether on American vessels; during his many voyages he met with all the hardships of a sailor's life, but he also had many of the pleasures; he learned to steer the vessel, and was appointed second navigator; he also sailed as captain of pleasure yachts from New York harbor. On a voyage to Rio Janeiro the captain was taken ill and placed young Anderson in command of the vessel, which he took safely into port and cleared the brig for New York in his captain's name. The weather was rough and a severe storm was encountered within a day's sail of New York; the captain was still very ill and the sails were nearly blown away, so the young commander was obliged to steer her course for the Bermuda Islands, about 600 miles from New York. When near the Islands a great storm was raging, but the pilot took them safely into port. At Rio Janeiro an inefficient navigator had been shipped who caused the young commander a great deal of trouble. In Bermuda he demanded his discharge with the announcement that unless it was given he would himself resign the command. The sick captain gladly complied with his request. He died before the vessel left Bermuda, and Anderson brought the brig back to New York in safety. He was then examined by the Board of Navigation, and passed a satisfactory examination; he sailed as captain of this vessel for years after. During the civil war he did effective service, and for six seasons he was on the great lakes, and finally became master of a vessel.

In the fall of 1864 Captain Anderson was

married to Miss Sophia Fraid, in Henry County, Illinois, and to them have been born five children: August N., Carl E., Joseph A., John E., and Annie C. Captain Anderson bought a small farm in Henry County, Illinois, on which he resided twelve years. He then came to Page County, Iowa, and by industry and economy he has added to his first purchase of 120 acres, until he now owns 200 acres of as fine land as can be found in Page County. He is a man of good business ability, and his long experience as a sailor and navigator has given him a wide field of information. He has been as successful on the land as he was on the water, and has made his farming a profitable business. The Captain and his wife are consistent members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and for five years he has also been one of the trustees. Our country is to be congratulated upon attracting such citizens to her shores as Captain Anderson, who with other sturdy sons of an older civilization has taken deep root in our free soil, and has developed into a noble, true-hearted American.

 DAM BELLIS, one of the solid and reliable farmers of his township, is deserving of a space in this record of the pioneers of Page County. He is a son of Wilson Bellis, who was an early settler in Holmes County, Ohio, where he married Margaret S. Camp; and by this union were twelve children, eleven of whom lived to maturity: James J., John, Mary A., Adam, Amy, Dilly, George, John W., Catherine, Charity, Henry and William L. Mr. Bellis removed to Page County in 1858, and settled in Fremont Township on section 4; later he moved to section 18, where he resided until the day of his death, and where his widow now makes

her home. He was one of the oldest pioneers, coming to the county when it was a wilderness, thus forming one of the phalanx of noble frontiersmen, who made Iowa what it is to-day, one of the finest States in the Union. The people of his township testified their confidence in him by calling him to fill the office of trustee, the duties of which he discharged to their entire satisfaction. He was a life-long Democrat.

Adam Bellis, son of Wilson and Margaret Bellis, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 26, 1842. The schools of that country were so far apart that his education was neglected, but a keen observation has enabled him to transact all the business of life with as much care and exactness as many a college-bred man. He was a youth of sixteen years when his father removed to Page County, and he at once began to assist in the home-making, no light task in a wild, uncultivated country.

 ILLIAM J. PHIPPS is descended from an old American family of English origin. They settled first in Grayson County, Virginia, where Isaiah Phipps, the grandfather of our subject, was born; he was married there and reared a large family. His son, John, the father of William J., was born in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1815, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. At the age of twenty years he emigrated to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he was one of the early settlers. He married Eliza J. Hall, a daughter of William and Annie (Copeland) Hall, and to them were born three children: Mary A., Sylvester and William J. They resided in Vermillion County until 1839, and then went to Bates County, Missouri, where the wife died. In 1847 Mr.

Phipps removed to Lee County, Iowa, and was one of the pioneers of that county. In 1850, during the gold fever in California, he emigrated to that State and engaged in mining, meeting with marked success. While there he turned his attention to farming; he was again married to Ellen Wayman, and they had four children: Emma, Ann E., Mary E. and John N. Mr. Phipps is now living in San Luis Obispo County, California. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and an honored citizen.

William J. Phipps, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1837, receiving the limited education that was afforded in that early day. His father being a pioneer of three States: he was reared on the frontier and subjected to the privations and vicissitudes of that life. In 1857 he was married to Lydia A. Copeland in Decatur County, Iowa. She is a daughter of Jefferson and Louisa (Johnson) Copeland. Seven children were born of this marriage: Mary A., deceased at two years; Miles J., deceased at the age of seven years; Julia E., deceased at five months; Emma J., Leonore and Theodore, twins, deceased in infancy, and John W., deceased at one year of age.

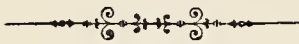
Mr. Phipps engaged in agricultural pursuits in Decatur County, where he lived until 1861; he then removed to Pottawattamie County, and at the end of two years went to the Rocky Mountains, remaining there three years. In 1868 he came to Page County and bought land in Fremont Township on which he settled; he still owns this farm, but it is now occupied by his daughter and son-in-law, Howard Soper, who married Emma J. They are the parents of two children, William Howard and Morris Willard.

Mr. Phipps is a man of correct principles and habits, and has endeavored always to live

an upright life. He is prominently identified with all the interests of the great West, having witnessed its growth and development from the trackless prairie to its present advanced state of cultivation. He and his wife are both true Christians, and have borne the sorrow which they have met in the loss of their children with characteristic patience and resignation. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. It has been through his own unaided efforts that he has made his money, and he deservedly ranks with the honored list of self made men of the West.

Jefferson Copeland, the father of Mrs. Phipps, is a grandson of Charles Copeland, who came from Scotland to Halifax, Nova Scotia, long before the war of the Revolution. Charles Copeland married Miss Abigail Hass, and they had one son, Charles. The father returned to Scotland to recover some property belonging to his family estate, and while there broke his leg, and was detained a long time. The means of communication were very meager, and as his wife did not hear from him for such a long time, she moved with her father's family to Virginia, where she married again. After a long time her husband abandoned all hopes of gaining his part of the estate and returned to Nova Scotia, where he again broke his leg; his wife hearing of his return traveled all the distance from Virginia to see him, but he passed away before she reached his side. Her son, Charles, the father of Jefferson, was a native of Nova Scotia, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He married Hannah Osborn, and they had thirteen children, of whom Jefferson is the youngest and the only surviving one. The father was a member of the Baptist Church. Jefferson Copeland was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, in 1810, and was seven years of age when his parents removed to Indiana; there he learned to read

and write, and at the age of eighteen years he learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1834 he married Louisa Johnson, daughter of Patrick and Annie Morton Johnson, both of Scotch descent. They became the parents of five children: Charlotte, Charles, Lydia A., Martha, and Julietta. Since 1868 Mr. Copeland has been a resident of Page County; he is now eighty years of age. He is a diligent student of the Bible and preaches the Gospel as it is revealed to him by the reading of the Word. He has suffered many hardships in his career, but has been of incalculable benefit to his country in clearing a path through the wilderness for the advance of civilization. There is no more honorable record in the life of any American citizen.



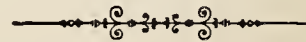
JOHAN F. FALK, Essex, Iowa.—America owes much of her present success and prosperity to the multitude of foreigners who have sought homes on her hospitable shores, and Sweden has contributed largely to the number of energetic agriculturists found throughout the Northwest. Mr. Falk was born in Sweden, January 24, 1850, and is a son of John A. Falk, whose history will be found on page 647 of this volume. When he was four years of age his parents emigrated to America and settled in Henry County, Illinois; there he received a common-school education, and was trained to agricultural pursuits; he also took a commercial course at the college at Galesburg, Illinois.

In 1870 Mr. Falk was united in marriage to Carolina S. Johnson, daughter of J. P. Nelson; her brother, after the Swedish custom, had adopted the name of Johnson, and after coming to this country she also assumed this name. After his marriage Mr. Falk settled on a farm in Illinois, and by industry

and good management he was enabled to buy land in Henry County, on which he resided until 1882. It was in that year that he concluded to pitch his tent nearer the setting sun, and accordingly he disposed of his property and set out for Iowa. Arriving in Page County he decided to try his fortune in what seemed a most promising section. He purchased 320 acres of rich, fertile land, and has developed one of the most desirable farms within the borders of Page County. It has required years of patient and continued effort to bring about these results, but the reward has been ample, success having attended his every undertaking.

Mr. and Mrs. Falk are the parents of eight children: Edward F., deceased at the age of seventeen years; Ludwig, who died in infancy; Ludwig T., Hilda, Frida, Laula, Nora and Nina. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and they are endeavoring to bring up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." They have accumulated sufficient means to give them a liberal education and fit them for the responsibilities of life.

Mr. Falk is thoroughly Americanized, is public-spirited, and gives generously to the support of all worthy enterprises. He has a wide circle of acquaintance, by whom he is highly esteemed for his many excellent traits of character.



MARCUS A. CHANTRY.—In the early settlement of this country, when men and women of intelligence and religious convictions fled from the oppression and persecution of a tyrannous church and state power, we find prominent among them a body of people who set them

selves against every form of oppression, and declared for the principles of peace, justice and liberty; these peculiar people were called Friends. Every one who is familiar with the history of the early days of this country knows the experiences of this band of truth-loving people, and the record of the religious persecutions among our forefathers constitutes the darkest chapter in the early history of this continent. Only the ignorance and superstition fostered by the false teaching of that period can be accepted as any excuse for the atrocious crimes committed in the name of religion. The ancestors of our subject were among these persecuted people. His grandfather came from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Pennsylvania, that good, old Quaker State founded by the prince of American nobility, William Penn. He married Hannah Parmore in Philadelphia, and they were the parents of nine children: Samuel, William Elwood, David, Marcus, Sarah, Eliza, Hannah, and Allen J. Mr. Chantry was a farmer in Pennsylvania and removed from that State to Iowa, settling in Henry County, on a timber farm, where he was one of the first settlers. In 1856 he moved to Guthrie County, Iowa, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He lived to be over seventy years of age, and died in the full faith of his religious convictions.

Allan J. Chantry, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, June 13, 1841, and received but a limited education, as the schools of that time on the frontier were very primitive. His mother, however, was able to give him good instruction at home, and from her he also received training in those principles and virtues which laid the foundation of an earnest and upright character. He was a lad of thirteen years when his father removed to Guthrie County. When still a minor he attempted to enlist in

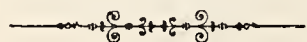
the army without his father's knowledge; it being contrary to the rules of the Society of Friends to bear arms or to engage in carnal warfare, his father captured him and brought him back home. As soon as he was twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served until the close of the war. He was made Second Lieutenant soon after enlisting, and was in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Ball's Bluff, New Orleans and Galveston, Texas. He was wounded but had his wound dressed in the field and did not go to the hospital. He was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant and came out of the army with a Captain's commission. After his return from the war in 1865, he was united in marriage, November 16, to Miss Harriet Rains, daughter of Henry and Mary (Hieronymus) Rains, old pioneers of Mills County, Iowa. In the month following his marriage Mr. Chantry moved to the farm now occupied by his son in Fremont Township, and there he lived until 1880; in that year he went to Malvern, Mills County, where he owns a farm of 200 acres and some town property.

Mr. and Mrs. Chantry are the parents of nine children: Marcus A., Warren, Alfred, Lottie, deceased; Libbie Ann, F., R., Ellis and Allan J. Mr. Chantry prospered in Page County, and through his untiring efforts and good management he became owner of 450 acres of fine farming land. He has always commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens and they have entrusted him with many positions of honor and trust. He has represented his district in Page County in the State Legislature, and also served two terms from Mills County. He is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and belongs to the G. A. R. Post at Malvern, of which he has served as

Commander. He has been several times chosen President of the S. W. Iowa and N. W. Missouri Veteran Association. Mr. Chantry has passed a very busy and useful life and bids fair to live out the "three-score years and ten" allotted to man.

Marcus A. Chantry, son of Allan J. Chantry, was born September 13, 1866, on the homestead where he now lives. He received a good education in the public schools of Page County, and spent two years in the Western Normal College at Shenandoah. On December 29, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Summers, daughter of W. E. and Mary (Kellogg) Summers, at White Cloud, Iowa. Mr. Summers is one of the old pioneers of Mills County and is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Chantry is a practical farmer and a young man of much promise. He has inherited many of his father's prominent traits, which insure him success in life both socially and financially. He was at the age of twenty-one years chosen school director, and has been elected Justice of the Peace by the people of his township. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and was Captain of Company No. 121, Division of Iowa, at Malvern Hill. He is now a member of the Red Oak Company.



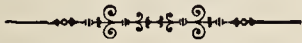
JOHAN C. THOMPSON, one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Iowa, now a resident of Page County, Iowa, is entitled to a space in this connection and next claims our attention. His grandfather, Andrew Thompson, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated to America when a young man, serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah Gillen, a niece of John Gillen, a wealthy linen weaver and im-

porter of Ireland. Andrew Thompson and wife had born to them fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to maturity. William Thompson, his oldest son, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He received his education in the common schools of that time, and learned the occupation of a miller. He married Nancy Boyd, a daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Lochard) Boyd, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Of this union seven children were born: Rose A., David, John C., Samuel, Ellen, Emma and Lysander. Mr. Thompson lived in Guernsey County, Ohio, to which place he had removed with his father, for seven years; in 1846 he came to Iowa, and settled with his family in the town of Fairfield. He was engaged in milling until 1868, when he sold his milling interests and removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he died in 1871. He was an industrious, enterprising man, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people with whom he had any dealings.

John C. Thompson, son of William and Nancy (Boyd) Thompson, was born November 4, 1840. He received his education in the public schools and when a boy learned the trade of his father, milling. He was united in marriage to Mary J. Donald, a daughter of James and Margaret (Otis) Donald, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Lettie F., James L. and William A. Mr. Thompson worked with his father until he was twenty-seven years old, and then removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a short time. He then re-engaged in milling, and in 1877 he came to Clarinda, Iowa, where he was in the mills fourteen months. He is an excellent miller and has always commanded excellent wages. In 1880 he superintended the building of the mill at Shambaugh, Iowa,

and after its completion he was employed as general manager. In 1884 he retired from the business, the dust from the mill proving injurious. He is now engaged in farming, and has placed his land under good cultivation.

James L. Thompson, son of John C., is a student at Amity College; the other children are at home. The parents are both members of the church, the father belonging to the Presbyterian, and the mother to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and has also served as township trustee and as a member of the City Council of Moulton, Iowa, for six years. He has always been a friend to the cause of education, and has been school director. He has taken three degrees in Masonry.

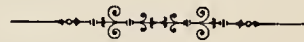


WILLIAM J. KNOX, one of the rising young farmers of Page County, will form the subject of our next biographical sketch. His father, William John Knox, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and was reared to farm life. He married Ellen Anderson, and to them were born six children: William J., James, Robert, Thomas, Jane and Ellen, all of whom are natives of the "Emerald Isle." In 1864 the father emigrated to America and settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, near Galena, where he purchased eighty acres of land. In September, 1877, he came to Iowa and settled on section 17, Pierce Township, Page County, where he had bought 160 acres of land the year before; for five years he made this his home and then went to Bennett, Lancaster County, Nebraska, where he owns 520 acres; he is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. It has been entirely through his own

efforts that he has accumulated so goodly a fortune, and he is deserving of the highest praise for the honorable manner in which it has been won. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

William J. Knox, son of the above and subject of our notice, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1854, and was a lad of eleven years when his parents emigrated to America. He received a common school-education, which was not in those days what the prosperity of this nation has enabled her to give her sons of to-day. In February, 1876, he determined to push on further West in search of the fortune that might be in store for him, and coming to Iowa he settled near Essex, Page County. It was in February, eight years later, that he bought his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of fertile land; he has made numerous valuable improvements in the line of modern farming and has erected a fine residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox are the parents of two children: Floyd and an infant unnamed. In political opinion Mr. Knox is a Republican. He is a young man of good business qualifications, energetic and progressive, and having the confidence of his entire acquaintance.

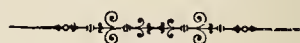


PETER B. BEERY, one of the pioneer settlers and successful farmers of Amity Township, is descended from an old German family who came from their native land and located in Virginia early in the history of the settlement of this country. Jacob Beery, his grandfather, was born in Virginia, and was married there to a Miss Kyle; nine children were born of this union: Nicholas, Abraham, Jacob, Jonathan, William, Polly, Nancy, Katie and Betsey. Mr. Beery removed to Ohio about the year 1805, and set-

tled on a farm in Fairfield County; he resided there until 1828, when he moved to a farm near Sandusky, Ohio, on which he passed the remainder of his days. Abraham D. Beery, his son and the father of Peter B., was also a native of Virginia, and was but five years of age when his parents removed to Ohio. He received a fair education for those days and could read both English and German. He married Annie Blosser, a daughter of Abraham and Annie (Cokeanoyer) Blosser, and of this marriage seven children were born who lived to maturity: Annie, Peter B., Lydia, Mary, Daniel, Sarah and Barbara. Mr. Beery located in Hocking County, Ohio, on 100 acres of land, where he spent all his days. He was a minister in the United Brethren Church of Christ, and an able and successful preacher; he was in comfortable circumstances and made no charge for his services as a minister.

Peter B. Beery, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, May 27, 1822. He obtained a common-school education, and was reared to farm life. He married Sarah Blosser, a daughter of John and Polly (Ault) Blosser, and to them have been born thirteen children, ten of whom have lived to maturity: Emanuel, John, Daniel and Lydia, twins, Isaac, Hettie, Barbara A., Bernard, Samuel and Matilda. After his marriage Mr. Beery lived one year in Fairfield County, Ohio, and then removed to Adams County, Indiana; he farmed there for eight years, and in 1856 he came to Iowa and settled on his present farm, which consists of 240 acres. At one time he owned 700 acres of land, but he has deeded all to his children excepting the home farm. He has been very prosperous in business and has been able to give his children a good start in life. He has been very careful and industrious, and has accumulated all his property by hard labor and wise man-

agement. He has ever been honorable and upright in his dealings, and has made a record of which his children may well be proud. During the civil war he was a strong Union man, and gave liberally to the support of the widows of soldiers. He has given financial aid to the three churches in Shambaugh, and he and his sons assisted very largely in the erection of the church belonging to the Church of God society, contributing over \$500. Mr. Beery himself raised \$2,800 by subscription as a member of the building committee. He and his wife are both members of this denomination. He is a man firm in his convictions and an honor to any community.

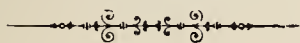


JOHN W. DUNCAN is descended from a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Adam W. Duncan, was a farmer in Guernsey County, Ohio. John and Andrew, his sons who still survive, are residents of Guernsey County. Robert M. Duncan, the father of John W., was born in Londonderry, Guernsey County, Ohio, and was a blacksmith by trade; he was also interested in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary A. Alexander, a daughter of John Alexander, and they were the parents of four children: Jennie, Elizabeth, John W. and Robert Alexander, the youngest son. Mr. Duncan came to Iowa a few years after his marriage, and in 1858 he settled in Page County and began farming in Tarkio Township. He was a soldier in the civil war, and was killed at Vicksburg by the bursting of a shell before the siege began. His widow survived until February 27, 1879. They were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, and were honorable, industrious people.

John W. Duncan, the subject of this brief

biography, was born in Page County, Iowa August 6, 1860, and was but two and a half years old at the time of his father's death. He was early inured to farm labor and soon felt the responsibility of contributing to the support of the family. In 1869 his mother was married a second time to John T. Duncan, a native of Indiana County Pennsylvania. He also was a soldier in the civil war, and was a member of the company that captured John Morgan in Ohio. He was a man of excellent character, and a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church. He died in 1885, at the age of seventy-eight years.

In 1882 John W. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Annie Berry, a daughter of George Berry of Amity Township (see sketch), and they have had born to them three children: George W. was born October 7, 1883; Robert L. was born August 12, 1885, and Agnes J. was born January 10, 1890. The parents are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Duncan has taken an active part in keeping up the interest in the public schools and is the present school director. He is a substantial citizen, an industrious and progressive farmer, and a man of thrifty habits. By his honorable and upright dealing he has won the respect of the entire community.



OLIVER BUSSARD, one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Pierce Township, is descended from German ancestors who settled in the State of Pennsylvania at a very early day. Conrad Bussard, his grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, before the Indians had left that part of the country. He married Mary Uplinger, and to them were born seven children: Jacob,

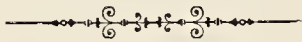
Peter, Conrad, George, Mary, Leah and Solomon. The father was a cooper by trade and was in very prosperous circumstances. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, and she lived to be ninety-six years of age, longevity being one of the marked characteristics of the family. Oliver's father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was a brick mason by trade. He married Annie Millison, and they had seven children: Jacob, Oliver, Rush, Daniel, Samuel, Eliza and Salmey. In 1879 the parents came to Iowa to pass the remainder of their days with their children. They died in Fremont County. Both were members of the German Reformed Church.

Oliver Bussard, the subject of this sketch, was also born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and at the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof to seek his own fortune. He came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was one of the first settlers, and there he learned milling; he first worked in a saw-mill; afterwards he built a grist-mill and did a successful business for thirty years.

Mr. Bussard was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Sann, a daughter of John Sann, and of this union seven children were born: George F., Michael, John, William, Samuel, Emma and Clara. The honor and merit to which the early settlers of any section are entitled can scarcely be estimated. Our worthy subject came to Iowa and located at Dubuque without one cent of capital to invest; for three years he worked at \$10 per month, and when he had saved sufficient money he began to speculate in land and was very successful. For many years he had an extensive flour mill at Dubuque which yielded him a large income; he now owns 440 acres of land and is in comfortable circumstances; he devotes his time and energies to raising cattle

and hogs for the markets. He is an honored member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in political opinions he is a staunch Democrat. He belongs to the German Reformed Church. Mrs. Bussard died in 1875; she was also a member of the church to which her husband belongs.

George F. Bussard married Annie Burns; John married Mary Barber; William married Kate Howard, and Michael married Mary Beck.

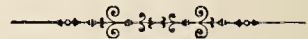


JOHAN HOLTMAN, a progressive member of the farming community of Pierce Township, is an American by adoption, having been born in Smoland, Sweden, June 2, 1852. His father, Johannes Holtman, was a farmer and miller by occupation. He married Catherine Magnus, and to them were born six children, of whom John is the oldest. Mr. Holtman came to America in 1869, and settled in Henry County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until he came to Page County with his son John, where he died at the age of sixty-five years.

John Holtman, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the occupation of a farmer in his native land, Sweden. At the age of sixteen years the spirit of adventure would no longer be repressed, and he emigrated to America in search of new scenes and the success which he was sure would attend him. He landed in the city of New York and proceeded at once to Henry County, Illinois, where he secured employment on a farm by the month; he remained there until 1871, when he came to Page County, Iowa; he had accumulated some means and invested in land, situated four miles northeast of Essex; he afterward sold this property and purchased his present farm

in 1881; it consists of 160 acres in a fine state of cultivation and well improved, and lies near Essex. There is a strong mineral spring on the land which has been analyzed and pronounced to possess excellent medicinal qualities. In connection with his general farming pursuits Mr. Holtman pays special attention to the breeding of fine horses, owning several valuable stallions.

In 1880 our worthy subject was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Stoom, a daughter of Peter and Ellen (Mobry) Stoom. Mr. Stoom emigrated to America from Sweden in 1869, and settled in Henry County, Illinois; later, in 1874, he removed to Page County, where he is devoted to farming; his family consists of seven children, of whom Mrs. Holtman is the second. Mr. and Mrs. Holtman are the parents of four children: Nettie, Annie, Frank and Lillie. Mr. Holtman is an energetic, industrious man, and has been very successful in his undertakings. He acceptably filled the office of Constable and is of unquestioned integrity; he is truly a self-made man, having worked his way from a youth; and coming as he did, a stranger to a strange land, he deserves an abundance of credit for all he has achieved; he has not only secured a comfortable home, but he has accumulated the means for support of his family in ease and plenty. And the New World welcomes all such citizens.



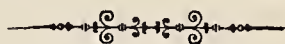
WILLIAM JOHNSTON is descended from an old family of Scotch-Irish extraction. Samuel Johnston, his grandfather, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; the fife he played on and the sword he used are both preserved by the present generation;

the sword shows him to have been an officer, but the rank is not known. After the war he was a farmer in Mercer County, and there he married Ruth Alexander, and to them were born twelve children: Jane, Elizabeth, Annie, Ruth, Charlotte, Margaret, Susan, Lucy, Malinda, James, Samuel and William. The father was born in 1777, and lived to the age of seventy-five years. He was the owner of considerable property, and was thoroughly respected by all who knew him. His son, Samuel Johnston, the father of William Johnston, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1811, where he grew up amid scenes of pioneer life. At that time the Indians were numerous and frequently stopped at his father's house over night. He married Eliza Page, a daughter of John B. Page, a farmer of Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston had born to them five children who lived to maturity: Sarah J., Lucy M., William, Gilbert and Marshall, all born on their father's farm in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, near the homestead of their grandfather. Samuel Johnston, Jr., died at the early age of forty-five years from the effects of a fall.

William Johnston, son of Samuel and Eliza (Page) Johnston, was born in 1844, and early in life learned the occupation of his father, farming. At the age of twenty-one years he was employed as brakeman on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri. After serving in this capacity eighteen months he was made conductor on a freight train on the same line. He was very efficient and faithful, serving as a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad alone ten years. When he left the road in 1884 he received from the superintendent a very highly complimentary letter, which his modesty prevents our recording. After his service with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company was closed he engaged in the pas-

senger service under Mr. George H. Daniels at Denver, Colorado; at the end of two seasons he severed this connection, receiving a fine letter of endorsement from Mr. Daniels. In 1884 he purchased his present farm of 200 acres of rich, fertile land, pleasantly situated near Essex; he has placed it under excellent cultivation, and has established a comfortable home for his family.

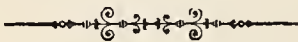
In 1865 Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Sarah S. Rogers, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Quillon) Rogers of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rogers removed to Utica, Missouri, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of three children: William, Mary L., and Franklin Q. The parents are making every effort to give their children a good education, a legacy of which no man can deprive them.



JOSEPH BUCK, one of the heaviest stock dealers in southwestern Iowa, is justly entitled to a space in the record of the enterprising citizens of Page County. He is a son of James and Alice (Curtice) Buck, and one of a family of seven children: Charles, Clinton, Edward, Caroline, Alice, Mary and Joseph. The father was a soldier under the Duke of Wellington and was present at the battle of Waterloo; he served ten years in the British army. In 1838 he emigrated to America and settled at Troy, New York, where he engaged at his trade, brick-making; there he lived ten or fifteen years, and then went to Hamilton, New York, where he passed the balance of his days.

Joseph Buck, of whom this notice is written, was born in England in 1835; he was but three years old when his parents sailed to America, and therefore has little memory of his native land. He received a common-

school education at Troy, New York, but earned no particular trade or profession. When quite a young man he began to trade and speculate, and at the age of twenty-one years he came as far west as Illinois. There he was united in marriage with Mary Herridge, a daughter of Barnerd and Mary A. (Proctor) Herridge. Four children have been born of this union: Lot, Bessie, Charles W. and Delphine. Mr. Buck lived in Stark and Peoria counties, Illinois, until 1875; he was engaged in buying and selling live-stock and in other agricultural pursuits. Deciding that there were still better facilities for carrying on the business in which he had already been so successful, he came to Iowa in 1875, and settled on his present farm; it consists of 200 acres of land, especially adapted to stock-raising. Mr. Buck feeds large numbers of cattle for the Chicago market, buying and selling the year round. His annual business at the Bank of Essex is between two and three hundred thousand dollars. He is a man well known all over Page and adjoining counties for his honorable, upright dealing and strict adherence to business principles. Politically he is independent, but on national issues he votes the Democratic ticket.



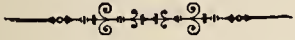
DANIEL WHITE is a member of an old family of German ancestry. Henry White, his grandfather, was born in Germany, and emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war. He was one of the first settlers in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was a large land-owner; he also owned two grist-mills and a still house. He was a very industrious and energetic man, and would have no man to work for him who could not eat his meals rapidly, for he said, "a man who eats fast works fast."

Christopher White, son of Henry White, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Poe, a daughter of George Poe, who was a brother to Adam and Andrew Poe, the celebrated Indian fighters. To Mr. and Mrs. White were born ten children who lived to maturity. Mr. White was a carpenter and millwright by trade and for many years managed the mills belonging to his father. He lived to be about seventy years of age, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. His brother Daniel, from whom our subject is named, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and served seven years; he suffered all the privations and hardships to which the American troops were subjected.

Daniel White, son of Christopher White, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1816, on the old homestead. He received a very limited education, but was early trained to manual labor. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Charlotte Anderson. She was born September 7, 1818, and is a daughter of James and Charlotte (Lottheria) Anderson, of Scotch-Irish descent. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White: Mary A., Elizabeth, James, Rebecca, Joseph, Margery, David H., Charlotte and Minerva.

After his marriage Mr. White settled on a small place in Fayette County and rented additional land for some years. In 1853 he removed to Illinois and bought a tract of 600 acres in Warren County. There he resided until 1877, when he came to Page County and purchased 600 acres. He has been prosperous and successful, and has lived a life of the most strict integrity. Mr. and Mrs. White are worthy and consistent members of the Reformed Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a staunch Democrat. He is a truly self-made man, and in his old age may well be

proud of his record. Few men who have begun life with so little have accumulated so much property simply through honesty and industry.



HENRY C. BINNS, one of the largest land-holders in Fremont Township, is one of the early settlers of Page County. Samuel Binns, his grandfather, was an Englishman from Yorkshire. His son, Jonathan Binns, was the real founder of the family in America, emigrating before his father when he was a yet young man twenty-four years of age. He located at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in various occupations. He married Hannah Morris, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Lewis) Morris, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. The Morris family were of Welsh descent and settled in Pennsylvania long before the Revolutionary war. All the brothers of Isaac Morris were officers in that struggle for liberty, and they also participated in the Indian wars and the war of 1812. The Lewis family originally settled in Virginia and belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers. Benjamin West, the celebrated portrait painter, was connected with this family. Isaac Morris was a substantial farmer in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and lived to the advanced age of eighty years. Jonathan Binns and wife reared a family of eleven children: Henry C., Isaac N., Robert, Elizabeth, Rebecca, George, Charles, Mary and Margaret. In early times the parents were Friends but afterward united with the Baptist Church. In 1855 Mr. Binns removed to Iowa, settling in Montgomery County, and finally removing to Page County. He was a man who made and spent a considerable amount of money. He was active, energetic and successful in business.

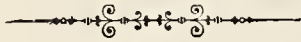
Henry C. Binns, the subject of this notice,

was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He obtained a good education in the common schools, and began life as a clerk in a store at Brownsville. When he was seventeen years old he secured employment as clerk on a steamboat, and for several years he was on the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which position he gave up in 1861 on account of ill health and took up a farm in Wapello County, where he regained his former strength; he returned to the river and in 1854 again abandoned it to come to Iowa; he settled the second time in Page County on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres. There were then but two families in the township, that of Aaron Stafford and a man by the name of Martindale. The following year Mr. Binns' father, brothers and sisters came to Iowa, and they all lived in a log house which occupied the site of the more modern residence.

Mr. Binns was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Robert Davis, one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, Iowa. Three children have been born of this union: Hester, William and Charles. The mother died in 1868, and in 1871 Mr. Binns was married to Miss Mariette Weidman, daughter of Philip Weidman.

In his political opinion Mr. Binn is a Republican. In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, he and his father and three brothers were the only men in Fremont and Pierce Townships who voted for John C. Fremont for President. The family were stanch abolitionists. Jonathan Binns had assisted the slaves to escape to Canada when he lived in Pennsylvania, and took an active interest in the cause of freedom. He had the honor of naming Fremont Township, which ranks among the best in the county.

Henry C. Binns, our worthy subject, has been a prosperous farmer, and by industry and wise management has added to his original homestead until he owns 420 acres in Page County; he owns about 440 acres in Montgomery County, Iowa, and both farms are under good cultivation. He has never accepted any political office, preferring to lead a private life. For twenty years he has served as school director, and has lent a helping hand to the cause of education wherever opportunity has presented itself. He is well informed on the leading questions of the day, and is highly esteemed in the community where he has so long resided.



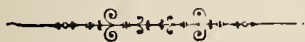
JOHAN QUIST was born in Smoland, Sweden, June 12, 1828, and is one of the prominent Swedish farmers of Page County. His father's name was John Hakason, and according to Swedish custom he took the Christian name of his father with the addition of son for a surname, thus John, John's son, Johnson; but there being so many Johnsons in Sweden, when he entered the army he was enrolled as John Quist, and on reaching this country he retained the name, which he has given to his children. His father was a farmer by occupation; he married Johanna Anderson, who died when our subject was but three years of age; he was her only child. The father afterward married Lena Anderson, and to them were born four children who grew to maturity: Frank, Swan, Charles and Anna M. They all emigrated to America and took the name of Quist, and all settled in Montgomery County, Iowa. The father came over in 1862 and lived with his children until his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of eighty years.

He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a devoted Christian.

John Quist, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared to farm life, but at the age of twenty-one years he joined the army. In 1852 he bade farewell to his native land and sailed away to America, locating in Henry County, Illinois. He began life here as do nearly all of his countrymen, by hiring out to farm labor; this practice has been of incalculable benefit both to the foreigner and the American, as we have as a result a large population of intelligent and prosperous farmers. In 1855 Mr. Quist was married to Magdalena Johnson, daughter of John and Berta (Peterson) Johnson. He then settled on a farm in Henry County, Illinois, and remained there until his removal to Page County in 1875. He purchased a farm of 320 acres of as fine land as can be found in all the county, and he has placed it under excellent cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Quist are the parents of nine children: Peter J., William, Amanda C., Elizabeth, Mollie, Minnie, Carl E., Julia E. and Anna B. These children are all receiving advantages in acquiring an education, and will be fitted to enter upon an active life much better than were their parents when they left their native land. Mr. Quist has been an industrious and frugal man and is deserving of much credit for the position he now occupies in the business circles of Page County. When he came to this country he had no capital but willing hands and a determination to succeed in his undertaking. He has been a liberal donor to the church, and has contributed largely to the Orphans' Home at Stanton, Iowa, and at Andover, Illinois, both Swedish institutions; he has also given generously to the Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, which is also under the management of his countrymen. He has always been public-

spirited and ready to aid any enterprise having for its object the advancement of the community or his own nationality. He is kind to the poor and has encouraged high moral principles in his neighborhood, where he is regarded as a valuable citizen.



GEORGE W. MOORE, a leading agriculturist of Page County, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, and hence is an American by adoption. His father, John Moore, was a native of county Monaghan, and a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Canada when a young man of twenty-one years, and remained there until he was injured by an accident, when he returned to his native land. He was there united in marriage to Jane Ross, a daughter of George Ross, of county Monaghan, and to them were born eight sons: William, Robert, Charles, Samuel R., George W., Thomas E., James and Jonah, all of whom are living excepting Jonah, who died in the army. Mr. Moore emigrated to America the second time about 1845, and settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he bought a farm and spent the remainder of his days. He died at the age of sixty-five years, respected and honored by all who knew him. Five of his sons served in the civil war, a good record for one family.

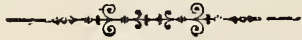
George W. Moore, the subject of this sketch, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, November, 1835, and received a common-school education in the United States, as he was a mere lad when his parents emigrated to America. He learned farming in early life, but when Abraham Lincoln made his second call for 300,000 more men, he left the plow and enlisted in Company I, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully for three years. He

was twenty-seven years of age and in the full vigor and strength of his manhood. One of his brothers was in the same company and never lost a day from his Regiment for any cause. George W. participated in the battle of Chickamagua and Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded in the leg, which disabled him for four months. He entered as a private but was immediately promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant, and after the battle of Chickamauga he was made First Lieutenant. At Lookout Mountain he was in command of his company. After he was wounded he was quartermaster of his regiment, serving in this capacity to the end of the war. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, January 21, 1865. He then returned to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and in 1868 he came to Page County, Iowa. He purchased a farm in Fremont Township, where he resided until the spring of 1875, when he sold out and bought his present farm, which consists of 340 acres of fine farming land, pleasantly located near Essex.

In November, 1875, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Harriet J. Price, daughter of the Rev. William and Lydia A. (Smith) Price, and of this union were born five children: Samuel R., William F., Clarence, Georgie and Alice J.

Mr. Moore has represented the people of his township in the office of trustee for three terms, assessor two terms, and in 1881 he was school treasurer of Pierce Township. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in his political opinions he is a staunch Republican. He stands high in the business circles of the county as a man of reliability and strict integrity. The Rev. William Price was born in western Maryland in 1827, and was of German descent. He was married in Wheeling, West Virginia, to Lydia A. Smith, and to them were born nine children all of whom

are now living. Mr. Price was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than a quarter of a century. In 1857 he removed to Iowa, and he with four other ministers organized the Protestant Methodist Church in Iowa, in which society he has always been a powerful factor.

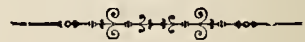


CHARLES A. JOHNSON.—In the subject of this sketch we have another example of the superior benefits and privilege of a free government, and also of the success which usually attends a determined will, an honest purpose, and industrious habits. Mr. Johnson is one of the prominent farmers in the county. He was born in Smoland, Sweden, June 22, 1834, and is a son of Jonas Neilson. Mr. Neilson was a farmer by occupation, and the father of ten children. He died in 1868, at the age of sixty eight years. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and took an active interest in religion.

Charles A. Johnson, son of the above, emigrated to America in 1852, at the age of eighteen years. He landed at New York, and came to Andover, Henry County, Illinois, where he hired out at farm labor. He was united in marriage to Hannah S. Lundberg, February 6, 1858, and to them were born nine children, eight of whom are living: Edna, August, Albert, Hilda, deceased, Lizzie, Eddie, Emma, Joseph and Anna. By industry and economy Mr. Johnson saved enough money to buy a farm of 120 acres, and he lived in Henry County until 1871, when he came to Page County, Iowa. He has prospered since coming to America beyond many native born citizens who have had much less with which to contend than a man of foreign birth, in a strange land in the

midst of a strange tongue. He has raised a large family of children and has accumulated a handsome property. He has been very liberal in assisting his own countrymen in America, and has made generous donations to the Swedish Orphans' Home at Stanton, Iowa. He has assisted in building and maintaining four churches. He has served his township as trustee for nine years and as county Supervisor six years; he has taken an active interest in the public schools and has been school director fifteen years. He and his wife are worthy members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which he is also a trustee. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

Whatever success Mr. Johnson has achieved in life has been through his own efforts. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community and is an honor to his countrymen and his family. His daughter Edna married Lemuel Hugner, a farmer in Illinois, and manager of the Orphans' Home in Henry County; they have three children. August married Ida Peters, and they are the parents of two children; their home is in Nebraska.



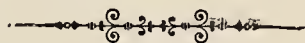
JAMES HUTSON, Siam, Taylor County, Iowa, is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Kentucky. His grandfather participated in the Indian wars of the early days of that State, when the settlers were constantly exposed to the attacks of the stealthy "Red Skins." Joseph Hutson, the father of James, was born and reared amid the wild scenes and dangers that surrounded the lives of the pioneers of Kentucky, and became accustomed to the hardships to which the early settlers were subjected. He married Margaret Bowlin, a daughter of James Bowlin, and seven children were born

of this union: John, Keziah, William, Sally, Lucinda, George, and James. Mr. Hutson owned a farm in Clay County, Kentucky, where he lived several years after his marriage. About 1840 he removed to Missouri, and settled on a tract of wild land, being the very first settler in Nodaway County. He is still living on this farm, at the age of eighty-two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church and stands high in the community. During the late war he suffered from the depredations of the bushwhackers, and at one time he was arrested and taken to St Joe, Missouri, but as no charge could be found against him he was set free.

James Hutson, son of Joseph Hutson, was born in Clay County, Kentucky, on his father's farm, and at the age of two years was brought by his parents to Missouri; there he grew up in the wilderness without any opportunities for acquiring an education. At the age of fourteen years he went with his uncle, Franklin Hutson, as a teamster on a freight train for the Government; two years later he joined a company and drove a herd of cattle across the plains to California. The train consisted of fourteen wagons, twenty-eight men, and 370 head of cattle. Five and six yoke of oxen were driven to a wagon, and thus they were broken on the way, commanding ready sale as work-cattle, when they reached California. The journey consumed six months and six days, and was made in safety. After his arrival in California young James engaged in gold mining, in which he continued two years; he then engaged in teaming until 1862, when he went to Salmon River, Oregon, during the great gold excitement at that place; there he lost his entire stake of four mules and \$700. He spent one season in the Umpqua Valley, Douglas County, Oregon, where he was engaged in farming and teaming. He then returned to

California, and at the end of one year he came back to his father's home, having been absent seventeen years. He remained under the parental roof two years, and was then married to Miss Mary Parker, a daughter of Frank and Rebecca Parker. Mr. Parker was a farmer by occupation and a native of Clay County, Kentucky. He was one of the early settlers of Taylor County, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutson were born three children: Rentilla, William A. and Ira C.

Mr. Hutson lived on a farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, eight years after his marriage, and then came to Siam, Taylor County, Iowa, where he has since resided. Like his father before him, he has always been a staunch Democrat. He is a man of determination and perseverance, and has had an honorable career. His children may take an honest pride in both their maternal and paternal ancestors, as descendants of good old pioneer stock, from which was sprung the men and women who have conquered the wilderness, making homes for themselves and leaving to their children the inheritance of noble and untarnished names.



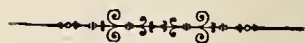
ADEN F. LARGE, M. D., Braddyville, Iowa, is one of the prominent physicians of Page County, where he has been engaged in a successful practice for eight years. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Large, was a native of New Jersey, and he married Annie Freeman. Their son, John Large, was also a native of New Jersey, and he married Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of Ireland; to them were born nine children, one of whom was William Large, the father of Dr. Large, the subject of this notice. He first saw the light of day at Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was a brick and stone

mason by trade. He married Levina Hankins, and they were the parents of seven children: Aden F., Mary E., Sarah A., John W., Missouri, deceased; Stephen D., and Alma J. The father of Mrs. William Large was David Hankins, a native of Virginia, and his wife was Jane Clevenger; they were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to maturity. In 1856 William Large removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile trade; he afterward purchased a farm in Taylor County and has been uniformly successful in all his business undertakings; he now owns 1,400 acres of land in Taylor County, Iowa, and Worth County, Missouri. He has all his life been a hard-working man; he has avoided debt and has kept his honor unspotted; he furnishes an example of what a man can accomplish who relies upon his own efforts and observes the laws of industry, economy, and integrity.

Dr. Aden F. Large, the son of William Large, began the study of pharmacy in the drug store of Dr. King at Bedford, Iowa; he then attended the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution. He then entered the Iowa City School of Pharmacy, where he completed the course of study; he was next graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1883-'84. During all these years of study he had been in practice, gaining practical experience in the art of healing. In 1881-'82-'83 he practiced at Shambaugh, Iowa, meeting with success; he also followed his profession in Worth County, Missouri, and at Platteville, Iowa. He attended lectures one year beyond the usual course. In 1884 he located at Braddyville, Iowa, and his extensive practice is the best evidence of his popularity. Demands for his services are not confined to one small neighborhood, but extend over a wide scope

of country. He is recognized as one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons, and a practical pharmacist and druggist. He holds certificates of pharmacy from three different States, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. He also holds certificates of courses of special study, which he has taken in addition to the regular course. He is a man who keeps up with the times in reading and is well versed in the discoveries of the medical world and the opinions of the most learned physicians and surgeons of the day. His library contains the latest and best works of the ablest authors on medical subjects.

Dr. Large is a conscientious physician, and takes a genuine delight in his profession. By hard labor he has endeavored to place himself among those physicians who thoroughly understand the science of medicine. He has met with decided success in his profession, not only from a medical standpoint, but also from a financial one. Aside from his high reputation as a physician he commands an extensive influence as a citizen. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order.



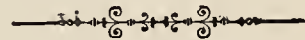
JOSEPH A. REID, one of the prominent early settlers of Amity Township, is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland during the time of Cromwell. James Reid, his grandfather, married in Ireland, and within three months, in 1790, he set sail for America; he first settled in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, and thence removed to Kentucky, where he was among the pioneers; he afterward went to Ohio, and in 1809 he settled in Greene County, Ohio. There he spent the remainder of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was a man of strong

principles and a decided, energetic character. He was the father of six sons: John, Robert, William, Thomas, Joseph and James, all of whom lived to rear families. Robert was the father of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, and one of the most eminent of newspaper men of the present age. John Reid, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, but during his infancy was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood; he received a common-school education and was well versed in the "three R's." He married Sallie Sterrett, and to them were born eleven children, of whom Joseph A. is the fourth. After his marriage John Reid settled in Greene County, Ohio, and spent the rest of his life in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a man of most excellent habits, and gave his children good moral training. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as were also his wife and children. He died at the age of eighty-two years on the old homestead in 1870; his widow survived him six years.

Joseph A. Reid was born May 1, 1824, in Greene County, Ohio, about six miles from Xenia. April 5, 1851, he was united in marriage to Margaret J. Long, a daughter of James and Elsie (Boggs) Long. The Longs were an old family from Virginia, who settled in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Reid were born seven children: James H., who married Sadie Lorimer; John F., who married Margaret McCullough; Julia E., wife of Archie Anderson; Edward H., who married Mamie Maiden; Anna L., wife of L. H. Goudy; Jane W. and William L.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Reid removed to Muncie, Indiana, and was engaged in the lumber business there for six years. In 1857 he came to Iowa and settled near Amity College, on land which he had bought of the college. His children, the daughters

as well as the sons, have been educated at Amity College. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and has been a trustee of Amity College for twenty-eight years, and is now president of the board. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. He has served as County supervisor and also as township trustee. In his business he has been prosperous and now owns 240 acres of fine farming land. He is alive to all the political questions of the day, and formerly was a Republican. He was a strong Abolitionist and Union man during the war, and voted for Horace Greeley; he is now in favor of the third party, as he is a staunch Prohibitionist, believing the temperance question the most vital of the day. Mr. Reid is a clear thinker, an interesting conversationist, and a man of pure principles and high purpose. His views are the result of a life of long and varied experience; his record is of the best, and his character and reputation are unspotted.

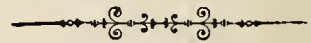


JOHN W. McKINLEY, a prominent agriculturist of Amity Township, has been identified with the interests of Page County since the year 1858. His great-great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in the southern part of York County, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles from Lancaster city, at a time long antedating the Revolutionary war; there are still some of the descendants of the original family living on the old homestead. They were Scotch Presbyterians, and the succeeding generations of the family have always held to that belief. The great-grandfather, Stephen McKinley, was born on the old farm, and the dusky Indian children were often his playmates. He was too young to be a soldier in

the war of the Revolution, but his brother David served in that conflict. Thomas McKinley, son of Stephen McKinley, was also born on the family homestead and spent all his days there. He married Elizabeth Wilson, and they had a family of nine children, who lived to maturity. Thomas McKinley was a prosperous farmer, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church and a man of sterling traits of character. Stephen McKinley, his son, the father of John W., was born on the McKinley homestead and resided in that locality all his life. He married Jane Andrew, who was of Scotch ancestry. To them were born five children: John W., Robert A., James W., Elizabeth J. and Rosina P. The members of this family are now widely scattered. Stephen McKinley was a quartermaster in the civil war. He was a man of fine constitution and of an active, vigorous temperament. He enjoyed the confidence of all his fellow-citizens to a great degree. For three years he was County Auditor, and two terms he represented the county in the State Legislature. He was personally acquainted and on terms of friendship with the Hon. Simon Cameron. He was a Democrat, but during the excitement of the Rebellion he became allied with the Republican party. He had an active mind and took a deep interest in all the important questions of the day. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years.

John W. McKinley, the subject of this biographical notice, is the son of Stephen and Jane (Andrew) McKinley, and was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, attending both the common and select schools. At the age of twenty-two years he began teaching in York County and followed the profession many years. In 1856 he was

united in marriage to Margaret A. Moughtin, a daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Moughtin. Four children were born of this union, who have lived to maturity: Mary E., Maggie L., Joseph A. and James M. In 1858, as before stated, Mr. McKinley came to Page County, Iowa, and settled at College Springs; there he taught school three years and afterward taught several country schools. He served as Justice of the Peace twenty years, for two years was County Surveyor, and has held other township offices. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery and was a staunch Union man. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been deacon twenty-three years. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Amity College for twenty-five years. He is a practical farmer and has accumulated considerable property. During all the years he has resided in Page County he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who know him, and has made an enviable reputation.



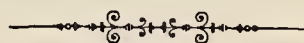
CORYDON B. McCLELLAND is numbered among the progressive citizens of the county of Page. In order to learn something of his ancestry we will go back to his great-grandfather, a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent. He emigrated to this country at a very early day and settled in Wetsmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His son, William McClelland, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation; he married Martha Sharp and they had eight children born to them. Robert McClelland, their son, and the father of the subject of this notice, was born on the old homestead in 1815, and received a very good common-school ed-

ucation. He married Nellie Kirkpatrick, a daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom Corydon B. is the oldest. After his marriage Robert McClelland engaged in agricultural pursuits in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. In 1876 he removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where he died in 1885; he was a man of high principle and good habits, and deserved the esteem and respect which he constantly received. He was prominently identified with the public interests of his county, and held many public offices. He died at the age of seventy years.

Corydon B. McClelland was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He received an academic education and began life as a school-teacher in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; he afterward followed his profession in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa. May 24, 1863, he was united in marriage with Jane S. McCartney, a daughter of William and Grace (Scott) McCartney. The McCartneys descended from Alexander McCartney, who came from the Highlands of Scotland to the Lowlands, and brought with him his sister Janet, about five generations from Mrs. McClelland, who was born in Scotland; her parents emigrated from Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the summer of 1839, and after landing settled in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are the parents of five children: Robert A., Herbert L., Hattie J., who died in infancy; Annie G. and Adaline E. Mr. McClelland was engaged in farming in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and in 1869 he removed to Missouri and settled on a farm in Vernon County; the land was wild and unimproved, and he and his family encountered all the hardships of pioneer life. At the end of seven years he came to Page County, Iowa, and purchased a farm

west of Clarinda, on which he lived five years; he then came to College Springs, in order to give his children the advantages offered by the college. Robert A. was graduated in the scientific course in 1887, and Herbert and Annie are juniors in the classical course. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. McClelland is trustee, class-leader and steward; he has also been Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the college since his residence here, and is elected for two years to come. He was recently elected clerk of his township. He has been prosperous in business and has been able to give his children excellent educational advantages. The family is descended from a long line of American pioneers and soldiers, and deservedly stands high in the community in which they reside.



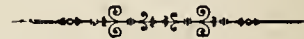
RALPH H. HOLLAND has been identified with the history of Page County since 1876, and is one of her substantial and progressive farmers. His remote ancestors came from England and settled near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Ralph Holland, his grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin and Illinois; he lived a good many years in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and was a farmer by occupation. He had but one son who lived to manhood, Thomas Holland, the father of our subject; he lived to be over ninety years of age, and died in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Thomas Holland was born in the county in which his father ended his days, and was a miner in the mines near Galena, Illinois. He married Mary Hamilton, and they had born to them ten children: Ann, Elizabeth, Ralph H., Thomas, Edwin, John,

Mary, George, William and Enoch. Mr. Holland became a prosperous farmer, and was always very industrious and frugal in his habits. He was a man of a quiet nature, and although a strong Republican he took very little interest in active politics. He was careful and conscientious in the training of his children, teaching them strict principles of morality, and to lead true Christian lives.

Ralph H. Holland, son of Thomas and Mary (Hamilton) Holland, was born September 9, 1837, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, near Galena. He received a common-school education and worked on a farm through his boyhood; he was accustomed to working in the lead mines near Galena. In the spring of 1861 he went to California via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco in May. He engaged in prospecting and mining for gold at Virginia City, Nevada, and remained there nearly seven years, returning to his home the latter part of 1867, having been fairly successful. The following March he went to Omaha, and took the steamer up the Missouri River to Fort Benton, going thence by stage to Helena, Montana, where he resumed mining at Cove Gulch, twenty-two miles from Helena. He remained there until fall and came back to Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The next year he bought land in Minnesota, on the Red River, which he disposed of the following spring, coming to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1870 he came, with his brother John, to Fremont, Iowa, where he resided till 1876. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Hattie Rawden, daughter of Richard and Aurelia Bawden, old settlers of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Holland have been born four children who have lived to maturity: Ralph, George W., Arthur B. and Samuel L. In 1876 Mr. Holland removed to his present farm, consisting of 250 acres of fine land

situated near Essex, and considered one of the most desirable farms in the county.

Our worthy subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken several degrees. When a resident of Fremont Township he represented the people as trustee, discharging his duties with ability. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He has endeavored to live up to the high moral teachings and principles of his father, and enjoys the reputation of being a thoroughly upright and honorable citizen.



JAMES BIRNEY LOUGHLIN, one of the leading citizens of Amity Township, has been identified with the business interests of Page County for the past thirty-four years. John Loughlin, his grandfather, was born in South Carolina; he married Mary Dalrymple, and to them were born eleven children. They removed from South Carolina in 1808 to Ohio, and settled near Greenville. James G. Loughlin, his son and the father of the subject of this notice, was born in South Carolina in 1805; he was trained to the occupation of a farmer and received his education in the common schools. He married Ruth Russell, daughter of Judge Russell, of Fayette County, Illinois. Of this union three children were born: William P., John, Judson and James Birney. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Loughlin removed to Putman County, Illinois, where he resided from 1829 to 1858, when he came to Page County and settled at College Springs; here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, although formerly he had been a merchant, and at one time he was interested in the nursery business. He has always been a man of sterling principles and undoubted integrity. He is a devout member of the Congregational

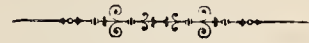
Church and for many years has served as deacon. He has ever been a friend to education and religion and has given liberally of his means for their support.

James Birney Loughlin, son of James G. and Ruth (Russell) Loughlin, was born in Putnam County, Illinois, where he attended the common schools and the academy. In early life he began the study of the nursery business and was soon able to embark in the trade for himself. In 1858 he shipped the first nursery stock to College Springs by steamboat to Forest City, Missouri, and thence by teams to College Springs. He has been successful in this enterprise, and he with his father and brother was the first to engage in the business in Page County. This firm introduced many of the most beautiful shade trees and fine fruit trees in which this county abounds, and the value of this service to the people is not excelled by any other.

In 1863 Mr. Loughlin was united in marriage at College Springs, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Cross, a daughter of Rev. John and Lucinda (Hulbert) Cross. Mr. Cross is a Congregationalist minister, and was also an ardent abolitionist. To Mr. and Mrs. Loughlin have been born six children: Edna J., Judson, Harriet G., A. Burdette, Sarah A. and Ruth R. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Loughlin was afterward married to Mrs. L. A. Martin (*nee* Gibson). One child has been born of this marriage, James G. Mrs. Loughlin has one son by her first marriage, Cyril P. Martin, a student at Amity College.

Our worthy subject is still engaged in the nursery business; he has always carried a good, reliable stock, and has won the success which his merit deserves. He is a member of the board of trustees of Amity College, and has labored in various ways in behalf of this institution. His career in this county has been one of honor and integrity, and he

ranks among the leaders of the community in which he resides. He and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church.



SILAS WHITE, a resident of Douglas Township, is entitled to a space in this record of the leading citizens of Page County, and will next claim our attention. His ancestors have an honorable right to be called American citizens, as they fought for American principles and American institutions in every war from the Revolution to the Rebellion. John White, the grandfather of Silas White, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country when a young man of twenty years, just in time to engage in the war of the Revolution; he served all through that memorable struggle for liberty.

William White, the maternal grandfather, also served through that war. The father and two brothers of Silas White served in the war of 1812, one of them being a Captain. Three of his brothers, Shem, Paul, and Charles, were soldiers in the Rebellion, serving all through that conflict, and receiving honorable discharges. This is a military record of which a family may well be proud, as no nobler ancestors can be found in the history of any nation.

After the Revolution John White, the grandfather of Silas, settled on a farm near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and there he was married and reared a family of nine children: Thomas, John, William, Shortes, James, Betsey, Mary, Nancy, and Sally. The father was a strict Presbyterian and an elder in the church for many years. He died at the age of eighty years. He was a man widely known among the early settlers as a man of great integrity of character.

William White, son of John White, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer. After his service in the war of 1812 he was united in marriage to Polly White, his cousin and the daughter of William White. To them were born thirteen children: Daniel, Foster, Ruth, Jane, Shem, Silas, Paul, Theodore, Tabitha, Andrew, Jacob, Martha, and Charles. They all lived to maturity, and all but two were married and reared families. This is indeed a remarkable record. After his marriage Mr. White settled on a farm in Indiana County, Pennsylvania; he had acquired a good education and taught school; he was also a surveyor; he was especially well read in history, and was a very intelligent man. In his early life he was a Presbyterian, but in later years he became a Baptist. Politically he was a Whig, and later was an Abolitionist, raising his voice and registering his vote against the crime of slavery. He was known as a very just and honorable man, and was possessed of true dignity of character. He died at the age of seventy-three years, and his memory is cherished with affectionate regard by all his descendants.

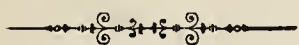
Silas White, our worthy subject, the son of William and Polly (White) White, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1823. The first schools he attended were taught by his father; his youth was spent on a farm, and he was trained in the details of agriculture. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the lumber business; this was at that time a very profitable enterprise, as he often made \$10 per day. He purchased 800 acres of land in Clearfield County and cut off the timber, converting it into lumber; he continued in this business twelve years, and was very prosperous. He was united in marriage to Catherine Miller, the daughter

of John and — (McClaren) Miller. Mr. Miller was an Irish soldier under the English government, and was drowned when his daughter Catherine was a girl seventeen years of age. After the death of her husband Mrs. Miller removed with her family of seven children from Canada to Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born six children, all of whom have lived to be married and rear families. Their names are Mary, Edmond, Thomas F., A. Judson, Carrie E. and Elizabeth.

In 1859 Mr. White removed to Iowa and settled in Page County on a farm in Douglas Township. He now owns 120 acres of fine farming land clear of any incumbrance; an idea of the quality of the soil may be gained from the fact that eighty-two bushels of corn to the acre have been raised on it. The farm was granted to Mr. White's father by the Government on a land-warrant for his services in the war of 1812; this was finally deeded to Mr. White, and he has converted the wild prairie into a farm of exceeding richness and fertility. For seventeen years he has been engaged in a suit with the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the company claiming that his farm comes within the boundary of their grant; but he has successfully combatted the suit in its various forms for years, and finally has been victorious, his claim being that when the grant was made to the railroad company, he was already in possession of it by virtue of the warrant issued to his father for his services in the war of 1812. His determination in the defense of his rights is to be admired, and all just and reasonable men rejoice in his success.

Mr. White was converted to the Baptist faith when seventeen years of age and became a member of the church at the age of twenty-two. In 1859 he was licensed to preach the

Gospel; he was one of the founders and incorporators of the First Baptist Church at Red Oak, Iowa, and assisted largely with his means in its building; he became one of the trustees and served in that capacity a number of years; he also preached there frequently and taught in the Sabbath-school, although he lived twelve miles distant from the church. After 1872 he began preaching in his own district, holding meetings in the school-house. He has labored faithfully and earnestly in the cause of his Master; he was ordained a minister at Red Oak in 1862. He has diligently endeavored to bring up his children in the principles of right and truth, and to instil into their minds the truths of the Christian religion. He has served as Justice of the Peace for four years, and has acceptably filled many other township offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a Union League man during the war. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and is a genuine patriot in his devotion to his country. He is in comfortable circumstances, and his family are all well settled; they may well take pride in their father's example, and in having descended from a long line of American pioneers and soldiers, and this noble record should be preserved for the many generations to come.



FREDRIC NELSON, one of the most substantial and progressive citizens of Amity Township, first saw the light of day amid the pine-clad hills of Sweden. He is a son of Neils Peterson, and after the Swedish system the son was named Fredric Neilson, meaning Fredric, the son of Neils. In order to Anglicize the name the spelling was changed to Nelson. Neils Peterson was a prosperous farmer and owned his land. In Sweden the

farms are all named "and the people are designated as from such a farm; the name of the Peterson farm was "Nos;" the farm was obtained through his marriage, the land having been in the possession of his wife's family for generations. He married Catherine Anderson, and to them were born ten children: Peter, Neils, Andrew, Fredrick, Lars, Carl, John, Oliver, Maria and Caroline. Mr. Peterson passed his life on his farm, living to the advanced age of ninety years; his wife lived to be eighty-five years old. They lived in comfort and plenty, and were a happy, contented family. A greater number of the Peterson family emigrated to America and located in the Western States. Neils Peterson was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

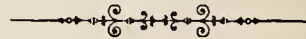
Fredric Nelson was born in 1835, and at the age of eighteen years he set sail for America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Having an energetic temperament and a considerable amount of ambition he was desirous of trying his fortune in a new country. He landed in New York city in 1853 and proceeded directly to Chicago, where he engaged as a laborer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; he spent the winter of 1853-'54 in this way, and then tried farming in Illinois until 1856. He carefully saved his earnings and when he had accumulated between \$350 and \$400, he came to College Springs, Iowa, and invested in stock in Amity College, being one of the original stockholders; he received land from the college and also pre-empted land in Lincoln Township. He worked at various occupations and saved a sum sufficient to enable him to attend Amity College three years.

In 1861 Mr. Nelson was married to Julia N. Johnson, a daughter of James P. and Margaret (Rouse) Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a native of the State of New York. The

Ross family lived in New York State for many generations, and one of them loaned money to the Continental Government; they were true patriots and loyal citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of two children: Emma W. and Hattie, who died at the age of four years and eight months. Mr. Nelson settled on his present farm in 1861, and now owns 240 acres of as fine land as lies in Page County; he has made many valuable improvements and has a large orchard. He is a member of the board of trustees of Amity College, and is also a trustee of the Congregational Church, of which he and his wife are members. He has also represented the people of his township in the various local offices. He has been agent for the American Emigration Society, and while acting in that capacity he crossed the ocean ten times; he was instrumental in bringing many of his countrymen to this country, where they have secured homes for themselves and have led happy, prosperous lives. On one of these trips Mrs. Nelson accompanied her husband and spent three years in her native land; there Emma W. was born.

Mr. Nelson is a man who has shown great perseverance and strength of character. He began life without a dollar and is a self-made man in every sense of the world. He has been very industrious and frugal, and has understood how to save as well as to make money; being of a strong constitution he has frequently worked extra hours for extra pay. While acting as agent for the Emigration Society he advertised the resources and advantages of America with such success that thousands of his countrymen became interested, and the King of Sweden, fearing the loss of many good subjects, issued a proclamation to induce them to remain. But many who wished to better their condition entrusted their prospects and money to Mr. Nelson

with the greatest confidence, so that many dollars were held by him for others. He opened an office in Chicago, where he lived three years; he also acted as the Scandinavian agent for the Inman Steamship Line. He then owned 560 acres of land in Amity Township, and was in very prosperous circumstances; his credit stood high both in Europe and America, and this was taken advantage of by dishonest men, and a large amount of money belonging to him and others who had entrusted their means to him, was stolen. Although Mr. Nelson was not legally responsible he went to work and replaced every dollar to the innocent sufferers. Through all these adverse circumstances he has preserved his reputation unspotted, a legacy more precious than gold. He is now local agent for the Inman Line. He is entitled to great credit for his success in life and for the fortitude with which he has met adversity.



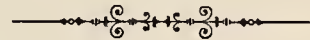
WILLIAM W. ANDERSON is one of the thrifty, prosperous, young farmers of this county. Simon Anderson, his grandfather, was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. Jonathan Anderson, son of Simon and father of William W., was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, July 28, 1805. When he was but five months old his parents removed to Ohio. April 8, 1830, he was united in marriage to Julia A. Gardner, daughter of George and Catherine (Dorsey) Gardner. George Gardner was an old pioneer preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing many years in Licking County, Ohio; he preached in all that part of Ohio in the days of its first settlement. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and in his young manhood followed boating. The pioneer Methodist Episcopal preachers rode

a large circuit, or walked if too poor to ride, and preached the gospel to settlers in log cabins, or in the shade of the trees, "God's first temples." He continued preaching after he was an old man; he reared a large family and was in comfortable circumstances. He came to Iowa in 1876 with the Andersons, and sometimes preached in the pulpit. He died at the great age of ninety-nine years, lacking but a few weeks of being 100 years old. He was with his children in Ohio at the time of his death. He was a remarkable man in many respects and was well known for his great piety. He was not afraid of death and had a firm belief in the truths of the Christian religion.

Jonathan and Julia A. (Gardner) Anderson had born to them nine children: Daniel, Catherine, Nancy, Maria, Sarah, Rachel, James, who died from exposure during the late civil war; Ellen and William. The father was a prosperous farmer in Ohio, and owned the land on which he resided until 1866; he then came to Iowa and located in Henry County, and in 1875 he removed to Page County. He had bought a farm in Henry County, and when he came to Page County he purchased 222 acres of land. He died July 24, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He and his good wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of great industry and integrity of character, and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Mrs. Anderson was born May 18, 1811, and died November 3, 1881.

William W. Anderson, the subject of this notice, was born November 17, 1852, in Licking County, Ohio, and came with his parents to Iowa at the age of twelve years. He was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. He married Merab Harlan, a daughter of William and Emma (Johnson) Harlan,

and six children were born of this union: Eldia S., Florence, Verner, Leroy, Clarence and Myrtle. After his marriage Mr. Anderson settled on the homestead, of which he now owns 122 acres. He is a young farmer of energetic and industrious habits, and has inherited his father's superior business qualifications. Mrs. Anderson's father, William Harlan, was born in Indiana, and is a son of John Harlan, a native of South Carolina. He and his wife had four children born to them: Nancy, Alice, Merab and John K. Mr. Harlan was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, a member of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His death was caused by disease contracted in the service.

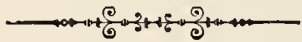


FRANKLIN McCURDY is one of the prominent farmers of Buchanan Township. He was born April 10, 1834, in county Londonderry, Ireland, and is a son of Nanian McCurdy, a weaver by trade. He left the beautiful "Emerald Isle" when but fifteen years of age and emigrated to America; he landed in Philadelphia and afterward obtained work in an iron furnace in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Before coming to this country he had followed the sea, and young as he was he was considered an able sailor. He worked in the iron furnace, the largest in the United States, for six months, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the machinist's trade with the firm of Frank Bonsell & Co. At the end of one year he began running a stationary engine at Troy, Ohio, where he remained two years. At the end of this period he came to Iowa and settled in Page County.

In 1859 Mr. McCurdy was united in marriage to Miss Esther Seabolt, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Baker) Seabolt. Ten

children were born of this union: William M., Franklin M., John E., Robert J., Ada, Ida B., Ella, Mertie, E. S. and Ora K. Two years after his marriage Mr. McCurdy settled on his present farm, then in a wild state, but now converted into a fine, fertile farm with excellent improvements. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man who stands high in the community and merits the respect of all good citizens. William M. McCurdy married Emma Foster; John E. married Rena Wilson, and Robert J. married Nora Foster. William Seabolt, father of Mrs. McCurdy, came from Tennessee to Page County in 1859 and managed a steam saw-mill for three years. He then removed to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he lived until his death. He was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Jacob E., Lovell E., Bryant, Elihu, Edward, Allie, Priscilla, Eliza, Esther and Matilda.

Franklin McCurdy, the subject of this sketch, is a self-made man, and by industry and economy he has become the owner of a fine homestead of 240 acres. He and his estimable wife have brought up their children to frugal habits and may well take pride in what they have accomplished.



HENRY LAUB is one of the prominent land-owners and farmers of Buchanan Township. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Philip Laub, who was a gardener by occupation; he also learned the art of printing in the city of Stuttgart and became very skillful, commanding high wages. He continued in the printing business eighteen years and was one of the principal men in a large establishment where the only newspaper in a wide

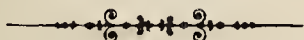
community was printed. He owned land and town property and was considered well off. He married Rosina Heller, and three children were born of the union: Ernest, Gustavus and Henry. The father died at the age of forty-three years. He was a member of the Christian Church and also belonged to a benevolent secret society among the printers, from which his wife drew a pension for many years; she lived to be nearly seventy years old.

Henry Laub, son of Philip and Rosina Laub, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1834. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen years he emigrated with his brother, Gustavus, to Ohio; and for six years was engaged at work in the vineyards near Cincinnati. In 1854 he came to Bureau County, Illinois, but remained there only four months; he then came to Page County, Iowa, and entered 120 acres of Government land, which is his present homestead.

In 1860 Mr. Laub was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Shearer, daughter of Joel and Mary (Farer) Shearer, natives of North Carolina and early settlers in Page County. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Laub, one of whom died in infancy: Mary A., wife of Robert Donison; Rosina, wife of Henry Carr; Margaret L., wife of William Nixon; William E., Tabitha J., Charles H., Effie L., George L., Thomas E., Ira D., Ivy P. and Sarah M., twins.

In 1864 Mr. Laub entered Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, Decatur, Alabama, and several skirmishes. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church while his wife belongs to the Baptist Church. He is an ardent Republican, but believes in free trade. He has taken an act-

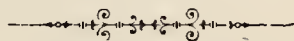
ive interest in educational affairs and has held the office of school director. He has been industrious and thrifty, and by wise management has accumulated a competence. He owns 500 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in Page County, well improved. He has brought up a large family of children and has given them a liberal education. He is well worthy of the esteem in which he is held by the entire community.



JOSIAH THOMPSON, one of the leading farmers of the county, is a son of Larkin Thompson, who was one of the oldest settlers of Page County, having settled here in 1844. Larkin Thompson was born in Ray County, Tennessee, April 11, 1809, and is one of a family of nine children. One of his brothers was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in the service. He was married in Tennessee, January 11, 1830, and three children were born of this union: Mary C., Emeline E. and Josiah. The father was a farmer by occupation; he removed with his family to Rushville, Illinois, and thence to Missouri, settling in Buchanan County, where he remained several years. He then came to Iowa in 1844, and settled in East River Township, Page County, about four miles southeast of Clarinda. In 1846 he moved to Buchanan Township and settled on the land now owned by his grandson, F. M. Thompson; he died there June 3, 1879. He was a successful farmer and was among the most highly respected of the old pioneers. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party.

Josiah Thompson, the subject of this notice, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, February 12, 1839. He obtained his education in the pioneer log school-house and there-

fore enjoyed rather limited advantages. His parents removed to Buchanan Township when he was but five years old, and he has passed his life since that time in Page County. His father being a farmer he was naturally trained to the same occupation. He was united in marriage to Charlotte M. Bridgman, and four children have blessed this union: Larkin F., Artemisia, Frank M. and John. After his marriage Mr. Thompson settled on his present farm, where he has led an industrious and energetic life; he has added to his first investment until he now owns 316 acres of choice land in an excellent state of cultivation. In political opinion he is a stanch Democrat, but he has never aspired to public office. He is an honorable, law-abiding citizen whose word is as good as his bond.



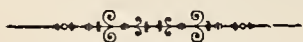
SILAS INGRAM, the subject of this biographical notice, is a resident of section 28, Nodaway Township. It was in the year 1854 that he came to Page County, landing in the month of October. He was born in Scott County, Virginia, August 11, 1814, and is now seventy-five years old, past the "three score and ten" allotted to man. He is a son of Silas and Sarah (Spear) Ingram. The father was born in Scott County, Virginia, and the mother was a native of North Carolina.

Silas, Jr., spent his early youth on a farm, and at the age of fourteen years he went to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed until he came to Iowa. At the age of eighteen years he removed to Tennessee. He was married in Campbell County, Tennessee, in 1843, to Miss Sarah Hampton, who was born in Tennessee in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram resided there until 1854, when in company with five other families they emi-

grated to Page County, Iowa. Some of the company had horses and others had oxen, and it was a long and tedious trip; they crossed the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky, and went via Terre Haute, Indiana, across the great prairie State of Illinois to Warsaw, below Keokuk, Iowa; thence they followed the Mormon trail, fording the streams and camping by the wayside at night. Upon their arrival in Page County there were but a few log cabins to welcome them. Mr. Ingram settled a quarter of a mile south of his present place, built a log cabin, and set about making a home. He furnished his family with meat by killing wild game. Thinking he might better his condition he removed to Nodaway County, Missouri, but after one year he returned to his present location. His farm consists of eighty acres of land, much of which he has cleared and converted into excellent farm land.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have six children living: Laban S., Mahala, wife of Ralph De-lop; Frank David, William, Sarah, wife of David McCuen and Eva M.

Politically our subject is a stanch Republican. He has served acceptably as a member of the school board. He was reared a Methodist and believes in the teachings and government of that church. Notwithstanding his advanced years he is quite rugged and shows the temperate life he has lived. He is, indeed, a genuine pioneer, and claims our respect and admiration. He has reared a family, an ornament to any community.



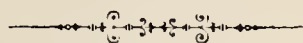
JAMES A. BURCH is one of the leading farmers of his township, and will form the subject of the next biographical sketch in this work. His grandfather, John Burch, came from Virginia and settled in

Greene County, Indiana, at an early day, when he was numbered with the pioneers. He married Louisa Baze, and they reared a family of nine children; he lived for nearly thirty years in Greene County, and all of his children were born there. In 1855 he emigrated to Iowa and located in Fayette County; ten years later he removed to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he died in 1878. He was a man who commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens; he was called to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, and for several years was director of schools in Iowa and Missouri. In politics he was a stanch Democrat and was well informed on the leading questions of the day. He was a man of temperate and moral habits, and by a quiet and steady industry he accumulated a handsome property. At the time of his death he owned over 400 acres of land in Nodaway County, Missouri. His widow still lives, at the age of eighty-eight years. His son Abner, the father of James A., was born in Greene County, Indiana, and began farming when quite a young man. He married Stacy Carmichael, a daughter of Archibald and Martha (Pennington) Carmichael, and to them were born thirteen children, all growing to years of maturity. Abner Burch lived in Greene County ten years after his marriage and then removed to Fayette County, Iowa, and lived near his father. His wife being dissatisfied he returned the next year to Indiana and settled in Owen County, where he remained until 1862; in that year he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and raised one crop, after which he went to Page County, Iowa; later he returned to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he now lives on a farm. He is an ordained minister in the Baptist Church and a man who has earnestly worked for the cause of his Master and the good of his fellow-men.

James A. Burch, son of Abner Burch, was

born in Greene County, Indiana, March 16, 1850, and was but five years of age when his father removed to Iowa. He was a bright, intelligent lad, but received only the limited education afforded in the new western country. In 1869 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Creps, a daughter of John and Mary (Waltner) Creps. Nine children were born of this union: Louis A., Cora E., deceased at the age of four years; Stacy J., William A., Harriet G., Carrie E., Marvy A., Leila E. and Moses. After his marriage Mr. Burch lived in Nodaway County, Missouri, and also spent one year in Texas before he came to Page County. He now owns a farm of 365 acres which is well improved, and is situated three-quarters of a mile from Braddyville. He and his wife are devout members of the Baptist Church and he has been a deacon for seventeen years. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters and has filled the office of school director in his district. By hard work and patient endeavor, assisted by his faithful wife, he has accumulated a competence; but of far more importance in the record of his life is the reputation he has made as a man of sterling worth and deep integrity of character. He has endeavored to bring up his children in the paths of rectitude and right and they all merit the respect of the entire community. John Creps, the father of Mrs. Burch, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. His father, John Creps, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, and married Nancy Ziegler. To them were born eight children. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Burch emigrated to America before the war of the Revolution, but being too young to serve as a soldier he assisted in erecting breastworks for the defense of the soldiers. He learned the tailor's trade, and in later life owned a farm in Union County, Pennsylvania. John Creps was a consistent member of the

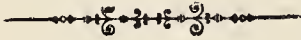
Presbyterian Church and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his townsmen to an extraordinary degree.



H BROCKMAN, one of the ambitious young farmers of Page County, is an adopted citizen of America, his birthplace being Oldenberg, Germany, and the time of his birth May 31, 1864. His parents, John Henry and Catherine (Drace) Brockman, were also natives of the "Fatherland," but emigrated to America and settled in Mason County, Illinois, when H. H. was an infant. There were only two children who lived to maturity, our subject and Mrs. Lizzie D. McCabe, who still lives in Mason County on the old farm. The father died in October, 1873, and the mother passed away in October, 1887.

Mr. Brockman was reared to farm life and obtained his education in the common schools of Mason County, Illinois. He remained there until the spring of 1890, when he came to Page County for the purpose of investing in land and making a home for himself. He bought a valuable farm in Harlan Township, containing 118 acres; it was improved by Robert McElhose, and is worth \$50 per acre. The buildings are all of a most substantial character and are well arranged; the orchard, one of the most desirable features of a western farm, is surrounded by two rows of evergreen trees, which make a perfect wind-break, protecting the trees from the strong winds of the winter. The improvements have been made at a cost of \$2,500, and there is little to be desired in addition to all the conveniences for modern farming. In this free land every citizen, whether native or adopted, must be guided more or less by the political creed of one of the

parties, and Mr. Brockman is identified with the Democrats. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran. He is in the prime of young, vigorous manhood, is energetic and industrious, and we anticipate for him a successful career in his newly found home where true merit is ever appreciated.



JOHN KRABILL, a prominent farmer of Page County, was a soldier in both the Mexican and civil wars, and it is of rare occurrence that the writer of modern history has the honor to interview a veteran of the two wars. Our worthy subject was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, October 14, 1814, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Whitebread) Krabill; there were fourteen children in the family, one of whom died in the old country; the father emigrated to America in 1833, and located in Pennsylvania; he rented a farm in Butler County, on which he lived eight years; he then went to Allegheny County, but at the end of two years he came as far west as Ohio, and purchased a farm in Hardin County, where he resided until after the civil war; he then came to Iowa and lived with his son John, who kindly cared for him until death, which occurred when he was eighty-seven years old. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an honorable, industrious man. His wife died in the State of Ohio.

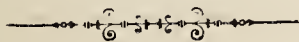
John Krabill, son of John and Elizabeth Krabill, was a young man of seventeen years when he emigrated with his father's family to this country; in his early youth he was put to work in the factories of Switzerland, and later he assisted his father on the farm. At the age of nineteen years he engaged as a boatman on the river steamboats, and continued in this employment ten years, plying

on the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama rivers. At New Orleans he enlisted in the United States service as a boatman in the Mexican war, running on the Rio Grande River; these boats were used in the transportation of troops and rations, and were regular Government vessels. Mr. Krabill was on the "White Swell," a small steamboat; he was in that service eleven months, and then returned to his home, securing employment in a saw-mill.

At the age of thirty years he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Beaver, a daughter of Joseph Beaver of Hardin County, Ohio. To them were born four children: John, deceased; Lonis, deceased; David and Elizabeth. The mother died, and Mr. Krabill married for his second wife Phœbe Cross, daughter of Peter and Susan (White) Cross of Logan County, Ohio. The Whites were from the State of New York, and the Cross family came from Pennsylvania. One child was born of this latter marriage: Mary, wife of Henry Sly, and they are the parents of three children.

After his marriage Mr. Krabill settled on a small farm in Hardin County, Ohio, where he remained eight years; in 1853 he came to Page County, Iowa, and located on his present farm; it consists of 250 acres in an advanced state of cultivation, and has many valuable improvements in the way of good substantial buildings. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Krabill enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the service fifteen months. He was in several engagements, and on a night ride he was thrown from his horse against a rail fence and was seriously injured; he has since been disabled on account of this accident and is entitled to a pension. He was honorably discharged at Marshall, Missouri, and since that time he has resided in Page County. He

and his wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of high purpose, and by industry and economy he has built up a fine home for his family. When he first came to this section of country he was obliged to go to St. Joe, Missouri, for all the necessities of life, and endured many privations. When a young man he contributed to the support of his parents, although his wages was small enough; he learned to mow with an old-fashioned scythe, and became quite proficient; he was also an expert in the use of an axe. The old pioneers were men who well understood the use of tools. Mr. Krabill is a man now past his "three-score years and ten," and bids fair to live many years. William White, grandfather of Mrs. Krabill, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his daughter, mother of Mrs. Krabill, holds a deed to sixteen acres of land in the State of Illinois, in acknowledgment of his services. At the age of fifteen years Mr. White was in the service of the Government, and sailed from New York to Havre de Grace until he was forty years old; after the war of the Revolution he settled in Logan County, Ohio.



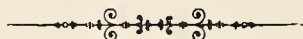
ELIZABETH J. HILES, one of the most practical and energetic women in Page County, is the widow of Peter Hiles, a native of Perry County, Ohio. His father, Henry Hiles, was born in the old Keystone State, and was afterward a farmer in Perry County, Ohio. He married Alice Ketchum, and to them were born twelve children. Henry Hiles removed to Nodaway County, Missouri, before the Rebellion, and he died at Braddyville, Iowa, in July, 1885, over one hundred years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow

still lives in Braddyville, with one of her daughters.

Peter Hiles, son of Henry Hiles, and husband of the subject of this notice, was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Peterson, a daughter of Michael and Frances (Tipton) Peterson. Of this union eight children were born, all of whom lived to maturity: Eliza F., Mary E., Martha J., William T., Henry A., John M., Ida A. and Charles E. After his marriage Mr. Hiles lived on a farm in Hocking County, Ohio, for five years; he then removed to Fulton County, Illinois, and resided there one year, at the end of which time he came to Washington County, Iowa, and purchased a farm, on which he lived twelve years; he gave special attention to the business of buying farms, and improving them for sale. We next find him settled on a farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he made his home for fourteen years; he then came to Page County and lived three years near Morseman, and removed thence to Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his days. When he was taken ill in Kansas, he was on a claim which he had taken up; his wife went to him at once, and not only nursed him through six long weary months of pain and suffering, but continued the cultivation of the land and earned the means of their support. Mr. Hiles had ever been a man of industrious habits and labored earnestly to make a home for his family. He was a consistent member of the Free Methodist Church, and was honored by all who knew him. Mrs. Hiles is a woman of excellent business qualifications; she has managed her property with good results and has brought up her family to habits of industry and thrift. She has been very self-sacrificing, and has been brave and courageous in meeting and overcoming her troubles.

Michael Peterson, father of Mrs. Hiles, was a native of Germany, and came with his father, Adam Peterson, to America when a small boy. He was reared on a farm in Franklin County, Ohio, and married Frances Tipton, a daughter of Thomas Tipton, of English ancestry. They were the parents of five children. Mr. Tipton died when Mrs. Hiles was but eight years old; the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years; she was married again, to John C. Taylor, of Keokuk County, Iowa.

Mary E. Hiles, deceased, married David Watkins; Eliza T. is the wife of Absalom Burch; Martha J. is the wife of Cyrus Hosterer; William T. married Nannie Nichols; John married Indiana Cole; Henry A. married Laura Cole; Ida R. is the wife of Louis Carver.



ANTON E. SEABLOM, farmer near Essex, was born in Sweden, September 29, 1859, on the old home farm called "Gnottnehult" in Ostergotland. His father, John P. Seablom, was also born on this farm, which has been in the family for generations; it consists of a fine tract of land, on which there are many lakes well-stocked with fish. Mr. Seablom married Evelyn Israelson, and the most of their children were born on this farm; they are named as follows: Charles J., Charlotte H., Peter A., Annie U., Aaron S., Anton E., David J., Sadie M. and Alice M. In 1866 the father emigrated to America with his family and settled in Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, where he lived seven years; at the end of that period he came to Page County and settled in Tarkio Township, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Seablom are worthy members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Seablom has served as

deacon. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

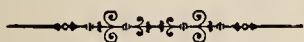
Anton E. Seablom was but six years of age when his parents emigrated to America. He attended the common schools of this country, and remained at home, assisting his father in the cultivation of his farm and the support of the family, until he had attained his majority. At the age of twenty-three years he went to work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Red Oak, and soon became fireman of a locomotive, which position he held for one year. In 1883 he determined to return to agricultural pursuits, and purchased 120 acres in Pierce Township, Page County, which he improved and sold, and in 1887 he bought his present farm, which consists of 160 acres.

Mr. Seablom was united in marriage, September 28, 1887, to Miss Josephine A. Lindburg, daughter of John and Charlotte (Wallin) Lindburg. Mr. Lindburg is a farmer in Douglas Township, Page County, and emigrated from Sweden to America in 1866; he settled first in Illinois, and then came to Page County in 1871. His family consists of five children: Elizabeth, Josephine, Mary, Alexander and Oscar. He is a prosperous farmer, owning 320 acres of choice land well improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton E. Seablom have had born to them one child, Herbert J. The parents are both members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Our subject is a man of excellent character and good habits. He is blessed with a robust constitution, and in this land of liberty and equality, he has an opportunity of realizing a reward for his labors and of meeting with appreciation of his abilities.

It is a matter of comment among intelligent American citizens that the young men of Scandinavia who come to this country have

almost without exception succeeded, not only in making a home, but in acquiring property, and that very rapidly. This is accounted for in the fact that the youth of Scandinavia receive early training in habits of industry and economy, and are taught to honor labor and despise the false pride and lack of principle which seek to accumulate wealth without effort.

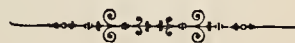


JAMES B. NEWMAN, an intelligent agriculturist of Washington Township, resides on section 14, where he owns a fine farm of 240 acres. He is a native of the "Buckeye" State, born in Madison County, July 14, 1822. He is a son of Isaac Newman, and a grandson of George Newman, a native of Virginia of English descent; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer settler in Ohio, where he located in 1833. Isaac Newman was reared in Ohio and there married Margaret Slaughter, a native of Maryland and a daughter of George and Priscilla (White) Slaughter, descendants of German and Irish ancestors. Eight children were born of this union, of whom James B. is the fourth. The parents removed to Illinois in 1852 and settled in Knox County, where they passed the remainder of their days.

James B. was reared to the occupation of a farmer; he received his education in the common schools of Mechanicsville, Ohio, and for a time was engaged in teaching. He was united in marriage, November 26, 1856, in Knox County, Illinois, to Miss Abbie H. Hoag, a daughter of James and Levina (Lee) Hoag. Mrs. Newman was born, reared, and educated in Otsego County, New York, and also resided in Dutchess County, New York. Her parents came to Knox County, Illinois,

in 1846. Mr. Newman was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Knox County, Illinois, until 1874, when he removed to Page County, Iowa. One year later he purchased his present farm, which was wild and unimproved; he has since devoted his energies to its development, and has established a most delightful home; there are 240 acres of land, and the improvements are all first-class; there are eight acres of grove and a fine orchard with an abundance of small fruits. The surroundings are all indicative of the prosperity and wise management of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman are the parents of five children: Gertrude, a successful teacher; Margaret, wife of J. A. Mawhinney; Joye, wife of S. W. Dewey; James S., and Jessie, who died at the age of four years. The parents are worthy members of the Baptist Church of Northboro, and are active in all religious and moral reforms of the day. Politically Mr. Newman is identified with the Republican party; he has represented the people of his township as assessor and as a member of the school board, discharging his duties with much judgment and to the satisfaction of all interested in the welfare of the community.

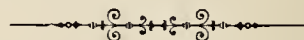


GEORGE E. MORRILL is the pioneer live-stock and grain-dealer of Northboro, Iowa. The elevator, which has a capacity of 15,000 bushels, was built by G. J. Cole. The present firm of Howard & Morrill do an annual business of 100,000 bushels, and the past year they shipped seventy-five car-loads of stock. Mr. Morrill shipped the first car-load of lumber into Northboro, and shipped the first car-load of wheat from that point. He is an excellent judge of both grain and stock and has won

an enviable place in the business circles of Page County. He is descended from good, old, New England stock, the earliest ancestors having settled in Massachusetts about 1620. He was born in Dexter, Penobscot County, Maine, December 23, 1840, and is a son of Levi and Dorcas (Mason) Morrill. He passed his youth in his native State and at the age of sixteen years removed with his parents to Marshall County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. During the Rebellion he responded to the call for help in the defense of this Nation, and enlisted August 27, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The most noted battles in which he participated were Perryville and Chickamanga; he was with General Sherman on his immortal march to the sea, and returned through the Carolinas and on to Richmond, and thence to Washington, being present at the grand review. He was honorably discharged June 6, 1865, as Corporal. He returned to Marshall County, Illinois, where he remained five years. At the end of this time he removed to Page County, Iowa, and settled in Washington Township on wild land. By diligence and industry he succeeded in placing it under good cultivation, and has converted it into one of the best farms in the township; it consists of 160 acres and is situated on section 32.

Mr. Morrill was united in marriage in Marshall County, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, to Isabelle Thompson, and of this union three children have been born: Clara, Edwin S. and Shirley D. Mrs. Morrill was a popular teacher in the public schools before her marriage. In politics Mr. Morrill adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He has been township trustee, Justice of the Peace, and a member of the school board, discharging his duties with much good judgment. He is a member of Gettysburg Post, No. 241, G. A. R., at

Northboro; he is a charter member of this post and is its present commander. He has always taken an active interest in religion and education, and has assisted in every public enterprise having for its object the advancement of the community. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is also a deacon of the same. He is a man of upright conduct and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

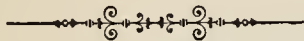


WILLIAM J. SPUNAUGLE, a well-known citizen of Tarkio Township, came to Page County in October, 1867: hence he is counted among the pioneers and is entitled to representation in this volume. He was born in Highland County, West Virginia, January 10, 1839. His parents, William and Jemimah (Waybright) Spunaugle, were also natives of Highland County, and reared a family of nine children. In 1856 they removed to Illinois. William J. remained under the parental roof until Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, when he became a member of Company C, which was afterward a part of a Missouri Regiment. He was first under fire at New Madrid and was also in the engagement at Island No. 10. He helped cut an eighteen-mile canal, and acted as a guard along the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and also assisted in repairing and building railroad lines. He participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was honorably discharged August 18, 1864, after which he returned to Prairie City, Illinois. He resided there until 1867, when he came to Page County and purchased eighty acres of land; there were thirty acres broken and a small, log house stood on the place. He has added from time to time to his land until he now owns 200 acres of as fine land as lies in

Page County. In 1883 he erected a good residence at a cost of \$1,200; it stands upon a natural building site in the midst of shade and ornamental trees. In 1888 a well planned barn was erected and all the surroundings indicate economy and wise management. Special attention is given to raising and feeding live-stock, in which Mr. Spunaugle has been very successful.

Our subject was married January 12, 1864, to Miss Mary Gibson, a native of Indiana. By this union six children have been born: Alice J., wife of L. G. Griffey; Belle, Charles, Ada, wife of Roy Willburg; Eva and Ralph. The mother of these children died April 3, 1883. Mr. Spunaugle was married to his second wife, Anna M. Markle, May 7, 1885. She is a daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Moore) McDonald, who came to this county in 1859.

Politically Mr. Spunaugle is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He has represented the people of his township in many local offices and has been an efficient officer. He is a man of frank and cordial manner, possessed of a goodly amount of intelligence, and has gained many friends since coming to Page County. It is not strange that a man of excellent habits, a true and loyal citizen, a kind neighbor, should enjoy the esteem and respect of all with whom he mingles.



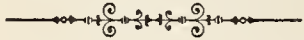
HON. E. P. STONE, the present Mayor of Clarinda, has been a resident of the place since 1880. He is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, February 10, 1837, and a son of W. H. H. Stone, a native of the "Buckeye" State, whose ancestors were early settlers in Virginia. The

mother died when our subject was an infant, and he found a home with his maternal grandparents, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years old. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and attended the common-schools. In 1856 he went to southern Illinois, where he engaged in school teaching following that profession until the outbreak of the civil war when he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, of Illinois. He entered as a private but was at once elected Second Lieutenant. He participated in many hard-fought battles, including Donelson, Corinth, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Helena, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely; he was also engaged in several skirmishes, and was on the famous Texas expedition. At the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to the position of Captain of his company and served in that capacity until the war closed. He was mustered out September 16, 1865, at Houston, Texas, and at once returned to Illinois and engaged in the mercantile trade at New Haven. This he followed until 1873, when he again took up agricultural pursuits, and in the spring of 1880 he came to Clarinda and has since been engaged in business. In 1884 he was elected Justice of the Peace and still holds that office. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected Mayor of Clarinda and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Stone was married September 23 1866, to Miss Agnes I. Boyle, a native of Illinois. By this union six children have been born: Arthur died at the age of eight years; Emma died when one year of age; B—— died at the age of three years and eight months; Leon, Julian and Mabel are still living. Captain Stone and wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Grand Army Post and assisted in the organization

of the Sons of Veterans at Clarinda. He has served as senior and junior warden of the post and as commander of the camp of veterans. It should be stated in this connection that Mr. Stone's father removed to Illinois in 1840, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; he died March, 1862, from disease contracted in the service of his country. His death occurred at Mound City, Iowa.

Captain Stone is a man quiet and unassuming of manner, a true and loyal citizen, and one whom all respect for his manly virtues.



ROBERT THOMPSON, a scientific and prosperous farmer of Douglas Township, on section 9, is one of the early and well-known settlers there, having been a resident there since 1865. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1823; and of the same State his father, also named Robert, was a native. His mother's name before marriage was Nancy Gravatt. She was a native of New Jersey. In 1855 Mr.

Thompson came to Jackson County, Iowa, lived there nine years, and then for a time in Jasper County, and finally he came to Page County and purchased 160 acres of improved land from Hiram Ward, who had entered the same from the Government; and Mr. Thompson has further improved the place until it is now one of the best farms in the neighborhood. His residence, built in 1878, cost \$1,200. The premises are ornamented with shade-trees and a beautiful grove.

Mr. Thompson was married in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1848, to Miss Harriet Wallace, a native of that State, who has since died, November 16, 1881, a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a kind and loving mother. The children are four in number: Alice Rebecca, wife of B. T. McCormick, of Shenandoah; Marietta, a successful teacher; Frank, and James M., who is married and has the care and management of his father's farm. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in his political views, has served as Township Trustee, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is at present one of the trustees.





